

Historical Abstracts

1775-1945

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD'S PERIODICAL LITERATURE

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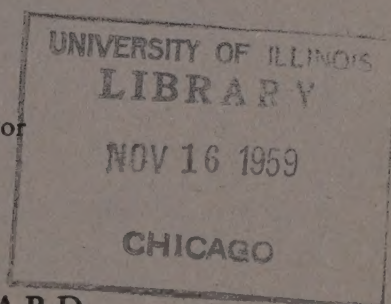
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Historical Abstracts

1775 — 1945

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The H. A. Bulletin is published primarily to satisfy the need for a personal copy of an inexpensive reference quarterly on the part of scholars and students who are not able to subscribe to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. It contains only those abstracts published in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS which are of general historical interest and which are classified under the following headings:

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INDICE HISTORICO ESPAÑOL (IHE)

Abstracts by the following persons are contained in this number:

Miguel Arbona Pizá, S.I. (M.A.)
Eduardo Asensio Salvadó (E.A.)
Carmen Báncora Cañero (C.Ba.)
Carmen Batlle Gallart (C.B.)
Dolores Beltrán Carrión (D.B.)
Juan Cabestany Fort (J.C.)
Rocío Caracuel Moyano (R.C.)
Nuria Coll Julia (N.C.)
Antonio Domínguez Ortiz (A.D.)
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Emilio Giralt Raventós (E.G.)
Manuel Grau Montserrat (M.Gu.)
Isabel Ibañez Daltabuit (I.I.)
Salvador Llobet Reverter (S.Ll.)
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E. Serrafina Cirici, Sch. P. (E.S.)
Bella Aurora Torres Marín (B.T.)
Jaime Vicens Vives (J.V.V.)

The initials in parentheses following the names are used in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS to identify the authors of those abstracts translated from IHE.

The English translations of the IHE abstracts were prepared by Frank C. Ashbee, London

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NOTE:

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- [1] Includes Malaya and the Malayan Archipelago (except the Philippines, which are included under "Pacific Area")
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See "Habsburg Empire" in categories A - D
- [4] See "B General History" for all articles on the Napoleonic Era and Napoleonic Wars
- [5] "Austria" in categories E and F
- [6] See "Russian Empire" for articles on the Baltic provinces in categories A - D
- [7] Includes the West Indies
- [8] All abstracts on the wars of independence, even though they deal with the years before 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions
- [9] Includes the Near East in categories E and F
- [10] "Pacific Area" includes Australia, New Zealand, Philippines and Oceania
- [11] Russia is classified under Europe in categories A - D

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 5:1054, 1066, 1071, 1078, 1111, 1202, 1227, 1233, 1329, 1342, 1686, 1711, 1881, 2117, 2214, 2231, 2400

5:1011. Alcina [Franch], José. I. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE AMERICANISTAS [Bibliography of Americanists]. *Revista de Indias* 1958 18(71): 129-144. A bibliography of works 1928-1957) of R. C. Smith, Lewis Hanke, Robert S. Chamberlain, Charles C. Griffin, Henri Lehmann and Ignacio Bernal. B. T. (IHE 26448)

5:1012. Brunschwig, Henri (Ecole nationale de la France l'outre-mer). *BULLETIN HISTORIQUE. L'AFRIQUE BRITANNIQUE* [Historical Bulletin. British Africa]. *Revue Historique* 1957 218(1): 86-115. Examines about thirty books published from 1953 through 1956, divided into the following categories: general works, West Africa, Central Africa, and East Africa. Many of the works on West Africa were written by natives. Books on racial tension concentrate on East Africa. R. B. Holtman

5:1013. Caroselli, M. R. (Univ. of Rome). SAGGIO DI UNA BIBLIOGRAFIA DI STORIA ECONOMICA ITALIANA, 1945-1958 [Bibliographical essay on Italian economic history, 1945-1958]. *Economia e Storia* 1958 5(3): 287-347. Although a national economic history of Italy still does not exist, numerous studies on the economic life and development of individual regions and cities of Italy have appeared. Many bibliographical guides to this literature exist. The present essay supplements and brings them up to date by reviewing works written and published from 1945 to 1958. Emiliana P. Noether

5:1014. Debien, G. NECROLOGIE: RICHARD PARES, 1905-1958. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1958 45(2/3): 300-306. Bibliographical article on Pares' career, emphasizing his work on the history of the West Indies. K. Eubank

5:1015. Demchenko, M. V. NAUCHNAIA RABOTA V OBLASTI NOVOI I NOVEISHEI ISTORII V KIEVSKOM UNIVERSITETE [Scientific work in the field of modern and recent history at the University of Kiev]. *Novaia i Noveishaya Istoriia* 1959 (1): 211. Presents a survey of works published in 1957 and 1958 on the effects of the Russian October Revolution of 1917 on the international revolutionary movement. Erna Wollert

5:1016. Gollwitzer, Heinz (Univ. of Münster). POLITISCHE IDEENGESCHICHTE UND HISTORIOGRAPHIE [The history of political ideas and historiography]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(1): 43-54. Reviews eighteen works, predominantly German, which appeared during the years 1954-1958. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:1017. Kim Yong-dök. KUKSA KWAN'GYE CHÖSÖ, MUNMUN MONGNOK [Works relating to national history, catalogue of monographs]. *Yöksa Hakpo* 1958 (10): 329-340. A bibliography of books, monographs and periodical articles relating to Korean history published between 1945 and June 1958, mainly in Korean, but also in Japanese and, to a lesser degree, English. B. H. Hazard, Jr.

5:1018. Olivar Bertrand, R[afael]. HISTORIAS GENERALES [General histories]. *Arbor* 1958 39(145): 126-136.

Notes on various Spanish and world histories that have been recently published, with special reference to the reprint of Volumes 1 (1470-1520) and 7 (1713-1763) of the *New Cambridge Modern History*. R. O. (IHE 25377)

5:1019. Olivar Bertrand, R[afael]. NOVEDADES HISTORIOGRAFICAS SOBRE EL MUNDO CONTEMPORANEO [New historiographical publications on the contemporary world]. *Arbor* 1957 36(135): 407-417. Notes on the following works: 1) *Selections from the Correspondence of John Franklin Jameson* (Philadelphia, 1956), which contains a letter written by Jameson in 1915 to Rafael Altamira y Crevea concerning methodology and practice of the seminar; 2) C. P. Hill, *Suggestions on the Teaching of History* (Paris, 1954), and 3) J. A. Lauwerys, *History Textbooks and International Understanding* (Paris, 1953). A note on the contents of volume XII of *Spanische Forschungen der Görresgesellschaft* is also included. R. O. (IHE 25378)

5:1020. Perrino, Fidel. LIBROS ESPAÑOLES SOBRE PORTUGAL [Spanish books on Portugal]. *Libro Español* 1958 1(1): 27-36. An introductory bibliography of works from and on Portugal that appeared in Spain during the 19th and 20th centuries, including some periodical articles. M. Ll. (IHE 23992)

5:1021. Roucek, Joseph S. RECENT AMERICAN LITERATURE ON CENTRAL-EASTERN-BALKAN EUROPE, 1945-1956. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1958 7(2): 270-292. Critique of the significant books published since 1945 in the United States on Central-Eastern European affairs. The author comments on textbooks, reference works, journalistic accounts and studies on religion and sociological forces, and also evaluates works on economic, political and legal problems, as well as books on the individual countries of the area. He points out that little study is devoted to Central-Eastern Europe in American universities and explains that American historians traditionally view Western Europe as "the hub of world history." G. H. Davis

5:1022. Unsigned. APUNTES PARA UNA BIBLIOGRAFIA DEL EXCMO. SR. D. VICENTE CASTAÑEDA Y ALCOVER [Notes for a bibliography of His Excellency Sr. Don Vicente Castañeda y Alcover]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia* 1958 142(2): xiii-xxii. A chronological bibliography of Castañeda y Alcover's works (1908-1958), excluding book reviews and the official notes published in the *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia*. J. C. (IHE 25475)

5:1023. Unsigned. BIBLIOGRAFIA PRAC HISTORY-CZNYCH PROFESORA OSKARA HALECKIEGO [Bibliography of historical work of Professor Oskar Halecki]. *Teki Historyczne* 1958 (9): 96-99. Covers the period 1910-1958, excluding obituaries, reviews and encyclopedia articles. Works relating to religious and political matters and to the problem of organization of intellectual life are also omitted. J. Lewartowski

5:1024. Unsigned. THE MUSLIM REPUBLICS OF THE USSR. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1959 46(1):

5-17, and (2): 149-160. The first two installments of a series of articles describing the principal works published in the USSR on the six Moslem Soviet Socialist Republics and their borderlands. These areas have greatly advanced since the territorial redistribution of 1924 which led to the creation of the six republics. A considerable literature now exists on the land

and the people; over sixty works were published in the past year. The second installment includes comments on historical works on Turkmen archaeology and an account of the (apparently very free) discussions held among Soviet historians at Alma-Ata in May 1957 on the history of the peoples of Soviet Central Asia. Article to be continued. E. Wright

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 5:1115, 1118, 1186, 1299, 1304, 1377, 2330, 2336, 2356

5:1025. Anderle, Othmar (Harvard Univ.). GIAMBATTISTA VICO ALS VORLÄUFER EINER MORPHOLOGISCHEN GESCHICHTSBETRACHTUNG [Giambattista Vico as forerunner of a morphological view of history]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1956 16(2): 85-97. The attempts to develop a "morphological," or Gestalt or Ganzheit, view of history corresponding to similar movements in philosophy and psychology are still in their initial stages. However, the works of Giambattista Vico have all the qualities of modern morphological thought. The author proposes that study be devoted to a new method of historical investigation following morphological methods. G. H. Davis.

5:1026. Artigas, José. CONTENIDO DE LA HISTORIA DE LA PEDAGOGIA [The substance of the history of pedagogy]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* 1956 (88): 75-87. The history of pedagogy is essentially history.... Education refers basically to perfection, but... does not attempt to attain it directly but prepares and establishes presuppositions that make it eventually possible.... A distinction can be made between education and training, while including both in the study of the history of pedagogy. Together with the act and the idea of education the biography of the educator can contribute interesting perspectives. A (t)

5:1027. Bataeva, T. V. O PEREDACHE V IZVLECHE-NIAKH TEKSTA DOKUMENTOV SOVETSKOI EPOKHI [On the reproduction of extracts of documentary texts of the Soviet era]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (3): 199-208. In developing methods for the reproduction of documents special attention should be paid to the publication of extracts of documents directly related to the central subject of an edition. The author cites several examples of correct and faulty (i.e. misrepresenting the main subject) reproduction of textual extracts.

Erna Wollert

5:1028. Briggs, Asa (Univ. of Leeds). THE STUDY OF CITIES. *Confluence* 1958 7(2): 107-114. A discussion of historical and sociological scholarship regarding the role of the city and urban studies in general, past and present. The author criticizes sociology that "stops short at the survey," as well as urban history which offers "pat and somewhat superficial accounts of 'cities through the ages.'" He believes it impractical for any single discipline (including history) to "cover" the city comprehensively as a human institution, and suggests a "new partnership in the future between historians and sociologists," a relationship which "will be fruitful only if the partners treat each other as equals and together ask new questions as well as old ones." A. F. Rolle

5:1029. Buchdahl, Gerd (King's College, Cambridge). HAS COLLINGWOOD BEEN UNFORTUNATE IN HIS CRITICS? *Australasian Journal of Philosophy* 1958 36(2): 95-108. Collingwood claimed that historical knowledge consisted in re-enacting the past in one's mind. This may be interpreted either methodologically or metaphysically. The author shows that interpreted as procedural advice, the formula amounts to hardly as much as a restatement of normal historical method. On the other hand, metaphysically, re-enacting the past is not something a historian sets himself to do but is a justification account presupposed in any claim to historical truth. Collingwood uses and confuses both accounts; and he is forced to do so because his enactment formula is too limited as procedure, whereas as metaphysics it has no determinate sense. Based on Collingwood's *Idea of History*. A

5:1030. Chiang Chieh-fu, and Chu Tso-yün. HOU-KU PO-CHIN SHIH LI-SHIH CHIAO-HSUEH YÜ YEN-CHIU CHUNG TI TZU-PÊN-CHU-I TAO-LU [Setting a higher value on antiquity than on modern times is only a capitalist path for teaching and studying the science of history]. *Wên shih chē* (--Shantung Ta-hsüeh hsüeh-pao chih-i) 1958 (8): 1-9. Criticizing the attitude of a number of Chinese historians toward the study of historical science, urges that many modern historians learn to use Marxist techniques and pay more attention to research on modern Chinese history. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1031. Clive, John (Harvard Univ.). MORE OR LESS EMINENT VICTORIANS: SOME TRENDS IN RECENT VICTORIAN BIOGRAPHY. *Victorian Studies* 1958 2(1): 5-28. On the basis of a critical reading of the noteworthy biographies in the Victorian field that have appeared since the Second World War, tries to show first of all the continuing variety of biographical method and approach that is to be found in these books. The author then tries to make certain tentative generalizations about larger trends in Victorian studies that seem to emerge from a reading of these biographies: among them the tendency to a possibly excessive sympathy with the Victorians arising from the effort to "sociologize" them; and the tendency to see the age as increasingly complex, stressing crosscurrents and countercurrents rather than simple categories -- social, economic, political and intellectual. He concludes with a limited defense of Lytton Strachey the biographer. A

5:1032. Ernst, Fritz (Univ. of Heidelberg). ZEITGESCHEHEN UND GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG [Contemporary events and the writing of history]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1957 17(3): 137-189. A discussion of the development of the study of current history, its changing role in the broader field of historical writing and some of the problems and risks inherent in working with current history. The author deals with the scope of historiographical materials, source materials and methodological questions, concerning their uses in the development of maximum objectivity in the interpretation of current affairs. Charlotte M. Bolin

5:1033. Kašik, Vladimír. NĚKOLIK POZNÁMEK K METODOLOGICKÝM PROBLÉMŮM V HISTORIOGRAFII. (OTÁZKY METODOLOGIE V BIOGRAFIÍCH) [Some remarks on methodological problems in historiography (Questions of methodology in biographies)]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1958 6(3): 507-520. Party directives, prescribed by the twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, should be followed in applying the guiding principles of dialectical materialism to the preparation of biographies. In this way biographies of outstanding figures of the modern age, especially those of distinguished labor leaders, can be written on an acceptable basis. All related social sciences, including psychology, should be employed in order to make a many-sided analysis of the history of a person's life. F. Wagner

5:1034. Kennan, George F. HISTORY AS LITERATURE. *Encounter* 1959 (67): 10-16. Well written history, whether the expression of thought or analysis, the creation of an "atmosphere," or straight narrative, may approach literature in problems of technical execution. In addition, history and literature have kindred tasks, in the attempt to understand the human predicament, but operate on different planes of reality. The historian is barred from "the intimate undercurrent of men's lives," or "stripping men of the external façade of personality." The

record which the historian produces is "the record of what is known as distinct from what is felt." Yet the historian needs the poet as a reminder of the inner world of his own clients.

W. F. Woehrlin

5:1035. Kudělka, Milan. O HISTORICKÉM STUDIU PERIODICKÉHO TISKU [On the historical study of periodical publications]. *Slezský Sborník* 1957 55(1): 1-7. Since the last war periodical literature has been used increasingly by historians. The study of the workers' movement in the Bohemian lands provides a typical example. The main reason is the new concept of the laws of history: the historian is compelled to expand the basis of his research work and make use of these new sources (mainly periodicals and newspapers) because 1) class struggles are now regarded as the main springs of historical development and are, moreover, considered to be the criteria of progressiveness in the evaluation of historical acts, and 2) the great historical task of the masses is now recognized.

K. Fantl

5:1036. Kuo Mo-jo, Fan Wên-lan, Ch'ên Yüan, and others. CHEN-CHIU LI-SHIH YING-TANG HOU-CHIN PO-KU [In conducting historical research, one ought to set a higher value on modern times than on antiquity]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1958 (5): 1-14. A joint discussion on the campaign of emphasizing modern times in place of antiquity.

Chen Tsu-lung

5:1037. Labaree, Leonard W. (Editor, Franklin Papers). A SEARCH OF "B. FRANKLIN." *William and Mary Quarterly* 1959 16(2): 188-197. Relates the experiences of an editor in a search of Benjamin Franklin manuscripts. Some turned up in East Germany and Moscow, and others proved to be forgeries.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1038. Litvak, B. G. O NEKOTORYKH PRIEMAKH PUBLIKATSII ISTOCHNIKOV STATISTICHESKOGO KHARAKTERA [On some methods of the publication of statistical sources]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (2): 155-166. A statistical source is not only numerical material arranged in a table but also a document whose main content is expressed in numbers which can be arranged in a table, e.g. entries in customs books, statutes, court inventories. The publication, for scientific purposes, of such historically valuable documents in standardized book formats presents technical problems. On the basis of a draft of a statutory document (*Ustavnaia gramota*) of the year 1858 the author illustrates an economical statistical method of text reproduction.

Erna Wollert

5:1039. Ortolani, Mario. ORIENTAMENTI DELLA GEOGRAFIA POLITICA [Orientations of political geography]. *Politico* 1956 21(2): 263-277. Analyzes the literature dealing with political geography since 1897, when Friedrich Ratzel's *Politische Geographie* originated this discipline. The author points out that at present the United States is most important in this field, in which Germany was leading up to 1945.

E. Füssli, O. S. B.

5:1040. Poletaev, V. E., Iu. U. Tomashevich, and V. A. Chernykh. NEKOTORYE VOPROSY OTBORA I ARKHEOGRAFICHESKOE OBRABOTKE TEKSTA DOKUMENTOV PO ISTORII BELIKOI OKTIABR'SKOEI SOTSIALISTICHESKOEI REVOLUTSII [Some questions of selection and archaeographic treatment of texts of documents on the history of the Great Socialist October Revolution]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (3): 219-227. A survey of the basic principles guiding the publication of documentary collections by the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in co-operation with the Central Archives on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution. The *Pravila izdania istoricheskikh dokumentov* [Rules for the publication of historical documents] (1955), though requiring a number of changes and supplementary notes, served as the basis for archaeographic work.

Erna Wollert

5:1041. Schlegel, Wolfgang (Goslar). GESCHICHTSWELT UND GESCHICHTLICHE BILDUNG [View of history and historical education]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1957 17(4): 280-300. A discussion of the clash between the precepts of historical study and the manner in which history is taught. "A specialized historical science, with its rational, critical methodology, stands opposed to an over-all view of history." A first step would be to weave into the science of history the basic categories of universal history and philosophy of history. Constant emphasis should be placed upon the basic consciousness of

the role, limitations and goal of historical knowledge and on the ethical values of that knowledge.

G. H. Davis

5:1042. Schlenke, Manfred (Marburg). AUS DER FRÜHZEIT DES ENGLISCHEN HISTORISMUS. WILLIAM ROBERTSON'S BEITRAG ZUR METHODISCHEN GRUNDLEGUNG DER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT IM 18. JAHRHUNDERT [From the early period of English historicism. William Robertson's contribution to a methodical foundation of historical science in the 18th century]. *Saeculum* 1956 7(1): 107-125. Presents a supplement to Meinecke's work *Die Entstehung des Historismus*, in which the contribution of the Edinburgh theologian and historian William Robertson (1721-1793) to the methodical foundation of modern historical science was mentioned only incidentally. The author discusses the following problems: 1) historian and antiquarian; 2) historical research and historiography; 3) "conjectural" and "authentic" history, and 4) the distinction between church and profane history. By returning to the methodical foundations of historiography Robertson broke with the traditions of the older English "party historiography" and paved the way for the historical science of the 19th century. Based on the complete historical works of Robertson, including the Robertson manuscripts.

A (t)

5:1043. Treue, Wilhelm (Göttingen). DAS FILMDOKUMENT ALS GESCHICHTSQUELLE [The film document as a historical source]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1958 186(2): 308-327. Gives a survey of the attempts made since the twenties to recognize, develop with the methods of source criticism, and exploit in historical work, film documents as historical sources. The author characterizes the peculiarity of this historical source, investigates the degree to which it represents the truth, and discusses what it can offer the historian, and what its dangers and shortcomings are. He mentions interpretative monographic (e.g. newsreels) and biographical film documents, particularly those of the Third Reich. The two tasks for the historical scholar at the university with regard to the film document are 1) research on, and scientific development of, this new type of source, and 2) its use in oral and written scholarly presentation. In conclusion the author mentions phonograph records and tape recordings as new historical sources.

A (t)

5:1044. Wandycz, Piotr. PROBLEMATYKA HISTORII NAJNOWSZEJ [The methodology of modern history]. *Teki Historyczne* 1958 (9): 88-95. A review of an article by Tadeusz Jędruszcak in *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(2): 484-496: "O kryteriach oceny dziejów polski w okresie międzywojennym (1918-1939)" [On the criteria of value judgments on Polish history of the interwar period (1918-1939)] [see abstract 5:896]. This article is the first attempt made in Poland to discuss the methodology of recent history in general and Polish history in particular. Jędruszcak points out that the historian of recent history has many more sources at his disposal than his colleagues dealing with earlier periods (photographs, films and tape recordings) and that the quantity of his sources makes it often impossible for him to analyze all available material; mention is made in this connection of teamwork in historical research. The Jędruszcak article also attempts to give a criterion for making judgments in modern history: progress is the development of society (the definition of progress being adopted from B. Suchodolski). Wandycz rejects this definition because it does not place sufficient emphasis on liberty, and proposes alternatives based on Toynbee, C. S. Lewis and J. B. Bury. He stresses, however, that Jędruszcak attempts to revise several orthodox methods of appraisal of interwar Poland by applying his proposed criterion.

J. Lewartowski

5:1045. Wyatt, Frederick, and William B. Wilcox (both Univ. of Michigan). SIR HENRY CLINTON: A PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPLORATION IN HISTORY. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1959 16(1): 3-26. A collaborative study, by a historian and a psychologist, designed to determine the causes of Clinton's enigmatic conduct during the American Revolution. Inner tensions arising from "an unconscious conflict over authority," rather than the external situation, determined Clinton's behavior. The author discusses the methods of psychological history and biography. Research in this field must be collaborative; neither the historian nor the psychologist can do it alone.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

PEDAGOGY

5:1046. Aymard, André (Univ. of Paris). AGREGATION D'HISTOIRE (SESSION DE 1958) [State competitive examination in history (1958 session)]. *Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de Géographie de l'Enseignement Public* 1959 (159): 287-313. An official report on the state competitive examination in history conducted in France from May to August 1958. The author gives statistical information on the number and origin of the candidates and on the results of the different stages of the competition. He makes observations on the examination papers, the subjects dealt with in the questions, the defects and the average qualities of the candidates. This report furnishes information of use to the reader desiring information on current trends in historical instruction in French lycées and on the problems involved in the recruitment of teachers. A (t)

5:1047. Conley, Dorothy Ruth. NEGRO HISTORY LESSON PLAN. *Negro History Bulletin* 1958 22(3): 64-67. Presents a complete elementary school lesson plan which uses historical materials from the American Negro past to promote desirable racial attitudes. L. Gara

5:1048. Gehrecke, Ursula (Berlin). DER HISTORISCHE ATLAS -- EIN UNGELÖSTES PROBLEM [The historical atlas -- an unsolved problem]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(1): 18-27. Traces the evolution of the German school historical atlas, concentrating on the faults of omission and commission of existing atlases. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:1049. George, Pierre (Institut de Géographie, Paris). L'ENSEIGNEMENT DES SCIENCES HUMAINES DANS LE SECOND DEGRÉ [The teaching of the social sciences at higher level]. *Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de Géographie de l'Enseignement Public* 1959 (159): 313-318. The role of the social sciences in the training of the adolescent is at present frequently underestimated, perhaps because the way they are taught is not suited to the needs of our times. It is indispensable that more attention be devoted to the teaching of the social sciences and the economic-technical sciences. The history and geography teacher appears to be the most appropriate person to give this instruction. A (t)

5:1050. Hill, Frances. EIN BEITRAG ZUM PROBLEM DES UNTERRICHTS IN NEUER GESCHICHTE [A contribution to the problem of teaching modern history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(3): 176-178. Examines the courses in history taught in the secondary schools of Australia, with special attention to those in New South Wales. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:1051. Ottolenghi, Achille. DOCUMENTI: GLI STORICI DEL "SACRO CUORE" [Documents: historians of the "Sacred Heart"]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(6): 5. Censures *Italia e il Fascismo*, a textbook prepared for secondary schools in Italy by Professors G. Soranzo and Tarantello of Milan Catholic University of the Sacred Heart. Ottolenghi contends that the book is too favorably disposed to Fascism. C. F. Delzell

5:1052. Sattler, Rolf-Joachim (Internationales Schulbuchinstitut, Braunschweig). DER ZEITRAUM 1600-1789 IN ITALIENISCHEN GESCHICHTSBÜCHERN. EINE VERGLEICHENDE SCHULBUCHANALYSE [The period 1600-1789 in Italian history books. A comparative textbook analysis]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1957/58 6: 67-97. An investigation suggested by the textbook committee of the European Council. The author examines the manner in which the most important historical themes of the 17th and 18th centuries are treated in Italian textbooks: the main peace treaties, the emergence of new powers, the balance of power, the Turkish and Polish questions, absolutism, parliamentarism, the Enlightenment, mercantilism, etc. He concludes that Italian history books agree to a large degree in their presentation and evaluation of the main historical themes of this era. Narrow national historiography has been overcome and replaced by a view of history in which the individual peoples and the unity of Europe which binds them together, are presented in a balanced manner. Based on eighteen history books for the higher grades of the upper schools. A (t)

5:1053. Viotti da Costa, Emília. OS OBJETIVOS DO ENSINO DA HISTORIA NO CURSO SECUNDARIO [The objectives of teaching history in secondary education]. *Revista de História (Brazil)* 1957 14(29): 117-120. Distinguishes between history as a science and history as a subject, and reiterates Marc Bloch's opinion that the first is an end in itself. The author then analyzes the goals which, within the general object of secondary education, the study of history should have: giving the student a greater critical sense and a keener sense of relativity in contrast to the current passion for the absolute, and to help in the moral formation of his personality. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1054. Wachman, Marvin (Colgate Univ.), ed. WRITINGS ON THE THEORY AND TEACHING OF AMERICAN STUDIES. *American Quarterly* 1958 10(2): 210-224. A selective list of pedagogical writings about American Studies under the general categories: 1) the philosophy of American Studies; 2) description of courses and programs in American Studies in colleges and secondary schools in the United States and abroad; 3) subjects and methods of teaching, and 4) bibliographical aids. Only articles from scholarly publications are included. The bibliography will be supplemented annually; the present list covers the period from about 1915 through 1958. Journal

5:1055. Wagner, Gisela (Osnabrück). "EXEMPLARISCH" ODER "THEMATISCH". VERSUCH EINER BEGRIFFSKLÄRUNG ["Exemplary" or "thematic." An attempt to clarify the concepts]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(1): 28-32. Examines various recent views of these two concepts of historical instruction and formulates definitions of them. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:1056. Wagner, Gisela. GESCHICHTLICHE BILDUNG? [Historical education?]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(2): 94-100. Proposes changes in instruction to arouse and continue the German student's interest in history and to perfect his oral and written use of language. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:1057. Winks, Robin W. (Yale Univ.). THIRTY YEARS AFTER: CANADIAN HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED STATES. *Canadian Historical Review* 1959 40 (1): 38-50. The number of courses in Canadian history has grown from 22 in 1927 to nearly 50 in 1958. The author examines the nature of these courses, their enrollment, texts used and general stability, and concludes that the prospect for Canadian history in the United States is not encouraging. He also discusses graduate studies, textbook sales and library holdings of Canadiana. Based on a survey of 110 universities and colleges in the United States. A

5:1058. Zimmermann, Paul. DAS GESCHICHTSBUCH ALS ARBEITSBUCH AUF DER MITTELSTUFE [The history book as a work book for the middle grades]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(12): 755-762. Gives practical advice on the use of the history book in the middle grades of the German schools. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:1059. Zubok, L. I. BOR'BA ZA EDINYI FRONT PROTIV FASHIZMA I VOINY [The struggle for a united front against fascism and the war]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1959 (2): 132-150. A survey designed to be used in history teaching at schools, particularly secondary schools. Sections are devoted to such subjects as: "The significance of the seventh congress of the Comintern;" "The struggle for the formation of a united people's front against fascism -- a phase in the growth of the international workers' and Communists' movement," and "The struggle for peace, democracy and socialism after the Second World War." Erna Wollert

PERIODIZATION

5:1060. Kamlah, Wilhelm (Univ. of Erlangen). "ZEIT-ALTER" ÜBERHAUPT, "NEUZEIT" UND "FRÜHNEUZEIT" ["Era" generally, "modern era" and "early modern era"]. *Saeculum* 1957 8(4): 313-332. Examines philosophically and historically whether "eras" exist and discusses the demarcation between the Middle Ages and the modern era. Our

historical self-awareness and consciousness of time is a product of the secularization of eschatological Christian thought, but it is justified by the steadily advancing, world-changing progress of modern science and technology. The periodization of history is not a pedagogical problem but one of history itself: the Middle Ages and the modern period were ages which regarded themselves as such. The Humanists were the first to use the terms "Middle Ages" and "modern era," but the Middle Ages regarded itself as a medium aevum between Christ and the Judgment. This period's end, however, did not al-

ready mean the beginning of the modern era.... The Enlightenment finally created, and regarded itself as, a radical new age of science and progress, at the same time, however, dating its own beginning back to the Renaissance, by reinterpreting the latter as an age of discoveries and inventions. Based partly on Wilhelm Kamlah, *Die Wurzeln der neuzeitlichen Wissenschaft und Profanität* (1948) and *Christentum und Geschichtlichkeit* (1951); E. J. Dijksterhuis, *Die Mechanisierung des Weltbildes* (1956); R. Guardini, *Das Ende der Neuzeit* (1950), and H. Heimpel, *Der Mensch in seiner Gegenwart* (1954). H. Kössler

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 5:1024, 1032, 1042, 1148, 1154, 1158, 1169, 1180, 1212, 1232, 1294, 1313, 1397, 1425, 1435, 1540, 1560, 1706, 1828, 1937, 2017, 2042, 2090, 2117, 2451, 2458

5:1061. Abrate, Mario (Univ. of Turin). UN PRECURSORE DELLA STORIOGRAFIA ECONOMICA, GIUSEPPE NUVOLONE-PERGAMO CONTE DI SCANDALUZZA [A precursor of economic historiography, Giuseppe Nuvolone-Pergamo, Count Scandaluzza]. *Economia e Storia* 1958 5(2): 173-181. The historical materialism of Marx and Engels reached Italy toward the end of the 19th century and led to the rise of the juridico-economic school of Italian economic history. However, earlier writers had already begun to study the economic aspects of Italian history. Among them must be included Giuseppe Nuvolone-Pergamo, Count Scandaluzza, a Piedmontese about whose personal life little is known, but whose work places him among the early economic historians. On 5 February 1804, his monograph *Sur les progrès de l'agriculture et de l'industrie en Piémont depuis mille ans*, summarized in this article, was read at a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Turin and subsequently published under its auspices. Emiliana P. Noether

5:1062. Avila Martel, Alamiro. BARROS ARANA, HISTORIADOR DE LA INDEPENDENCIA DE CHILE [Barros Arana, historian of the independence of Chile]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina) 1957[1958] 34(28): 10-132. A sketch of the early period of the life of this Chilean historian (1830-1907), and an examination of his biographical concepts and methods and the tangible results of his work in his first ten years as a historian. Some biographical data on his father, Diego Antonio Barros, is included. Based partly on documents from a private source. D. B. (IHE 26748)

5:1063. Broderick, Francis L. (Phillips Exeter Academy). GERMAN INFLUENCE ON THE SCHOLARSHIP OF W. E. B. DUBOIS. *Phylon Quarterly* 1958 19(4): 367-371. Two years (1892-1894) of study under Gustav von Schmoller at the University of Berlin led W. E. B. DuBois, later an American negro leader, to abandon institutional history for sociology. Based on DuBois's early books and the unpublished DuBois papers. A

5:1064. Carrera Naranjo, Abel. LA OBRA DEL GENERAL DELLEPIANE [The work of General Dellepiane]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* 1956/57 10(12): 154-161. Praises the work of a contemporary historian who specializes in the military history of Peru. E. Rz. (IHE 26471)

5:1065. Castañón R., Jesús. EL PERIODISMO DE FRANCISCO ZARCO [The journalism of Francisco Zarco]. *Boletín Bibliográfico Mexicano de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1957 (123): 1. Biographical data on a Mexican historian and journalist (1829-1869). C. Ba. (IHE 25084)

5:1066. Castellero R., Ernesto J. LOS PANAMEÑOS Y LOS ESTUDIOS HISTÓRICOS [Panamanians and historical studies]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1958 2(27): 20-29. Information on Panamanian historical works published from the middle of the 19th century up to the present, distinguishing two periods: prior to 1903, characterized by the scarcity of historical works, and since 1903, much richer in historical publications. R. C. (IHE 26462)

5:1067. Cignoli, Francisco. RODOLFO RIVAROLA: AMERICANISTA [Rodolfo Rivarola: Americanist]. *Boletín de*

la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Argentina) 1957[1958] 34(28): 493-502. Lecture dealing with two aspects of the personality of this Argentine historian (1857-1942): his tie with Rosario, his native city, and his consecration to the service of the ideal of the spiritual unity of America. D. B. (IHE 26478)

5:1068. Comas, Juan, and Berta Becerra. LA OBRA ESCRITA DE DON FERNANDO ORTIZ [The written work of Don Fernando Ortiz]. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* 1957 7(4): 347-371. A biographical sketch of this Cuban historian (born 1881), followed by an annotated bibliography of his publications. Illustrated. B. T. (IHE 26475)

5:1069. Duncan, Francis. MAHAN -- HISTORIAN WITH A PURPOSE. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(5): 498-503. A study of the historical philosophy of Alfred Thayer Mahan, American naval historian. An investigation of Mahan's writings upon naval warfare and national conflict reveals no influence of Darwinism. His historical thinking was based upon a Protestantism related to Calvinism. Based primarily on the books and articles written by Mahan. A

5:1070. Dutkiewicz, Józef. W SPRAWIE HISTORIOGRAFII NEOROMANTYCZNEJ [On the problem of neoromantic historiography]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(4): 1142-1145. Elaborates on the subject previously discussed by Jan Adamus in *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(1): 16-38 [See abstract 4:2129]. Discussing the term "neoromantic historiography" itself and analyzing as its alternatives "historiography of modernism", or "historiography of 'Young Poland'" the author concludes that the term neoromantic best describes the Polish historiography of the first twenty years of the 20th century. Mentioning the application of "historical intuition" to the study of history, which Adamus analyzed, he calls attention to such other features of that school as irrationalism, use of symbols (certain persons or facts being treated as symbols of greater issues) and idealism. A. F. Dignas

5:1071. Fan Pai-ch'uan, Chia Wei-ch'eng, and Li Hu. P'I-P'AN JUNG MENG-YÜAN TSAI TUI-TAI SHIH-LIAO-SHANG-TI O-LE TSO-FENG [On Jung Meng-yüan's improper treatment of historical materials]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1957 (11): 37-56. Jung Meng-yüan has failed to treat historical data from a Marxist viewpoint. His views are antiscientific and anti-Marxist. A general survey of his major historical writings is also included. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1072. Fang Hao (Taiwan Univ., Taipei). OU-MEI CHI JIH-P'EN YEN-CHIU CHUNG-KUO SHIH TI CHIN-K'UANG [On recent developments in research on Chinese history in Europe and America]. *Ta-lu Tsa-chih* 1957 15(12): 29-36. A general report on the author's visits to Munich, where he attended the 24th International Congress of Orientalists, held from 28 August to 4 September 1957, and Marburg, where he took part in the tenth Conference of Junior Sinologists, held from 5 to 12 September 1957. Describing the various projects undertaken by American, French and Japanese scholars in order to promote research in their countries on the history of Chinese culture, the author proposes that closer contact be maintained between these scholars and Chinese historians in Taiwan by means of correspondence. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1073. Feliú Cruz, Guillermo. LOS ESTUDIOS HISTÓRICOS EN CHILE [Historical studies in Chile]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia (Argentina)* 1957[1958] 34 (28): 105-106. Summary of a speech referring principally to trends in 19th-century Chilean historical studies and to the most eminent historians. D. B. (IHE 26460)

5:1074. Gandía, Enrique de. A REVISÃO DE HISTÓRIA AMERICANA [A survey of (Latin) American historiography]. *Revista de História (Brazil)* 1956 12(25): 175-205. The bringing up to date of historical studies in Argentina, the work of a small group of specialists, tends to liberate American historiography from the enclosure in which it had been placed by its old teachers, and to place it on a universal level. The author stresses the need to revise various aspects of American historiography in view of the new criteria, especially the problem of the existence of a common history of the Americas and the problem of the mutual influences exercised by America and Europe one upon the other. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1075. García Acevedo, Mario. PEDRO DE ANGELIS EN NUESTRA CULTURA JURÍDICA [Pedro de Angelis in our legal culture]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho (Argentina)* 1957 (8): 182-186. A biographical sketch of this Italian historian and voluminous writer (1784-1859), much of whose work was done in Argentina, where he was naturalized in 1827. D. B. (IHE 26466)

5:1076. García Rosell, César. LA LABOR HISTÓRICA DEL INVESTIGADOR NACIONAL LUIS ULLOA [The historical work of the national investigator Luis Ulloa]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú (Peru)* 1956/57 10(12): 151-153. Summary of the work of the Peruvian Luis Ulloa (1875-1936), with special reference to his important work in Spanish archives, on which Peru's boundary claims with respect to Ecuador and Colombia were partly based. E. Rz. (IHE 26483)

5:1077. Gargan, Edward T. (Loyola Univ.). SOME PROBLEMS IN TOCQUEVILLE SCHOLARSHIP. *Mid-America* 1959 41(1): 3-26. Notwithstanding considerable scholarly work on Alexis de Tocqueville, especially since 1935 (cited in an eight-page appendix), there are still major differences of opinion concerning Tocqueville's place in modern historical thought. In view of the prospect of J. P. Mayer's complete edition of Tocqueville's works in the near future, historians would find fruitful a re-examination of the great French historian's Democracy in America in view of a complete and definitive study, as well as a reconsideration of Tocqueville's qualities as a prophet, his appreciation of the Restoration period, his political career in view of his political philosophy, and his career as historian in view of his faith in the democratic process. R. J. Marion

5:1078. Gianello, Leoncio. LABOR HISTORIOGRÁFICA DE JUAN ALVAREZ [Juan Alvarez's historiographical work]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Argentina)* 1957[1958] 34(28): 536-564. Analysis and evaluation of the work of this Argentine historian (died 1954). Included is a bibliography of his works (231 titles), which include books, pamphlets, articles and works published in periodicals and newspapers. D. B. (IHE 26465)

5:1079. G[il] F[arrés], O[ctavio]. CRÓNICA [Chronicle]. *Numario Hispánico* 1957 6(11): 73-81. Information on activity in the field of financial historiography in the years 1953-1956. J. Ll. (IHE 25382)

5:1080. Hsü Hsien-yao. TÊ-KUO MAI-NAI-K'Ê CHIAO-SHOU TI LI-SHIH-HSÜEH [Professor Friedrich Meinecke's historiography]. *Ta-lu Tsa-chih* 1957 15(9): 13-16, and (10): 23-29. Reviews the major contributions of Friedrich Meinecke (1862-1954) to German historiography, and evaluates his role in the promotion of the doctrine of liberty in Germany during his declining years. A list of Meinecke's principal works, containing 25 items, is appended. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1081. Hu Hou-hsüan, and Yang Hsiang-k'uei (Peking). P'I-P'AN HSIANG TA WU-MIEH LI-SHIH YEN-CHIU KUNG-TSO TI MIU-WU [Criticism of Hsiang Ta's mistakes in dishonoring historical research]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1957 (11): 15-20. A discussion of Hsiang Ta's historiography. Although Hsiang considers himself to be a modern Chinese his-

torian, his writings and statements are purely idealistic and anti-Marxist. He has opposed the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and continuously endeavors to serve only the interests of the Chinese reactionaries. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1082. Jên Chi-yü (Peking Univ.). LUN HU SHIH TSAI CH'AN-TSUNG SHIH YEN-CHIU CHUNG TI MIU-WU [On Hu Shih's errors in his studies on the history of Ch'an Buddhism]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1955 (5): 29-48. Hu Shih's views are idealist, irrational, subjective and antiscientific. His studies on the history of Ch'an Buddhism are therefore valueless, serving only reactionary purposes. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1083. Jost, François. JEAN DE MULLER ET LA SUISSE ROMANDE [Johannes von Müller and French Switzerland]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1958 8(3): 327-354. Especially since the Reformation, French Switzerland has exerted considerable influence on the intellectual elite of the German cantons. Recent severe criticisms of Johannes von Müller have not tarnished his fame. None of the books, articles and references to Müller -- except for Edgar Bonjour's important book, *Johannes von Müller und Genf* -- deal adequately with his relations to French culture. Residence in French Switzerland, an intimate friendship with Charles-Victor de Bonstetten, and an extensive and intensive preoccupation with French intellectual writings did not eliminate Müller's accent in French nor aid him in avoiding idiomatic and syntactical errors. Parallel columns of manuscript texts from Schaffhausen and elsewhere illustrate Müller's linguistic difficulties; they also reveal dates of composition as well as the number of drafts he attempted in his writings. The Schaffhauser Müller was at the same time a European and a Swiss because of the impact of cultural symbiosis. L. Kestenberg

5:1084. Kishida, Tatsuya (Univ. of Nagoya). MAINECKE NI OKERU RANKE-HIHAN NO MONDAI [Meinecke's criticism of Ranke]. *Seiyō-shi-gaku* 1958 (40): 228-241. In Ranke und Burckhardt (1947) Friedrich Meinecke stated that Burckhardt would, in the long run, be more important than Ranke for both present and future historians. Kishida traces Meinecke's view of the two historians from 1906 on and concludes that his criticism of Ranke became severer as he drew closer to Burckhardt. The experience of World War I made Meinecke aware of the crisis of *Staatsraison*, and this led him to study Burckhardt more seriously and to turn away from Ranke. M. Nishikawa

5:1085. Kuki, Marian. 50-LECIE PRAC NAUKOWYCH BRONISŁAWA PAWŁOWSKIEGO [Fifty years of scientific work by Bronisław Pawłowski]. *Teki Historyczne* 1958 (9): 141-142. Review of Pawłowski's work on the fiftieth anniversary of his first publication. The author stresses his pioneering work on Polish military history, including his contribution to the *Cambridge History of Poland*. J. Lewartowski

5:1086. Levene, Ricardo. LA OBRA HISTÓRICA Y LABOR CULTURA DE RAMÓN J. CARCANO [The historical work and cultural activity of Ramón J. Carcano]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Argentina)* 1956 33(27): 88-93. A lecture, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of this Argentine historian's death (1946), discussing his political and cultural activity. B. T. (IHE 25074)

5:1087. Levene, Ricardo. LABOR HISTÓRICA DE RODOLFO RIVAROLA EN LA ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE LA HISTORIA [Rodolfo Rivarola's historical work in the Academia Nacional de la Historia]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Argentina)* 1957[1958] 34(28): 475-487. A study of the personality and work of this Argentine historian (1857-1942), especially in relation to his activity in the Academy. D. B. (IHE 26479)

5:1088. Levillier, Roberto. DISCURSO EN HOMENAJE A BARROS ARANA [Speech in tribute to Barros Arana]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Argentina)* 1957[1958] 34(28): 136-140. A short sketch of the personality and work of this Chilean historian (1830-1907), emphasizing his work as an educator. D. B. (IHE 26467)

5:1089. MacCartney, Donal. THE WRITING OF HISTORY IN IRELAND, 1800-30. *Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences* 1956 (75): 1-2. Critical use of documentary sources by Edward Ledwich was an important in-

uence in this period, but historical writing tended towards political pamphlets. Events of the 1640's and the Treaty of Limerick were the chief topics of writers whose work increased Irish nationalism. K. Eubank

5:1090. McConica, J. K. (Univ. of Saskatchewan). KINGSFORD AND WHIGGERY IN CANADIAN HISTORY. Canadian Historical Review 1959 40(2): 108-120. Analysis of W. Kingsford, History of Canada (10 volumes, Toronto, 1887-88), as source of a "whig" tradition in English-Canadian historiography comparable in influence to the traditions established for the French by F.-X. Garneau. The author suggests that Kingsford's views were most influential at the turn of the century, especially through the Makers of Canada series, and have not yet been supplanted by an alternative interpretation providing fresh ground for the national identity. A

5:1091. Marushkin, B. I., and N. N. Iakovlev. VO-ROS O BZAIMOOTNOSHENIIAKH SSSR I SSHA V PERIOD TOROI MIROVOI VOINY V AMERIKANSKOI BURZHUAZNOI ISTORIOGRAFI [The question of Soviet-American relations during World War II and American bourgeois historiography]. Izvestia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1957 (3): 147-166. The further the end of World War II recedes into the past, the more American bourgeois historians distort the facts of American-Soviet war-time collaboration. This distortion reflects the general process of the subordination of U.S. social science to the needs of an aggressive foreign policy. The bourgeois historians disparage the Soviet contribution to the victory over Hitler. They assert that the function of Russian resistance was to give the Western powers time to prepare for the decisive blow. They contend that the issue on the eastern front was decided by lend-lease deliveries. Bourgeois historians completely ignore the role played by the USSR in the defeat of Japan. They attribute the cold war to the difficult psychology of the Russians and their so-called desire to dominate the world. The authors attempt a detailed refutation of these bourgeois views. They conclude that American historians are not too interested in the facts; they prefer to compile rather than to work in original sources. In any case, only such court historians as Samuel E. Morrison, William L. Langer and Herbert Feis have free access to state archives. R. V. Burks

5:1092. Misrahi, Victor. DE NIETZSCHE AUX HISTORIENS D'AUJOURD'HUI [From Nietzsche to today's historians]. Syntheses 1958 13(151): 197-235. Discusses the contribution of Nietzsche in suggesting new psychological horizons for historians. The author calls attention to a number of modern historians who, while not directly influenced by Nietzsche, reveal similar philosophic positions in their writings. J. Baughman

5:1093. Moacyr Campos, Pedro (Univ. of São Paulo). SCHILLER E A HISTORIA [Schiller and history]. Revista de História (Brazil) 1957 15(32): 397-407. Schiller's historical works deserve particular attention today because they reveal many features characteristic of the present-day conception of history. The fame which he gained as a dramatist caused many people, particularly abroad, to underrate his importance as a historian. One would assume that a certain unity of ideas prevailed throughout his literary work, yet this is most evident in his historical works. Based partly on Schiller's works, Karl Muhs' Geschichte des abendländischen Geistes and Karl Berger's Schiller. A (t)

5:1094. Munford, Howard M. (Middlebury College). HENRY ADAMS AND THE TENDENCY OF HISTORY. New England Quarterly 1959 32(1): 79-90. Henry Adams observed with alarm the tendency of science to become an absolutistic faith. He believed that historians who accepted the tenets of science only added to man's degradation. In The Tendency of History, A Letter to American Teachers of History and The Rule of Phase Applied to History Adams used humor and irony as a method of bringing the urgent problem to the attention of his fellow historians. L. Gara

5:1095. Neatby, Hilda. "CHRISTIAN" VIEWS OF HISTORY: TOYNBEE AND BUTTERFIELD. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. Sections I and II 1958 52: 33-42. Toynbee is a historian looking at religion. Butterfield is a Christian looking at history, but he believes that as a historian he is not his job to make Christian judgments, or to demonstrate a pattern. To him, men are the proper study of the historian. Butterfield rejects Toynbee's teleology, and he does not share Toynbee's view of history as a study of civilizations. In con-

trast to Butterfield, Toynbee "believes that as an historian he has shown religion as capable of satisfying man's deepest and constant needs; but also of leading him to self-destruction if he cannot overcome his arrogant conviction that his is the only truth." E. H. Boehm

5:1096. Nichols, Roy F. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). KANSAS HISTORIOGRAPHY: THE TECHNIQUE OF CULTURAL ANALYSIS. American Quarterly 1957 9(1): 85-91. An evaluation of the work of James C. Malin on the history of Kansas. Malin holds that the history of Kansas is the story of that continuous process of adaptation experienced by men originally conditioned to a forest, corn culture and depending on water transportation and communication, as they cope with the grasslands, as they substitute minerals for wood, as they develop the cattle industry, as they introduce winter wheat as a principal crop, as they turn to railroads, as they contrive machinery and as they build cities to be centers of rail rather than water transportation. A

5:1097. Nohn, E. A. WEHRFORSCHUNG UND HISTORISCHER SINN; ZUR GESCHICHTE DER KRIEGSGESCHICHTS-SCHREIBUNG [Military research and historical meaning; the history of military historiography]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(8): 437-451. Continuation of a previous article [See abstract 5:45]. The author discusses the history and problems of military writing in the 19th century. He begins with a historical sketch of the military historian's office in Germany from 1816 to 1900. The major point of interest lies in various problems growing out of this new development -- including military instruction, war games, operational studies and application. Based on secondary sources. C. Burdick

5:1098. Przyboś, Adam (Cracow). KRAKOWSKI OŚRODEK HISTORYCZNY [Works of Cracow historians]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(4): 1274-1287. Gives an outline of the organizations, institutions and periodicals devoted to the study of history in this center of historical studies, the largest in Poland. The author then enumerates the important studies in progress. With all its diversity of interest, the Cracow center is particularly strong in the study of constitutional history, history of institutions and local history. The rich program of publications of historical sources is also commended, but the author feels that activities in this field could still be increased. Military history is poorly represented, and there is also a lack of studies in general history, with the exception of ancient history. This complaint is, however, valid for historical studies everywhere in Poland, and it is possible that the presence in Cracow of a number of eminent specialists in this field will improve the situation in the future. A. F. Dygnas

5:1099. Puzzo, Dante A. (Wisconsin State College). GAETANO SALVEMINI: AN HISTORIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY. Journal of the History of Ideas 1959 20(2): 217-235. Salvemini's early works on the history of Florence, on Mazzini and on the French Revolution established his reputation as an acute historian. In the subsequent political and antifascist phase of his career, the polemical character of his writings did not deprive them of historical validity. He was neither a Crocean nor a historical materialist. For him "biases are not irreconcilable with scientific research." W. H. Coates

5:1100. Riesco, Germán. EL ESTADO EN FORMA [The state in form]. Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía (Chile) 1954/55 (123): 5-14. Discussion of the meaning of the expression "in form" in Spenglerian thought, pointing out its lack of precision and the contradictions even in Spengler's own use of it. The author indicates the misuse of the term by Chilean historians. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1101. Rizzi, Bice. PIETRO PEDROTTI. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(4): 785-788. Describes the life and works of the Italian historian Pietro Pedrotti, who died in July 1955. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1102. Salis, Jean-Rodolphe de (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich). LE POINT DE VUE D'UN HISTORIEN SUISSE SUR L'ETUDE DE L'HISTOIRE CONTEMPORAINE [A Swiss historian's point of view on the study of recent history]. Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen 1955/56 9: 13-24. Shows the international and intranational character and outlook of the Swiss, as individuals and as a nation, and the difficulties they present to, and the effect they might have on, the study of recent history in Switzerland. C. A. LeGuin

5:1103. San Christóval, Evaristo, Rubén Vargas Ugarte, Manuel Moreyra Paz-Soldán, and others. LOS FUNDADORES DEL INSTITUTO HISTORICO DEL PERU [The founders of the Instituto Histórico del Perú]. Revista Histórica (Peru) 1955/56 [1958] 22: 49-121. Biographical sketches of the thirty charter members (1905) of this organization in Lima, the majority of whom were outstanding figures in Peruvian historiography. Also included is a biographical note on the president, José Pardo y Barreda (1864-1947), under whose management the institute was established. R. C. (IHE 26463)

5:1104. Sánchez Cantón, F[rancisco] J[avier]. EL EXCMO. SR. MARQUES DEL SALTILLO. Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia 1958 142(1): XLIII-LII. Biographical note on the historian and professor Luis Lasso de la Vega y López de Tejada, Marqués del Saltillo (1893-1957). J. M. (IHE 25483)

5:1105. Serejski, Marian H. (Łódź Univ.). UWAGI O STOSUNKU MIĘDZY HISTORIĄ I IDEOLOGIĄ [On the relationship between history and ideology]. Zycie Szkoły Wyższej 1959 7(1): 10-18. States that history is not an exact science, and that the historian's interpretation is always, even if subconsciously, connected with some Weltanschauung. However, one should not look at the historian's work only from the point of view of ideology and press it into the service of any idea. No matter what his convictions are, the honest historian will always bring us closer to the knowledge of the past. On the other hand, ideological pressure will make history schematic. Therefore the attempt should be made to dispel shallow irrational generalizations, which are often deeply rooted in the views of students. By such a process, widening the student's horizons and raising his intellectual culture, and thus deepening his social consciousness, the conditions for the victory of progress and socialism are created. A. F. Dygnas

5:1106. Serra Ráfols, Elías. UNA REVISTA ESPECIALIZADA [A specialized review]. Revista de Historia Canaria 1957 23(117/118): 1-5. Justification of the new title of this review, formerly called Revista de Historia, and reflections on the desirable orientation for publications on regional history. M. Ll. (IHE 23959)

5:1107. Stern, Leo (Martin Luther Univ., Halle-Wittenberg). A MÁSONIK VILÁGHABORÚVAL FOGLALKOZO REAKCIÓS TÖRTÉNETIRÁS FŐBB IRÁNYZATAI [Main trends in the reactionary historiography on the Second World War]. Századok 1958 92(1-4): 202-221. A Hungarian translation of an article originally published in German in Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(1): 66-99 [See abstract 4:812]. F. Wagner

5:1108. Sun Ting-kuo. CHIEH-CH'UAN LEI HAI-TSUNG FAN MA-K'Ë-SSU-CHU-I TI CHUNG-CHUNG TU-O SHOU-FA [On the anti-Marxist writings of Lei Hai-tsung]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1957 (11): 27-36. Like Fei Hsiao-t'ung, Ch'ên Chên-han, Hsiang Ta and others, Lei Hai-tsung is only able to follow an antisocialist course, and opposes the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The chief defect of his treatment of the history of Chinese philosophical thought is the failure to make use of Marxist technique. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1109. Turok, V. M. ZHURNAL NEMETSKIKH ISTORIKOV-MARKSISTOV ("ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 1957-1958") [Journal of German Marxist historians. (Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft, 1957-1958)]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (2): 171-179. Survey of archival documents and articles published by this journal, which was founded in 1953. The material published gives evidence of the reactionary ideology of West German historiographers. It deals mainly with the history of the German labor movement, with the German antifascist struggle and with questions concerning both World Wars and the aggressive attitude of German imperialism during the past decades. Erna Wollert

5:1110. Unsigned. ACTUACION ACADEMICA CON MOTIVO DE LA ENTREGA DE LOS PREMIOS DE LA FUNDACION EGUIGUREN [Academic proceedings on the occasion of the award of prizes of the Fundación Eguiguren]. Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú (Peru) 1956/57 10(12): 30-38. Presents the text of a speech by Felipe de la Barra on Peruvian historiography, as well as the official report containing the titles and authors of the works presented at the

assembly, together with a critical appraisal of the historiographical value of the papers. G. C. C. (IHE 26435)

5:1111. Unsigned. EL HISTORIADOR ROMULO CUNEO VIDAL [The historian Rómulo Cúneo Vidal]. Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú (Peru) 1956/57 10(12): 39-44. Bibliographical note on this historian (1886-1931), referring to Peruvian themes. G. C. C. (IHE 26470)

5:1112. Unsigned. ÜBER DAS STUDIUM DER GESCHICHTE DER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT [On the study of the history of historical science]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(3): 421-438. A German translation of an article which first appeared in Voprosi Istorii 1956 (1): 3-12 [See abstract 2:731].

5:1113. Van der Kroef, Justus M. (Univ. of Bridgeport). ON THE WRITING OF INDONESIAN HISTORY. Pacific Affairs 1958 31(4): 352-371. Evaluates new interpretations of Indonesian history, notably the writings of J. C. van Leur, C. C. Berg, and G. J. Resink. "The net effect of these new trends has been to assign greater importance to the enduring autonomy and especially to the variety of Indonesian power structures and to minimize the tendency to see strong political-administrative influences (e.g. the colonial administration, but also such old Indonesian empires as Majapahit) or acculturating forces (e.g. Hinduism, Islam, or Western secularism) of an over-arching, unifying, and centripetal nature at work in the course of Indonesian historical development." G. A. Lensen

5:1114. Vavřínek, V[ladimír]. K SEDMDESÁTINÁM AKADEMKA J. DOBIÁŠE [Academician J. Dobiáš at seventy]. Československý Časopis Historický 1958 6(4): 818-819. A positive evaluation of the scholarly and educational work of the Czech historian Josef Dobiáš. At the beginning of his career, he devoted himself to Czech history, later to orientalia, the Roman period of Czechoslovakia and antique numismatics. F. Wagner

5:1115. Vierhaus, Rudolf (Univ. of Münster). RANKES VERHÄLTNIS ZUR PRESSE [Ranke's relationship with the press]. Historische Zeitschrift 1957 183(3): 543-567. Leopold von Ranke's lectures on recent history, delivered during the winter of 1842/43, contained many statements of his views on the value of recent history and the uses of the periodical press for the historian. Ranke had little confidence in the value of recent history because of its controversial nature, and he deplored the public press for partisan distortions. Regarding politics as an affair of state rather than one of partisan politics, he did not hesitate to support official infringement of the freedom of the press. G. H. Davis

5:1116. Zorraquín Becú, Ricardo. JOSE LUIS BUSTAMANTE, UN HISTORIADOR OLVIDADO [José Luis Bustamante, a forgotten historian]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Argentina) 1957[1958] 34(28): 453-474. Biography of this Argentine historian and politician (1799-1857), with an analysis and evaluation of his work, in which he related the political events of his age. A bibliography of his works is included. D. B. (IHE 26468)

5:1117. --. [MEETINGS OF HISTORIANS OF EAST AND WEST]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10(2). Schmid, Heinrich Felix, ZUM THEMA: "MÖGLICHKEITEN UND GRENZEN WEST-ÖSTLICHER HISTORIKERBEGEGNUNG" [On the theme "Possibilities and limitations of meetings of historians of the East and the West"], pp. 114-118. Thieme, Karl (Auslands- und Dolmetscher Institut, Gernersheim), ERWIDERUNG [Reply], pp. 118-119. Schmid defends himself and the editors of the proceedings of the Tenth International Congress of Historians (Rome, 4-11 September 1955) against the criticisms made by Karl Thieme in "Möglichkeiten und Grenzen West-östlicher Historikerbegegnung," *ibid.* 1957 8(10): 593-598 [See abstract 4:47]. In his reply, Thieme maintains his previous position. F. B. M. Hollyday

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 5: 1069, 1095, 1368, 1730, 2036

- 5:1118. Beneyto, Juan. EL ORDEN SOCIOPOLITICO Y LA DIALECTICA HISTORICA [The social-political order and historical dialectics]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* 1956 8(8): 31-42. Only by dealing with the social world is it possible to understand the essence and development of history. It is not enough to see history as related to life; it must be considered the key to life. The historian must be a man engaged in using history in order to understand the world in which he lives, for history is a human product, not only in the way in which it is produced but in the vision it gives us of the past.... The author also discusses whether the historical process can be called a mechanism. By dealing with social reality it can be deduced that instead of laws... forces exist which influence the process and even determine the rhythm and trend of historical development. In this sense history should approach sociology, to which it gives many experiences while making use of some of sociology's methods. A (t)
- 5:1119. Brunner, August, S. J. (Munich). GLAUBE UND GESCHICHTE [Faith and history]. *Stimmen der Zeit* 1958/59 163(2): 100-115. The view that a true knowledge of the unique and spiritual is impossible has caused history to be rejected as a science. In everyday life, however, the unique spiritual character of our fellow men is comprehended through a combination of many individual experiences, which are, however, connected with sensory impressions. Belief and trust between men is based on this. History is the methodical setting of this everyday mode of recognition. Since in time and metaphysically this recognition comes first, history is more genuinely a science than the natural or physical sciences. Historical categories such as fact, permanence, presence and permanent effect have a different, more original meaning than the natural sciences. A (t)
- 5:1120. Dardel, Eric (Lycée J. J. Rousseau, Montperrancy, France). HISTORY AND OUR TIMES, *Diogenes* 1958 (21): 11-25. History in these harsh times can no longer be a mere disinterested spectator of an objective and universal process. It comes closer to man through the realization that in turning to the past it deals with a "present" that no longer exists. The men of the past were not playing for our amusement; they were engaged in a contest as decisive as our own destiny can be. Freed from the determinism that stifles and the nihilism that repudiates it, history shows that in the course of our existence we belong to the world as beings in search of a liberty through which the youth of man is affirmed from day to day in each moment which renews his chances. A (t)
- 5:1121. Devyver, André. LA REVOLTE DES BARBARES SELON A. TOYNBEE [The barbarian revolt according to A. Toynbee]. *Syntheses* 1959 13(152): 359-373. Refers to the interest of the people of Western Europe in the problems of barbarian invasions, particularly as a threat to their civilization. The author discusses the interest of Toynbee and other philosophers of history in the problem of causes of barbarian invasion, a topic of particularly timely interest to modern Europeans. J. Baughman
- 5:1122. Durán, Manuel. TOYNBEE, AMERICO CASTRO Y EL MUNDO HISPANICO [Toynbee, Américo Castro and the Spanish world]. *Universidad de México (Mexico)* 1957 11(12): 2, and 7-10. Discusses Castro's *España en su historia* as well as several recent books which attempt to find the meaning of Hispanicism within its history. The author also comments on the possibilities offered this type of investigation by modern trends in historical science. J. Mz. (IHE 23910)
- 5:1123. Eschmann, Ernst Wilhelm. ALFRED WEBER ALS KULTURSOZIOLOGE [Alfred Weber as a cultural sociologist]. *Merkur* 1958 12(7): 674-680. Alfred Weber's conception of the development of civilization is "linear" and not cyclical. He regards the development of civilization as a process of "planetary integration." All technical and cultural "possibilities" have existed in the universe from the beginning and they are realized by men in a free and independent manner. The terms of this realization are not predetermined. Each historical epoch is the result of a confrontation of man with transcendental forces which affect his life. O. Stenzl
- 5:1124. García López, Jesús. HISTORIA DE LA CULTURA [History of culture]. *Arbor* 1957 38(143): 217-225. Gives a definition of culture and history, showing the relationship between the two terms. The author concludes that culture is broader than history; the latter is an integral part of culture. R. O. (IHE 25412)
- 5:1125. Iggers, Georg G. (Dillard Univ.). THE IDEA OF PROGRESS IN RECENT PHILOSOPHIES OF HISTORY. *Journal of Modern History* 1958 30(3): 215-226. Briefly traces the decline of 19th-century ideas of progress and deals critically particularly with those writers, including Danilevsky, Spengler, Berdyaev, Sorokin, Schubart and Toynbee, who formulated cyclical theories of history. Although these writers form no school, their theories of history are in all cases closely interwoven with their epistemological and political positions. Thus in reinterpreting the historical process in terms of cyclical recurrence, all these writers claimed to see the decline and the inadequacy of the rational, scientific outlook and of the basic humanitarian and democratic values of the post-Enlightenment world. Based on the published writings of the theories examined. A
- 5:1126. Joynt, Carey B. (Lehigh Univ.). TOYNBEE AND THE PROBLEM OF HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE. *Australasian Journal of Philosophy* 1956 34(3): 193-202. An attack upon Toynbee's theory of history showing that the latter's war-and-peace cycles cannot withstand rigorous examination. Toynbee's attempts to show a meaning and purpose in history end by destroying history, in the sense that he abolishes empirical categories which make it meaningful. A
- 5:1127. Kárníková, L[udmila]. KE STUDIUM VZNIKU NOVODOBÉ PRŮMYŠLOVÉ BURŽOASIE; NA OKRAJ NOVÉ PRÁCE O FORMOVÁNÍ POLSKÉ BURŽOASIE [Data on the study of the origin of the modern industrial bourgeoisie; marginal notes on a new work on the formation of the Polish bourgeoisie]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1958 6(4): 735-743. Analyzes the Marxist and the Western attitude toward the role of economic phenomena in history. With the exception of the West Germans, all leading historians pay great attention to the significance of socio-economic factors in the history of the 18th and the 19th centuries. The author then reviews in detail Ryszard Kołodziejczyk's *Kształtowanie się burżuazji w Królestwie Polskim (1815-1850)* [The formation of the bourgeois class in the Kingdom of Poland, 1815-1850] (Warsaw, 1957). This work represents an important step forward in solving the questions of Polish capitalism and bourgeoisie in a historical perspective. Based on published sources. F. Wagner
- 5:1128. Karunakaran, K. P. (Indian School of International Studies). ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN CIVILIZATIONS. *India Quarterly* 1958 14(2): 166-187. Summary of discussions conducted by Arnold Toynbee at the Indian School of International Studies at New Delhi during a seminar on the effects of the contact of temporarily stronger civilizations with weaker ones. Among the questions discussed were: 1) the nature of the responses of the receiving civilization; 2) the possibility of receiving some but not all elements of a "giver" civilization; 3) the effects of transplanting on the factor transplanted and on the receiving civilization, and 4) the attitudes of a "giver" civilization toward the recipient. N. Kurland
- 5:1129. Luporini, Cesare. L'UOMO E LA NATURA [Man and nature]. *Società* 1958 14(5): 809-818. A paper read at the International Congress of Philosophy (Venice, 12-18 September 1958) during a session devoted to the theme "Man and Nature." Other participants at this session were Phillip Frank, Columbia University ("The Present Role of Science"); M. B. Mitin of the USSR Academy of Sciences ("Man and Nature"); and Johannes B. Lotz, S. J. ("Mensch und Natur"). Luporini concludes that "there does not exist a human nature, in a metaphysical sense, determined ab aeterno. A human being is what he makes himself in history...." A

postscript to the article attempts to rebut some of Frank's contentions. C. F. Delzell

5:1130. Mann, Golo. REINHOLD NIEHBUHR UND DIE KRITIK DES LIBERALISMUS [Reinhold Niebuhr and the criticism of liberalism]. *Merkur* 1958 12(2): 131-144. Niebuhr believes that it is impossible to work out a scientific plan -- as liberalism attempted to do -- by which future political development can be directed, because one can never know in advance how man will act. The freedom of the human will is the freedom to do good or bad. Hegel and Rousseau were wrong: not absolute laws but the freedom of human will, which does not act through scientific laws, is the decisive force in history. O. Stenzl.

5:1131. Mastroianni, Giovanni. LA POLEMICA SUL CROCE NEGLI STUDI CONTEMPORANEI [The polemics regarding Croce in contemporary studies]. *Società* 1958 14(4): 711-737. A review article on the conflicting interpretations of Benedetto Croce's significance that have appeared in various publications, chiefly Italian, since his death in 1952. C. F. Delzell

5:1132. Mendieta y Núñez, Lucio. LAS CLASES SOCIALES [The social classes]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* 1956 14(55/56): 459-488. Continuation of a previous article [See abstract 5:112]. A study of the characteristics of the middle and lower classes, and of the influence of each of the social classes on society as a whole and on one another. The author examines the mobility of classes, class consciousness, class warfare and their dynamics. E. G. (IHE 25399)

5:1133. Menzel, Eberhard (Kiel). REVOLUTION UND RECHTSORDNUNG [Revolution and legal order]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(1): 1-18. Starting from the premise that revolutions both destroy law and establish new legal systems, examines legal and historical concepts of revolutions, legal means of avoiding revolutions, and the role law plays in the various categories of revolutions. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:1134. Mielcke, Karl (Bad Gandersheim). WISSENSCHAFT UND UTOPIE IN DER GESCHICHTSLEHRE VON KARL MARX [Science and Utopia in the historical teachings of Karl Marx]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(3): 146-162. Attacks the assumptions, methods and conclusions of Marx concerning the course of history. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:1135. Nicolini, Fausto. LO STORICO DI SE STESSO [The historian of himself]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(13): 9.

Discusses Benedetto Croce's critique of his own philosophy of history and literary and aesthetic criticism, as contained in a booklet which he first published under the pen name of Giovanni Castellano: *Benedetto Croce, il filosofo, il critico, lo storico* (Naples: Ricciardi, 1923). The author suggests that it should be republished in the complete collection of Croce's works which the publisher Laterza in Bari is going to publish. C. F. Delzell

5:1136. Onufrio, Salvatore. GLI "EREDI" DI CROCE [Croce's "heirs"]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(15): 8. Discusses interpretations of Benedetto Croce by such "heirs" as Raffaello Franchini, in *Metafisica e storia* (Naples: Giannini, 1958); Carlo Antoni; Nicola Matteucci, and Alfredo Parente. C. F. Delzell

5:1137. Romein, J. M. (Amsterdam Univ.). THE COMMON HUMAN PATTERN (ORIGIN AND SCOPE OF HISTORICAL THEORIES). *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1958 4(2): 449-463. Examines the character of scientific, especially historical, theories starting from Max Weber's concept of "Ideal-typus." The function of theories is described as the development of science by a continuous dispute between experience and thought. The main part of the article is devoted to the presentation of the author's theory of the Common Human Pattern, as a general view of one of the main trends in the development of civilization. The Common Human Pattern stands for all higher civilizations up to the European Renaissance. At that point the divergence of European civilization from the Common Human Pattern (that was first manifest in classical Athens) became fundamental and irreversible. The difference between the Common Human Pattern and its European divergence is characterized in the different attitude of both patterns towards nature, life, thought, time, authority and labor. A

5:1138. Wilkins, Burleigh Taylor (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). SOME NOTES ON BURCKHARDT. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(1): 123-137. "Whatever the cause or causes, Burckhardt's reputation as a general historian, though not as a historian of art, is now less secure than his reputation as a critic of his own times and as a prophet of the evils that would befall Europe." Contemptuous of system-building in history, he nonetheless announced his intention to discover what is "recurrent, constant, and typical" in history. Yet this cyclical view is incompatible with other important ingredients of his thinking about history. He does not provide us with the consistent analytical structure of his wisdom or the clue to his prophetic gifts. W. H. Coates

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES

including

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS

See also: 5:1015, 1072, 1098, 1103, 1110, 1129, 1328, 1333, 1366, 1401, 1441, 1448, 1512, 1558, 1567, 1636, 1647, 1652, 1898, 1927, 2169, 2186

5:1139. Bedin, V. V., and I. F. Kovalev. ISPOL'ZOVANIE DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV V NARODNO-KHOZIAISTVENNYKH TSELIKHX (IZ OPYTA TSGIAL) [The use of documentary material for economic purposes (from the experiences of the Central State Historical Archives in Leningrad)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (3): 227-229. Documents from administrative authorities of the mines of pre-revolutionary Russia are kept in the Central State Historical Archives in Leningrad. They contain considerable information on land-surveying and the development of various mineral deposits in different rayons of the Soviet Union. The card-index is constantly being enlarged. Intensified use of this material for economic purposes was demanded in a resolution adopted by the twentieth congress of the Communist Party for the Sixth Five-Year-Plan. Erna Wollert

5:1140. Belov, G. A. SOVETSKIE ARKHIVY NA SLUZHBE ISTORICHESKOI NAUKI [Soviet archives serving historical research]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1959 (2): 127-131. Archival work is based on recognition of the necessity

of disseminating among scientists as great a number as possible of new or little known documents of scientific, political and practical significance, irrespective of their period of origin and the method of reproduction. Erna Wollert

5:1141. Briguglio, Letterio (Director, State Archives, Padua). SUL CONCETTO DI ARCHIVIO [On the concept of archives]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1958 18(3): 287-307. Discusses various definitions and concepts of archival science. Archival science is autonomous from the "science of history," not in the sense that both cannot make necessary reciprocal contribution to the discovery of truth, but in the sense that it is not possible for archival science to abdicate its own responsibilities and to proceed according to the principles of another discipline. S. E. Humphreys

5:1142. Bulgarelli, Tullio. PRIME NOTIZIE SUL CATALOGO DESCRITTIVO DEL FONDO "FALZACAPPA" DELLA BIBLIOTECA VALLICELLIANA DI ROMA [First notice on the catalogue describing the Falzacappa Collection]

the Biblioteca Vallicelliana of Rome]. *Rassegna Storica del Riformamento* 1958 45(1): 119-120. Describes the Falzacappa Collection in the Biblioteca Vallicelliana of Rome. Composed of 79 volumes, this collection was the work of Father Agostino Falzacappa, the librarian from 1836 to 1943. The documents in these volumes concern the foreign relations of the Papal States in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1143. Buntinx, J. (Rijksarchief, Ghent). HET ARCHIEF VAN DE RAAD VAN VLAANDEREN EN DE LOCAALGESCHIEDENIS [The archive of the Council of Flanders [local history]. *Jaarboek. Federatie van de Kringen voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde van België* 1956: 255-260. The Council of Flanders was the supreme court of justice of the county of Flanders (1386-1795). Its archives comprise about 1200 meters of records: registers, and bundles containing sentences, procedural documents, correspondence, legal proceedings and documents of the fiscal councilors (a total of more than 35,000 items. They constitute a mine of valuable information for the history of towns and villages, the fields of topography, administration, taxation, economic and social history, cultural life and folklore. An inventory will appear in two years. A (t)

5:1144. Clubb, O. Edmund (New York). SOVIET DOCUMENTAL STUDIES AND THE ASIAN REVOLUTION. *Pacific Affairs* 1958 31(4): 380-389. Traces the history of documentary studies in the USSR. Government policy resulted in repeated changes in emphasis and approach, in repeated reorganization and renaming of institutes. Much of the work was mere propaganda; much was scholarly sound. "In some ways Soviet Asian studies may in the end prove as important in the arena of world politics as Soviet science." G. A. Lensen

5:1145. D'Addario, Arnaldo. UNA RELAZIONE GENERALE SULLO STATO DEGLI ARCHIVI TOSCANI PRIMA E DOPO IL RIORDINAMENTO BONAINIANO [A general report on the status of the Tuscan archives before Bonaini's reorganization]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1958 18(3): 362-370. In 1849 and 1850, the grand-ducal government of Tuscany made reports, requested through diplomatic channels by the King of Sardinia, on the condition of the grand duchy's archives. The reports reveal the status of those archives at the time Bonaini was making the first inquiries in France and Germany leading to his precedent-making reorganization of the Florentine archives. S. E. Humphreys

5:1146. Estrada Molina, Ligia (Costa Rican National Archives). LABOR DE LOS ARCHIVOS NACIONALES Y UN ROL DE SU HISTORIA [Work of the National Archives and a role of their history]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica (Costa Rica)* 1958 22(7-12): 353-361. Description of the Costa Rican archives, covering holdings, organization, directors and main events since establishment of the archives in 1881. D. Bushnell

5:1147. Fernández Victorio, Nicolás. CONCEPTO Y MISIÓN DE LA BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL (REFLEXIONES DE UN BIBLIOTECARIO) [The concept and mission of the Biblioteca Nacional (reflections of a librarian)]. *Arbor* 1957 38(141/142): 113-134. Notes on the history, contents, character and organization of the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid. J. Ró. (IHE 23974)

5:1148. Feyl, Othmar. EXKURSE ZUR GESCHICHTE DER UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK JENA [Notes on the history of the Jena University Library]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(1): 33-44. The first section briefly discusses the close international ties of the Jena University Library over the centuries, particularly with Eastern Europe. Reference is made to the special Hungarian and Russian collections. The second section deals with the contributions of Jena historians at the end of the 18th century to library science, bibliography and lexicography. A list of relevant works of the period follows. G. Iggers

5:1149. Gondos, Victor, Jr. (National Archives). THE WOODRUFF FILE. *American Archivist* 1956 16(4): 303-320. This is the sole research study of the history of the Woodruff file holder patented in 1868. During the following twenty years over a million units were sold. Increasing

use of vertical flat filing of documents rendered it obsolete by 1910. The first half of the article deals with the invention, patenting and legal battles in developing the file holder. The second half is a biographical sketch of the Washington inventor and manufacturer Edmund Whiting Woodruff, 1840-1916. Based on records in the United States National Archives. A

5:1150. Harrison, John P. ORGANIZACION DE LOS ARCHIVOS NACIONALES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NOROCCIDENTE AMERICA [Organization of the National Archives of the United States]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela)* 1955 38(150): 258-265. A lecture describing the organization of the National Archives and emphasizing the holdings of interest for the history of Latin America. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1151. Heyse, Th. (Académie royale des sciences coloniales). A PROPOS D'UN INVENTAIRE DES ARCHIVES DES TERRITOIRES DU CONGO ET DU RUANDA-URUNDI [Concerning an inventory of the archives of the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi territories]. *Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1958 4(2): 271-286. The Archives Service of the Belgian Congo exists not only for the needs of the administration but also in the interest of historical research and of the elaboration of the history of the Congo Free State. It is essential that the documents existing in the posts and county towns of the territories, where their conservation is not assured and where they, in principle, cannot be consulted, be transferred to official depositories. Measures of centralization and protection of archives scattered in the provinces are urgently needed. The Central Archival Service in Leopoldville should publish inventories of these documents, whose historical usefulness will not be evident until after they have been placed in depositories. A (t)

5:1152. Lodolini, Elio. IDENTIFICAZIONE DELL'ARCHIVIO [Identification of the archive]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1958 18(3): 308-321. The word archive originally referred to the mass of writings of the prince and his chancellery, but at a very early stage, particularly in notarial records, it developed a relation to the assurance of legal rights to individuals. In modern times, with the concept of publicity in government, the concept of the archive became related to informing the public of governmental action. It appears that the concept of archives might evolve further, beyond these legal and administrative aspects, to the idea of using the archives for "archival purposes": for the purpose of study -- either of culture or of administration. S. E. Humphreys

5:1153. López, Carlos J. EL INSTITUTO DE HISTORIA DEL DERECHO A VEINTE AÑOS DE SU FUNDACION [The Instituto de Historia del Derecho twenty years after its foundation]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho (Argentina)* 1957 8(8): 187-207. An account of the various aspects of the work of the Institute for the History of Law in the first twenty years of its existence. D. B. (IHE 26437)

5:1154. Macek, Josef. PĚT LET HISTORICKÉHO ÚSTAVU ČSAV (ZPRÁVA O ČINNOSTI ZA LÉTA 1952 AŽ 1957) [Five years of the Institute of History of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (a report on activity from 1952 to 1957)]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1958 6(3): 603-608. A survey of the Institute's history and structure, with emphasis on its publishing activities. The main task of the Institute has remained the Marxist reevaluation of the principal problems of the history of Czechoslovakia. The immediate future plans of the Institute include: 1) compiling a scholarly dictionary of historical biography, a critical appraisal of the past 25 years of Czechoslovak historiography; 2) issuing critical editions of modern source material, and 3) writing a history of natural sciences and technology in Czechoslovakia. F. Wagner

5:1155. Maksakov, V. V., ed. ORGANIZATSIIA V SSSR ARKHYVNYKH FONDOV BYVSHIKH CHASTNOVLADEL'CHESKIKH PREDPRIIATII I FONDOV LICHNOGO PROISKHOZHDENIIA [The organization of the archival holdings of former private enterprises and the holdings of personal origin in the USSR]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (2): 140-154. In addition to the archival holdings of all state institutions and public organizations of prerevolutionary Russia and the Soviet Union, the holdings of former private enterprises, as well as the archives of leaders of government, political and cultural

life now belong to state archives and various state centers of preservation, such as libraries and museums. This centralization of the archival system creates especially advantageous conditions for the preservation and use of material. In capitalist countries, on the other hand, researchers do not always have access to private archives. This problem, among others, was the subject of a lively discussion at the Second International Archival Congress, held in Florence in 1956.

Erna Wollert

5:1156. Meister, Richard. DIE ORGANISATIONSFORMEN DER DEUTSCHEN AKADEMIEEN DER WISSENSCHAFTEN [The organizational forms of the German academies of sciences]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* 1958 (10): 175-178. Classifies German scientific academies since 1945 as follows: 1) the academies of Göttingen, Munich, Leipzig, Heidelberg and Vienna, which have maintained the old division into philosophical-historical and mathematical-scientific classes; 2) the Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, established in Mainz in 1949 and divided into classes for natural science, humanities and social sciences, and literature; 3) the Akademie der Naturforscher in Halle, which has continued the old subdivision into nine sections, and 4) the Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, organized according to Russian models as a cover organization for all research institutions, with four scientific classes and two for humanities and social sciences. A (t)

5:1157. Mörner, Magnus. EL AMERICANISMO EN SUECIA DURANTE LOS ÚLTIMOS AÑOS [(Latin) American studies in Sweden during the last few years]. *Estudios Americanos* 1957 14(73/74): 167-170. Information on the Swedish Americanists Gustav Bolinder (1888-1957) and Axel Paulin (1877-1957), and on activities of the ethnographical museums and Latin American institutes of Gothenburg and Stockholm, publications of Swedish travelers' impressions of America, and translations in Sweden of Latin American literary works. B. T. (IHE 26455)

5:1158. Morsey, Rudolf (Univ. of Münster). GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG UND AMTLICHE ZENSUR: ZUM PROBLEM DER AKTENVERÖFFENTLICHUNG ÜBER DIE SPANISCHE THRONKANDIDATUR DER SIGMARINGER HOHENZOLLERN [The writing of history and official censorship: on the problem of the publication of the documents concerning the Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen candidacy for the Spanish throne]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1957 184(3): 555-572. An account of the extreme difficulties encountered by historians who attempted to gain access to the official documents of the German foreign office concerning the policy of Bismarck toward the Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen candidacy for the Spanish throne in 1870. G. H. Davis

5:1159. Nasatir, Abraham P. (San Diego State College). THE ARCHIVES OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY. OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH IN AMERICAN HISTORY. *American Archivist* 1956 19(3): 203-213. Discussion of the French Foreign Ministry archives, dealing with organization, methods used, conditions of use and value to the scholar in American history. The author describes the general contents and suggests studies and topics of importance contained in the archives relating to American history. He discusses each archival division.... A list of the volumes in the *Correspondance commerciale des consuls* series which relate to American history is included. A

5:1160. Neuss, Erich (Halle/Saale). SCHRIFTGUT DER WIRTSCHAFT IN FRANZÖSISCHER SICHT [The French approach to economic literature]. *Archivmitteilungen* 1959 9 (1): 18-22. Presents a detailed extract of the introduction by the French public archivist B. Gille to the first volume of *Etat sommaire des archives d'entreprise* (Paris: Imprimerie nationale, 1957). The author's purpose is to familiarize economic archivists of the German Democratic Republic with the principles which are applied in France in dealing with the problem of the grouping and selection with regard to archival value of the huge quantity of economic literature. A (t)

5:1161. Pagano, Luigi Antonio (State Archives, Palermo). LA SCUOLA DI PALEOGRAFIA, DIPLOMATICA E ARCHIVISTICA DELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI PALERMO [The school of Paleography, Diplomatics and Archival Studies of the State Archive of Palermo]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato*

1958 18(2): 213-222. An account of the teachers in the school from 1855 up to a recent division into three separate departments of instruction, and of the characteristics of instruction in each period. S. E. Humphreys

5:1162. Peckham, Howard H. (Univ. of Michigan). AIDING THE SCHOLAR IN USING MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS. *American Archivist* 1956 19(3): 221-228. Deals with the obligations of the manuscript custodian to comply with scholars' requests for selected, relevant materials and for photographic copies. It is the duty of the scholar to do his own research and respect regulations. Custodians are conservationists, preserving sources for more than one generation. Institutional relations are different: libraries seeking copies of manuscripts to enrich reference holdings make undue demands on libraries which have found and purchased originals. A

5:1163. Plessi, Giuseppe. RIORDINAMENTO E INVENTARIO DELLA SEZIONE STORICA DELL'ARCHIVIO COMUNALE DE BOBBIO [Reorganization and inventory of the historical section of the Communal Archives of Bobbio]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1958 18(3): 381-391. The commune of Bobbio, at the junction of ancient roads among Emilia, Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria and Tuscany, has a long history of control by the abbots of the celebrated St. Colombano monastery, by the Malaspina, Visconti, Dal Verme, Luxemburg and Sanseverino families and by Spain, France and Sardinia. Despite lacunae, its archives, reorganized and inventoried in 1956, throw considerable light on the history of life at a crossroad. S. E. Humphreys

5:1164. Prokopenko, N. P. TSENTRAL'NYI GOSUDARSTVENNYI ARKHI V OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLYUTSII I SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO STROITEL'STVA SSSR [The Central State Archives of the October Revolution and the building of socialism in the USSR]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (5): 247-258. The Central State Archives of the October Revolution is the most important institution for the preservation of documentary material relating to the Soviet period. This depository comprises, for the period 1917-1940, archives of the highest organs of state and government; law courts and the state prosecutor; the central soviets of the various professions, and the central authorities and organizations, as well as the archives of the People's Commissariats for Building and Industry up to 1957. Erna Wollert

5:1165. Riveros Tula, Aníbal M. NUEVOS MATERIALES ACCESIBLES PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA HISTORIA SOCIAL Y DEL DERECHO ARGENTINO, EN EL ARCHIVO GENERAL DE LA NACION [New material for the study of social history and Argentine law, now accessible in the Archivo General de la Nación]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho (Argentina)* 1957 (8): 177-181. Reports the removal of a large number of documents from the Archivo de Tribunales to the Archivo General de la Nación (Buenos Aires). These documents, which are largely unpublished, have already been classified chronologically. They cover a wide variety of themes that are important for the history of colonial and contemporary Argentina. D. B. (IHE 26441)

5:1166. Rónai, Zoltán A. (Madrid). OSTSTUDIEN IN SPANIEN [East (European) studies in Spain]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1959 8(1): 118-122. A survey of the institutes, publishing houses and persons promoting the study of East European affairs in Spain. G. H. Davis

5:1167. Rose, William J. (formerly Univ. of London). SLAVONIC STUDIES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1958 37(88): 246-253. Traces the development of Slavic and East European studies in the University of British Columbia from their beginning in 1946 to the present. V. S. Mamatey

5:1168. Rubin, I. A. K VOPROSU OB ORGANIZATSII IAKH FONDIROVANIIA DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV V VOENNYKH ARKHI VAKH [On the question of the organization of the classification of documentary material in the military archives in individual holdings]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (3): 209-218. The Central State Archives of the Red Army contain documents relating to the civil war and later periods, and the most recently established military archives, the Archives of the Defense Ministry of the USSR, concentrate

documents relating to the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945. The author analyzes mainly the experiences and the methods of the latter in the complicated work of the classification of documents for the purpose of scientific research.

Erna Wollert

5:1169. Sawyer, John E. (Yale Univ.). ENTREPRENEURIAL STUDIES: PERSPECTIVES AND DIRECTIONS, 1948-1958. *Business History Review* 1958 32(4): 434-443. Surveys and appraises the efforts and direction of the Research Center in Entrepreneurial History in guiding and developing research during the decade 1948-1958. V. P. Carosso

5:1170. Schmidt, Gerhard (Sächsisches Landeshauptarchiv, Dresden). DIE ORDNUNGSMETHODEN INNERHALB DER ARCHIVORGANISATIONSTYPEN [Methods of arrangement within the various types of organization of archives]. *Archivmitteilungen* 1958 8(3): 81-84. Arrangement of archival matter according to subject matter and arrangement by provenance have not succeeded each other in the same manner at all archives. The methods of arrangement are, rather, conditioned by the respective type of archival organization and are then changed within one archive independent of general trends in the time. A (t)

5:1171. Snytko, T. G. O METODIKE SOSTAVLENIIA INstruktsii PO GOSUDARSTVENNYM ARKHIVAM [On the methods of compiling guidebooks for the national archives]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (4): 193-204. Makes suggestions concerning the edition of new guidebooks which are being prepared by the national archives in order to facilitate research work. The author gives a survey of some of the shortcomings of existing guides and criticizes particularly their incompleteness and inconsistencies in such matters as the preface, use of abbreviations, and reference facilities, i.e. subject indexes. More attention should be paid to working out a pattern for listing the characteristic features of the holdings and for making annotations. Erna Wollert

5:1172. Stewart, Kate (Library of Congress). JAMES MADISON AS AN ARCHIVIST. *American Archivist* 1958 21 (1): 243-257. A study of President James Madison's interest in arranging and preserving his own manuscripts. Like President Thomas Jefferson, he also encouraged others who had played a part in establishing the government of the United States to preserve their private papers. The preservation of national and State archives was also important to him. Based largely on the manuscripts of Presidents Madison and Jefferson at the Library of Congress and on their published writings. A

5:1173. Sutton, S. C. (India Office Library, London). THE INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1959 19(3): 425-428. An account of the printed and manuscript resources of the India Office Library, including the archives of the East India Company and the India Office, 1600-1947, and of the particular usefulness of the Library for modern Indian historical studies. A

5:1174. Tomadákis, N. B. PERÍ ARCHEÍON EN HELLADÍ KÁÍ TÉS ARCHEIAKÉS HEPERESÍAS [Archives and archive service in Greece]. *Deltion tfs Istorikis ké Ethnologikis tairefas tfs Elládos* 1956 11: 1-42. After an introduction on the formation, functioning and present state of archives and the archive service of Greece, lists archive collections in Greece proper, Greek archive collections abroad, and foreign archives which contain material pertaining to Greece, and indicates which of these have been published. The author concludes with a report on the archives of Corfu, a very rich and important collection, which suffered great damage during World War II. Catherine Koumrianou

5:1175. Unsigned. CATALOGO E INDICES [Catalogue and indexes]. *Revista Histórica* (Uruguay) 1957 27(79-81): 5-538. Introduction by Juan E. Pivel Devoto. Descriptive catalogue of the collection of manuscripts acquired by the Museo Histórico Nacional in Montevideo during the years 1940-1957, comprising documents which belonged to Blanco Acevedo and also those donated by other specified private archives. Reference made to 1,099 volumes, containing a total of 67,373 documents, mostly dating from the 19th century. E. Rz. (IHE 25263)

5:1176. Unsigned. INSTITUTIONS DE SCIENCE HISTORIQUE EN HONGRIE [Institutions of historical science in

Hungary]. *Acta Historica* 1958 5(1/2): 175-187. Since 1949, Hungarian historians have been under the supreme direction of the Academy of Sciences. Within the Academy there is a Committee of Historical Sciences, representing the universities, historical research institutes and archives. Research in various areas is centered around the Institute of Historical Sciences of the Academy. Other centers of activity are the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Communist Party, the National Archives, the Institute of Military History of the Hungarian People's Army, the Hungarian Historical Society, the universities, libraries and historical journals. S. Borsody

5:1177. Unsigned. L'INAUGURAZIONE DELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI CUNEO [The opening of the state archives in Cuneo]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1958 18(1): 35-41. The new provincial archives contain, among other records, 8909 volumes of notarial records. S. E. Humphreys

5:1178. Unsigned. L'INAUGURAZIONE DELLA SOTTOSEZIONE DI ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI PRATO [The opening of the state archives' subsection in Prato]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1958 18(2): 191-201. Records of a small but important wool-making community in Italy are preserved for students in these archives. S. E. Humphreys

5:1179. Unsigned. 9 NOVEMBRE 1906. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(4): 663-678. Surveys the background, birth (on 9 November 1906), and objectives of the Società nazionale per la storia del Risorgimento italiano, known today as the Istituto per la storia del Risorgimento italiano. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1180. Unsigned. REZOLUCJA VIII POWSZECHNEGO ZJAZDU HISTORYKÓW POLSKICH [Resolution of the Eighth Congress of Polish Historians]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(4): 1031-1034. A statement on the present state of historical sciences in Poland, and a fourteen-point appeal to the Polish Historical Society outlining the most important tasks that should be carried out by the Society in co-operation with the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher Education. A. F. Dygnas

MEETINGS

5:1181. Baudis, Klaus (Mecklenburgisches Landeshauptarchiv, Schwerin). ERSTE ARBEITSTAGUNG DER KOMMISSION ZEITGESCHICHTE [First study conference of the Commission for Recent History]. *Archivmitteilungen* 1959 9(1): 23-25. The first study conference of the Commission for Recent History, established at the Institute for History, German Academy of Sciences, was held on 30 and 31 January 1959 in Berlin. A lecture by W. Horn dealt with the basic questions of the development of Germany after 1945. Walter Bartel (Berlin) lectured on the state of research on recent history, on teaching and publishing and their tasks on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic. He made detailed statements on the first point. Recommendations were made for the scientific meeting which is to be held on the subject "Ten Years of the German Democratic Republic." A (t)

5:1182. Č[erný], B[ohumil]. KONFERENCE HISTORICKÉHO ÚSTAVU V LIBLICÍCH [The Liblice conference of the Institute of History of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1958 6(3): 610-614. A detailed report on the conference of scholars of the Institute held in Liblice on 20 and 21 February 1958. The historians of the Institute delivered many lectures, chiefly on socio-economic problems of Czechoslovak history, based upon their recently conducted research work. F. Wagner

5:1183. Constantinescu-Iași, P. (Academy of Sciences, Bucharest). CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE DE ISTORIE DE LA PRAGA DIN SEPTEMBRIE 1958 [International historical conferences in Prague, September 1958]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1958 11(5): 169-172. In September 1958, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the existence of the Czechoslovak republic and the twentieth anniversary of the Munich Agreements, two conferences were held in Prague by several scientific institutes of the Czech Academy of Sciences

and the ministry of foreign affairs. The delegation of Rumanian historians was led by P. Constantinescu-Iași, who delivered two well-received lectures. A (t)

5:1184. Delgado [Martín], Jaime. COLOQUIO HISPANO-PUERTORRIQUEÑO DE HISTORIA [Spanish-Porto Rican colloquy on history]. Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos 1957 (95): 333-335. Describes a conference held in Porto Rico in October 1957 which considered the history of Latin America in the period of Spanish domination. G. C. C. (IHE 26438)

5:1185. Groniowski, Krzysztof. DYSKUSJA NAD PIERWSZĄ WERSJĄ III TOMU "HISTORII POLSKI" (CZEŚĆ PIERWSZA 1864-1900) [Discussion on the first draft of the "History of Poland," volume 3, part 1: 1864-1900]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(4): 1287-1297. This discussion took place on 22 and 23 May 1958 in the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences with 43 scholars participating. The author enumerates all speakers and summarizes their views. A. F. Dygnas

5:1186. Huang-ts'un. YIN-TU-NI-HSI-YA LI-SHIH WÊN-T'I YEN-CHIU HUI-I TI CHAO-K'AI [On the historical conference in Indonesia]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1958 (5): 83-86. An account of a conference held in mid-December 1957 in Jogjakarta for the purpose of compiling a comprehensive history of the Indonesian race, discussing the problem of the periodization of Indonesian history, and editing textbooks on the history of Indonesia for all levels of Indonesian schools. Scholars from all parts of Indonesia attended. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1187. Kukiel, Marian. VIII POWSZECHNY ZJAZD HISTORYKÓW POLSKICH [Eighth General Congress of Polish Historians]. Teki Historyczne 1958 (9): 79-83. The Congress took place in Cracow in September 1958, ten years after the previous one in Wrocław (Breslau) (i.e. with a delay of five years), and was called as a result of repeated requests by the Polish Historical Society, which until recently had been deprived of any influence by the monopolistic position of the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences. In the absence of detailed reports the author reaches the tentative conclusions that the general level of papers was high and that more emphasis was placed on constitutional and political problems. He mentions the opening paper by T. Manteuffel, which criticized the errors of the last ten years, especially the method of teaching history at schools and the rupture of contact with research in the West, and the criticism of Manteuffel's thesis by Professor Arnold. Based on volume I of the journal of the Congress and on subsequent press reports. J. Lewartowski

5:1188. Liu Tsu-hsi, and Ch'êng Jên-ch'ien. TI-PA CHIEH PO-LAN LI-SHIH-HSÜEH-CHIA TAI-PIAO TA-HUI [The Eighth Congress of Polish Historians]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1958 (11): 81-82. A note on a conference held from 14 to 17 September 1958 in Cracow. More than 800 of the 1400 participants were intermediate-school teachers of history, and about 52 papers on historical studies were read at the conference. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1189. P[olišenský], J[osef]. TŘI LÉTA ČINNOSTI KOMISE HISTORIKŮ ČSR A NDR [Three years of the work of the Committee of Historians of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic]. Československý Časopis Historický 1958 6(3): 615-617. A detailed account of the sixth meeting of the Committee of Historians of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, held in Leipzig from 2 to 4 December 1957. Co-operation between Czechoslovak and East German historians is considered to have been fruitful during the past three years, on which the report contains much data, especially on publishing work. F. Wagner

5:1190. Sieradzki, Józef (Warsaw Univ.). NA ZJEŻDZIE I PO ZJEŻDZIE. O VIII ZJEŻDZIE HISTORYKÓW [On and after the congress. About the eighth Congress of historians]. Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1958 6(11): 43-47. Critical remarks about the eighth Congress of Polish Historians and praise of the historical research done mostly under the auspices of the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences. A. F. Dygnas

5:1191. Unsigned. LES HISTORIENS HONGROIS COMMEMORENT LE QUARANTIÈME ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA GRANDE REVOLUTION SOCIALISTE D'OCTOBRE [Hungarian historians commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Great

Socialist October Revolution]. Acta Historica 1958 5(3/4): 401-418. Summary of eulogies delivered by Hungarian historians during festivities held on the occasion of the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. S. Borsody

5:1192. Unsigned. NAUCHNAIA KONFERENTSIIA PO PROBLEMAM IAKOBINSKOI DIKTATURY [Scientific conference on the problems of the Jacobin dictatorship]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii 1958 (6): 183-184. A conference on problems of Jacobin dictatorship was held in Odessa in June 1958 under the sponsorship of the University of Odessa. The main subject was the many ways in which the role of the masses was evident during the revolution of 1789-1794, and the establishment and activity of the revolutionary democratic dictatorship. Erna Wollert

5:1193. --. CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF RELIGION IN THE NEW WORLD DURING COLONIAL TIMES. Americas 1958 14(4). Jiménez Moreno, Wígberto (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), THE INDIANS OF AMERICA AND CHRISTIANITY, pp. 411-431. Batllori, Miguel, S. J. (Institutum Historicum Societatis Jesu), SOME INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE JESUITS IN THE NEW WORLD, pp. 432-436. Maheux, Arthur (Laval Univ.), RELIGION IN FRENCH AMERICA, pp. 437-443. Ricard, Robert (Univ. of Paris), COMPARISON OF EVANGELIZATION IN PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH AMERICA, pp. 444-453. Gonsalves de Mello, José Antônio (Univ. of Recife), THE DUTCH CALVINISTS AND RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN PORTUGUESE AMERICA, pp. 485-488. Lavengood, L. G. (Northwestern Univ.), CONCERNING DR. ZAVALA'S CHAPTER ON RELIGION IN COLONIAL AMERICA, pp. 497-501. Phelan, John L. (Univ. of Wisconsin), THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGION ON THE HISTORY OF THE NEW WORLD, pp. 502-506. Bishko, C. J. (Univ. of Virginia), SOME REFLECTIONS UPON THE CHAPTER ON RELIGION IN THE CO-ORDINATION OF THE COLONIAL PERIOD BY DR. S. ZAVALA, pp. 507-509. Goveia, Elsa V. (University College of the West Indies), INFLUENCE OF RELIGION IN THE WEST INDIES, pp. 510-516. Konetzke, Richard (Univ. of Cologne), POINTS OF DEPARTURE FOR THE HISTORY OF MISSIONS IN HISPANIC AMERICA, pp. 517-522. Savelle, Max (Univ. of Washington), and Javier Malagon-Barceló (Pan American Union), SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE ON RELIGION, pp. 523-527. Specialists in religious and colonial American history examine both special historical problems and general issues of methodology and interpretation. The draft of a synthetic treatment of religion in the colonial Americas by Silvio Zavala served as the point of departure for the conference, held at Washington in December 1957, and many of the papers were designed to correct or enlarge upon Zavala's statements. D. Bushnell

See also: 5:1285, 1383, 1443, 1592, 1594, 1595

5:1194. --. IL PRIMO CONVEGNO DEGLI ARCHIVISTI ECCLESIASTICI (ROMA, 5-8 NOVEMBRE 1957) [First convention of ecclesiastical archivists (Rome, 5-8 November 1957)]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1958 18(1): Caserta, Aldo, CRONACA DEL CONVEGNO [Minutes of the convention], pp. 140-150. Pius XII, IL DISCORSO DEL PONTEFICE AL CONVEGNO DEGLI ARCHIVISTI ECCLESIASTICI [The Pope's speech to the convention of ecclesiastical archivists], pp. 151-157. The Ecclesiastical Archival Association, founded in 1956, held its first convention at Rome, with an attendance of about two hundred, mostly Italians. The convention opened with a papal address relating the work of the Holy See in collecting, conserving and studying archival documents. Angelo Cardinal Roncalli, then patriarch of Venice but since become Pope John XXIII, made an address on "The Church and the Archives." Other important reports included a survey of ecclesiastical archives in Italy and of papal documents from 1198 to 1417. S. E. Humphreys

5:1195. --. IL VII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE ARCHIVISTICO ITALIANO (PERUGIA, 3-6 OTTOBRE 1957) [The seventh Italian national archival congress, Perugia, 3-6 October 1957]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1958 18(1). Unsigned, CRONACA DEL CONGRESSO [Minutes of the congress], pp. 42-78. Lombardo, Antonino (Central office, State Archives, Rome), SCAMBI INTERNAZIONALE TRA GLI ARCHIVI O SUL METODO DELLE RICERCHE ARCHIVISTICHE IN CAMPO INTERNAZIONALE [International exchanges among the archives, or on the method of archival research in the international field], pp. 79-108. Sandri, Leopoldo (Central office,

te Archives, Rome), LA STORIA DEGLI ARCHIVI [History of archives], pp. 109-134. Sante, GeorgW. (Association German Archivists), SCAMBI DI ARCHIVISTI FRA ITALIA E GERMANIA [Exchanges of archivists between Italy and Germany], pp. 135-137. Lombardo, Antonino, and Letterio Biguglio (State Archives, Padua), IN MARGINE AL CONGRESSO DI PERUGIA [Marginal notes on the Perugia conference], pp. 138-139. Outstanding features of the meeting are concern for the international character of the study of ar-

chives and steps toward a development of a philosophy of archival study. Lombardo's paper sought an organizational solution to the problem of broadening archival horizons (and Sante's showed how an organizational beginning had been made between Germany and Italy) and Sandri's led to a historical-philosophical solution. The conference was much concerned about the responsibilities of the archivist, the relationship between archival and historical research, and between archivist and philologist, about the autonomy of archival science, and about the future of the archive and its use. S. E. Humphreys

NOTE

The attention of the reader is called to the Notes and News Section of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS for other information on meetings of interest to historians.

ABBREVIATIONS

- A: Abstract prepared by the author of the article
A (t): Abstract prepared by the author of the article and translated into English
IHE: Abstract prepared by Indice Histórico Español. IHE abstracters are listed by initials which are identified in the List of Abstracters.
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A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

5:1196. Ayad, Kamel. CHUNG-KUO YÜ A-LA-PO CHIH-CHIH TI LI-SHIH KUAN-HSI [Historical relations between China and the Arab countries]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1958 (11): 45-54. Surveys the historical, economic and cultural ties between China and the Arab countries, with emphasis on ways of furthering friendly relations between the Arab and Chinese peoples. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1197. Baran, Paul A. (Stanford Univ.). SVILUPPO CAPITALISTICO E PROSPETTIVE SOCIALISTE [Capitalistic development and socialist prospects]. *Società* 1958 14(4): 627-638. An article, appearing simultaneously in the *Monthly Review* under the title "Crisis of Marxism?" and in the Japanese review *Sekai*, which is an sequel of the author's book *The Political Economy of Growth* (New York, 1957). While noting many differences between present-day capitalism and that of the mid-19th century, the author concludes that the Marxist interpretation is not dead and that it must not be applied piecemeal but rather with the same analytical method that Marx used. C. F. Delzell

5:1198. Benavides, Leandro. POLITICA DE INSTITUCIONES [The politics of institutions]. *Nuestro Tiempo* 1958 5(44): 142-154. A statement of the problems posed by relations between society and institutions, evaluating the importance of tradition. J. R. (IHE 25401)

5:1199. Beutin, Ludwig (Univ. of Cologne). DIE "MASSENGESELLSCHAFT" IM 19. JAHRHUNDERT: EINE TERMINOLOGISCHE BESINNUNG ["Mass society" in the 19th century: a consideration of terminology]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1957 17(2): 69-90. Examines the meaning and background of the 20th-century phenomenon of "mass society." The concept of "the masses" is a grossly oversimplified cliché that brings confusion to any organized study of 20th- as well as 19th-century society. A careful historical study of society will lead to more accurate understanding than the artificial, but convenient, concepts of "the masses" and "mass society." G. H. Davis

5:1200. Blake, John B. (Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research). SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS SINCE THE RENAISSANCE: THEIR ROLE IN MEDICAL RESEARCH. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1957 101(1): 31-62. A detailed survey of the development of scientific societies, research institutes, scientific laboratories and universities from the 16th century to 1900. The author notes the founding of numerous scientific and medical organizations, particularly in Europe and America, and discusses the organization, financing and achievements of the more important ones. Documented. N. Kurland

5:1201. Brachmann, Wilhelm. DIE ENTWICKLUNG DES APOTHEKENWESENS IN SCHLESSEN [Apothecary development in Silesia]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1958 7(2): 241-254. Summarizes and discusses the laws, guild regulations and governmental influence on the apothecaries of Silesia since 1240, when the apothecary profession was separated from the practice of medicine. The author devotes attention to the standards of conduct prescribed for apothecaries in several Silesian cities. G. H. Davis

5:1202. Brodersen, Arvid (New School for Social Research, New York). NATIONAL CHARACTER: AN OLD PROBLEM RE-EXAMINED. *Diogenes* 1957 (20): 84-102. An expository review and a bibliography of principal European and American studies since 1942 of the problems of 1) how nations see themselves and each other (national images), and 2) the nature and genesis of national characteristics as interpreted by modern social science. Critical examination is made mainly of theories concerning the impact of cultural patterns and early childhood experiences, and of recently revived racist doctrine. A

5:1203. Dentz, Fredrik Oudschans. THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY SURINAM AS A FAMILY-NAME. *Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society* 1958 48(1): 19-27. In his will the Jewish planter Gerrit Jacobs (Naph-taly bar Israel a Cohen), who lived in Surinam during the 18th century, left the income of his extensive plantation for the benefit of his family and posterity in fideicommissum. Payments from this estate were made until the 1920's and many of the heirs adopted the surname Surinam, Zurnamer and the like. Today there are descendants in the United States, South Africa and the United Kingdom. F. Rosenthal

5:1204. Dunne, John S., C.S.C. (Univ. of Notre Dame). REALPOLITIK IN THE DECLINE OF THE WEST. *Review of Politics* 1959 21(1): 131-150. Illustrates the process of decline in the West with the attitudes of representative political realists from several periods: Machiavelli for the preview of the decline staged in Italy, Richelieu for the period following the breakdown of Christendom, Bismarck for the period following the breakdown of the Concert of Europe, and the contemporary American school of political realism for the period following the repeated breakdowns of the Balance of Power. The political realists are the most reliable witnesses to the actual situation in each age. A

5:1205. Faucher, Daniel (Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques). TECHNIQUES DU TRAVAIL AGRICOLE ET POPULATION RURALE [Techniques of agricultural work and rural population]. *Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances* 1957 110(2): 46-57. Observations on the relation of agricultural techniques to historical events, including the following hypotheses: 1) the introduction of the plough to northern Europe permitted it to support a greater population than previously, and thus achieve dominance over southern Europe; 2) the agricultural revolution in 18th-century France favored and supported, though it did not cause, the demographic revolution in that century; 3) the depopulation of rural France beginning in the second quarter of the 19th century was due less to the deceptive allure of urban life than to the genuine horrors of rural society. The author then calls attention to the demographic changes in contemporary France caused by agricultural mechanization, in particular to the rural repopulation of parts of the southwest, and suggests that if present trends continue, soon only medium or large holdings will be economically viable. J. Kuehl

5:1206. Freyer, Hans (Univ. of Münster). DAS SOZIALE GANZE UND DIE FREIHEIT DES EINZELNEN UNTER DEN BEDINGUNGEN DES INDUSTRIELLEN ZEITALTERS [The social whole and the freedom of the individual under the conditions of the industrial era]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1957 183(1): 97-115. An examination of the transformation of society by the Industrial Revolution and an inquiry into the effects of the new society upon the freedom of the individual. Of major significance is the fact that industry has forced the concept of society and that of the state to become practically inseparable. Machinery has relieved man of the effort of providing power for manufacturing materials and has made numerous conveniences available to him. Likewise it has provided a state-society that gives him the comforts of security in old age and protection in time of economic emergency. But the question remains: Will these "freedoms" which come from the whole organization of industrial society allow a positive freedom for the individual? G. H. Davis

5:1207. Godechot, Jacques (Univ. of Toulouse). LA MEDITERRANEE ET LES PROBLEMES MEDITERRANEENS DE 1869 A 1939 [The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean problems from 1869 to 1939]. *Information Historique* 1958 20(2): 54-59. Attempts only to pose the important Mediterranean problems of the period between 1869 and 1939, rather than examining them in detail. The author deals with: 1) the importance of the Mediterranean as a great thoroughfare of communication; 2) the demographic problem - the tremendous increase of population since 1869; 3) economic problems, principally the inadequate industrial development of the Mediterranean regions; 4) the ambitions and rivalry of the great powers in the Mediterranean arena, and 5) the development of

ationalism, which reached Africa and Asia from the European shores during the course of this period. A (t)

5:1208. Hunter, Leslie (Bishop of Sheffield). YEARS OF CHANGE AND REVOLT: 1904-1957. Quarterly Review 1958 296(617): 245-256. An examination of the relation

between material prosperity and social change, and religious prosperity and boom. The first half of the 20th century has been a period of unusual concurrence of worship of the dollar with worship of God. More realistic and radical forces have begun to make themselves felt, so that both the attitudes toward God and toward the dollar have changed. C. A. LeGuin

5:1209. Isaac, Erich (Temple Univ.). THE CITRONS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN: A STUDY IN RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES. Economic Geography 1959 35(1): 71-78. The Jews transplanted citrus trees for religious reasons when they spread across the Mediterranean basin. This action created both theological and diplomatic problems which have continued to the present. R. D. S. Higham

5:1210. Isaac, Erich, and Rael Isaac (Pennsylvania State Univ.). A GOODLY TREE: SACRED AND PROFANE HISTORY. Commentary 1958 26(4): 300-307. The lemon-like fruit called etrog by the Jews and used by them in the ritual of the Festival of Booths (Sukkoth), has had a long, complex history from Talmudic times to the present. The authors describe the trading relations which developed between the Mediterranean regions where the fruit grows and the Jewish communities elsewhere in the world. One of the central problems was the effort to obtain fruit from ungrafted trees. N. Kurland

5:1211. Jacques, J. (Collège de France, Paris). ESQUISSE POUR UNE HISTOIRE DE LA CHIMIE AU XIXe SIECLE [An outline for a history of chemistry in the 19th century]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1958 4(3): 723-749. A summary of the history of chemistry in the 19th century. The author deals with the birth of modern atomism, ideas of atoms and equivalents, and the structure of organic compounds, the theory of substituents, and the theory of types, valences and isomers. The relations of history with physics and biology are also discussed. A (t)

5:1212. Kessel, Eberhard (Univ. of Marburg). DAS TOCQUEVILLE-PROBLEM. EINE AUSEINANDERSETZUNG MIT DER NEUESTEN LITERATUR [The Tocqueville problem. A critical review of the most recent literature]. Jahrbuch für Amerikastudien 1956 1: 168-176. Following an examination of the response to Tocqueville in the past, deals with the so-called Tocqueville Renaissance on the basis of recent publications, including J. P. Mayer's Edition définitive of the complete works, the German-language version of Tocqueville's Souvenirs (Erinnerungen. Mit einer Einleitung von Carl J. Burckhardt [Stuttgart: K. F. Koehler, 1954]), various selections of Tocqueville's writings, and the basic works of George W. Pierson, J. P. Mayer, Joachim Wach and others. The central idea common to all these works is the present-day relevance of the ideas of Tocqueville to the modern problems of democracy. The basic problem is the relation of equality and freedom; the distinctiveness of Tocqueville's solution is his realistic historicism based on religion. A (t)

5:1213. Lebl, Arpad. INDUSTRIJA ŠEĆERA U BANATU [The sugar industry in the Banat]. Istoriski Glasnik 1957 (3/4): 5-58. The development of the sugar industry in the Danubian Basin began under the impact of the Napoleonic Continental system. The author analyzes in considerable detail the socio-economic conditions created in the area of the Banat by the new industry under the capitalist system during Magyar rule, in the period of Austria-Hungary (1848-1918), Serbian, in the period of Yugoslavia (1918-1941), and German, in the Second World War (1941-1944). He emphasizes the operations of international capitalism and the status of labor in an underdeveloped area, based on material from the historical archive of the city of Zrenjanin (formerly Veliki Bečkerek); archives of the sugar factory and district court in Zrenjanin, as well as contemporary newspapers. S. Gavrilović

5:1214. Lechón, Jan. AMERICAN TRANSFORMATIONS. Polish Review 1958 3(3): 39-68. An analysis of the transformation of the United States from an isolated colony to the dominant power of the world. The author argues for understanding, particularly of the cultural transformation resulting from

the interaction of distinct European and American phenomena in the interwar and post-World-War-II periods, pointing to the forms and meaning of the interaction. He likewise points to means for the preservation of European culture at the time of its political decline. E. Kusielewicz

5:1215. Lukaszewicz, Aleksander. SOCJALIZM RICARDIAŃSKI W HISTORII I HISTORIOGRAFIJ EKONOMII POLITYCZNEJ [Ricardian socialism in the history and historiography of political economy]. Ekonomista 1958 (6): 1548-1575. Evaluates the influence of Ricardian socialists (William Thompson, J. Gray, J. F. Bray, T. Hodgskin and P. Ravenstone) in the development of political economy. They were usually either underrated or overrated, the latter tendency causing denigration of Karl Marx's work. The Ricardian socialists played at least as valuable a part in preparing the ground for Marx as Ricardo himself, but they can on no account be classified as founders of scientific socialism. At the present time, with the full development of the modern theory of economic growth and accumulation, and with the background of the existence of socialist society, the works of pre-Marxist socialists can be properly reassessed. An extensive bibliography, divided into Marxist and bourgeois works (G. D. H. Cole is included among the latter), is presented. J. Lewartowski

5:1216. Margenau, Henry, and John E. Smith (both Yale Univ.). PHILOSOPHY OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1958 4(3): 639-667. The first part is a historical survey of various movements in the philosophy of physical science, such as pragmatism, logical positivism, philosophies arising in connection with the foundations of mathematics and mathematical logic, behavioristic psychology and linguistic analysis. In the second part, the authors treat the scientific background of recent philosophy of science, dealing with the dematerialization of matter, discontinuity of motion, and the problem of causality. A (H. Margenau)

5:1217. Meyer, Victor. L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS (U.I.T.) [The International Telecommunication Union]. Syntheses 1959 13(153/154): 64-71. A résumé of the history and the present administration of the International Telecommunication Union, originally established in 1865 and now associated with the United Nations. The variety of unobtrusive but highly important functions of this organization is emphasized. J. Baughman

5:1218. Pollard, S. (Univ. of Sheffield). INVESTMENT, CONSUMPTION, AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. Economic History Review 1958/59 11(2): 215-226. Argues that too little attention has been paid to a feature of the Industrial Revolution common to all countries: "the effort required to accumulate, in real terms, the large resources required for simultaneous investment in different sectors." The author discusses the problem of saving and the demands for capital. B. L. Crapster

5:1219. Record, Wilson C. (Sacramento State College). THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNIST POSITION ON THE NEGRO QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES. Phylon Quarterly 1958 19(3): 306-326. The theoretical and program position of the Communist Party on the Negro question in the United States bears little resemblance to the earlier formulations of Marx. Major changes in the Communist approach were initiated by Lenin and carried forward by Stalin, who, at the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, dictated adoption of the "separate nation" thesis. In the United States during the past thirty years, the Communist position on the Negro question has vacillated between observations of this ideological dictate on the one hand and building an effective Communist following among Negroes on the other. A

5:1220. Redlich, Fritz (Harvard Univ.). ACADEMIC EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS: ITS DEVELOPMENT AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF IGNAZ JASTROW (1856-1937). IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF JASTROW'S BIRTH. Business History Review 1957 31(1): 35-91. Begins with a survey of 18th-century precursors of the modern business college movement: Marperger, Postlethwaite, Pombal and Büsch. The author then distinguishes three periods in the 19th century: the first in which attempts were made to train qualified employees for business firms; a second during which entrepreneurs who were to occupy important posts were given an academic education in order to increase

their general knowledge and thereby raise the standing of the profession; a third (the first decade of the 20th century) in which Ignaz Jastrow in Berlin and the founders of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration finally created the prototype of the modern business college which applies true academic standards in educating future businessmen for important posts in their particular field. The author traces the whole development in Germany, France, Belgium, England, Austria, Italy and the United States and discusses the problems connected with the subject. A (t)

5:1221. Richmond, Anthony H. (Univ. of Edinburgh). ORIGINS AND NATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH. A SOCIOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION. *Phylon Quarterly* 1958 19(4): 351-363. A comparative survey of the origins and development of the British Commonwealth commencing with the conquest of Ireland and the settlement of Elizabethan planters in the New World. The author traces a number of sociological factors common to almost all the territories concerned, culminating in the emergence of political movements intent upon achieving independence. He concludes with the suggestion that economic and military involvement of Commonwealth countries today with the United States may weaken the links between members of the Commonwealth, as the obligations involved are not as explicit or demanding as those imposed by membership of NATO or SEATO. A

5:1222. Rossi, Ernesto. IL PROGRAMMA POLITICO DELLA CHIESA [The political program of the Church]. *Problemi di Ulisse* 1958 5(31): 14-24. A review of papal pronouncements on civil liberty since the Syllabus of Errors of 1864. The author stresses the totalitarian nature of Catholicism and its natural affinity with dictatorships. Based on his book *Il Sillabo* (third edition, Florence, 1958). C. J. Lowe

5:1223. Rougemont, Denis de. VON DER KULTURELLEN EINHEIT ZUR POLITISCHEN VEREINIGUNG EUROPAS [From the cultural unity to the political unification of Europe]. *Merkur* 1958 12(7): 601-607. The attempt has frequently been made to dispute the existence of a genuine European culture by pointing to the differences among the European nations. However, Europe existed already prior to the formation of the national states, and the latter were formed by European culture. The author criticizes those sophisticated intellectuals who, unable to find a definition for Europe, maintain that it does not exist as an entity. They are like parliamentary filibusterers who want to delay decision. Only when the Europeans are completely aware of the cultural entity "Europe" will it be possible to remove the last remnants of nationalism and to achieve the political unification of Europe. O. Stenzl

5:1224. Savel'ev, N. KAK IZMENIL'SIA MIR ZA 40 LET [How the world changed in forty years]. *Mirovaia Ekonomika i Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniia* 1957 (1): 129-139. Survey, including statistical material, of the historical period since the October Revolution of 1917. The author describes the end of world domination by capitalism, the growth of industry and agriculture in the Soviet Union, the national revival throughout the East, the decay of the colonial system, the new kind of international relations and the consolidation of the progressive forces (Communist parties and trade unions) in the whole world. Based on *Mirovaia ekonomika* [World Economy], No. 1, and *Pravda*, 1956. Erna Wollert

5:1225. Schieder, Theodor (Univ. of Cologne). IDEE UND GESTALT DES ÜBERNATIONALEN STAATES SEIT DEM 19. JAHRHUNDERT [The idea and form of the supranational state since the 19th century]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1957 184(2): 336-366. In the 19th century practically every country in Europe was to a certain degree a supranational state. Moreover, the supranational state was widely approved in the 19th century. With the exception of Switzerland, most of the supranational states were broken up or reorganized during the 20th century. The author surveys the chief characteristics of the Swiss, Austro-Hungarian and Russian systems and discusses some of the problems faced by them. He claims that Wilson's League of Nations was an attempt to carry out the supranational functions of the deceased Habsburg, Ottoman and Russian empires. G. H. Davis

5:1226. Schmidt, H. D. THE HESSIAN MERCENARIES: THE CAREER OF A POLITICAL CLICHE. *History* 1958 43 (149): 207-212. Traces the reaction to the use of Hessian

mercenaries by Great Britain in the American Revolutionary War, and its propaganda exploitation from 1776 to the present, chiefly in Germany but also in France, Britain and the United States. The cliché has excited, and has been deliberately used to excite, passions in both domestic and international politics. W. M. Simon

5:1227. Schreckenber, Wilhelm (Düsseldorf). ZUR GESCHICHTE DES MORDES AN DEN JUDEN EUROPAS [Concerning the history of the murder of the European Jews]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(1): 59-64. Reviews five books (1955-58) concerned with the rise of European anti-Semitism and concentrating on Hitler's persecution of the Jews. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:1228. Shizuta, Hitoshi (Univ. of Kyoto). SHUNPĒTĀ NO TEIKOKU-SHUGI-RON [On Schumpeter's theory of imperialism]. *Keizai Ronshū* 1958 82(4): 254-268. Points out the similarity between the theory of atavism and Schumpeter's theory of imperialism. The author raises some objections to Schumpeter's view that recent imperialism is not the product of capitalism but only an atavistic inheritance from the imperialism of 18th-century absolutism. If, as Schumpeter claims, the element of imperialism becomes weaker as the history of human beings and their civilization advances, present-day imperialism cannot be understood. Schumpeter idealized capitalism as the most reasonable and peaceful form of society, and this made him blind to all the historical elements of capitalism, and consequently his concept of capitalism comprised the elements common in all phases of its history. M. Nishikawa

5:1229. Siegfried, André (Académie française). DU XIX^e AU XX^e SIECLE [From the 19th to the 20th century]. *Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen* 1955/56 9: 104-115. An analysis of the transition from the 19th to the 20th century, made by means of a comparison of the two centuries. Both sought to achieve world unity; the 19th century, with free trade and the dominance of Western industrialism and the white race, came close to this goal. The 20th century, seeking world unity in other ways, is reaping the difficult harvest of 19th-century efforts. C. A. LeGuin

5:1230. Stark, W. LA "HETERONOMIA DE LOS FINES" EN EL PENSAMIENTO SOCIAL Y ECONOMICO MODERNO [The "heteronomy of ends" in modern social and economic thought]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* 1958 16(62): 197-222. A study of the philosophical and sociological theories from Adam Smith to Max Scheler which suggest the existence of a will acting within the social process independently of the will of human beings. E. G. (JHE 25393)

5:1231. Stern, Leo (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin). DIE WELTGESCHICHTLICHE BEDEUTUNG DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION [The significance of the Great Socialist October Revolution in world history]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1958/59 8(1): 1-18. Deals with 1) the fundamental problem of the social revolution--the problem of power and the abolition of private ownership of the means of production; in the solution of this problem the Great Socialist October Revolution differed basically from all previous bourgeois revolutions; 2) the general historical and the special national aspects of the experiences of the October Revolution; the paramount theoretical and political importance of this question today is due to the fact that it makes clear which of the Soviet experiences should be applied in other countries in transition from capitalism to socialism and which do not absolutely have to be applied or only with modifications corresponding to the characteristic national features of each country, and 3) the October Revolution as a world-political fact today and in its historical perspective, i. e. the October Revolution in the light of the general crisis of capitalism. A (t)

5:1232. Strassmann, W. Paul (Michigan State Univ.). RISK, ENTREPRENEURIAL CAUTION, AND BUSINESS HISTORY. *Business History Review* 1958 32(4): 455-459. Discusses some of the problems of appraising the role of risk and entrepreneurial innovation in writing business history. V. P. Carosso

5:1233. Unsigned. A HANDLIST OF COOKERY BOOKS AND BOOKS ABOUT FOOD IN GUILDHALL LIBRARY. *Guildhall Miscellany* 1958 (9): 52-59. A list of about 250 items

illustrative chiefly of British and European cookery, ranging in date from 1499 to 1957. The books were acquired largely as gifts from the library of the Cooks' Company of London. J

5:1234. Van Dusen, Duncan. SOME RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ANGLICAN AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1959 28(1): 40-65. The recognition of Anglican orders by the Synod of Constantinople (1922) was made possible by contacts dating back to Archbishop Abbot and Cyril Lucaris (Kyrillos Loukaris) and reactivated as a result of the Oxford Movement, by the Anglican concern for oppressed Christian minorities in the Near East, by the work of Professor Komnenos, and by the sympathy of Patriarch Meletios IV. The author notes that for the Orthodox, recognition of orders merely means freedom of exercise economy. The Balkan and Russian churches have remained aloof. The author also discusses the views of Zernov and the work of societies interested in promoting Anglican-Orthodox understanding. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1235. Vries, Wilhelm de, S. J. (Rome). DIE HALTUNG DES HEILIGEN STUHLES GEGENÜBER DER GETRENNTEN HIERARCHIE IM NAHEN OSTEN ZUR ZEIT DER UNIONEN [The attitude of the Holy See toward the separated hierarchy in the Near East at the time of the unions]. Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie 1958 80(3): 378-409. In official statements and letters to bishops of the schismatic churches the Popes have always maintained that the schismatic churches should not be regarded as the real church. On the other hand the Holy See has recognized certain functions and characteristics of the schismatic churches, such as the potestas ordinis and the sanctity of their priests and bishops. The author demonstrates, by use of source materials, how the Popes between the 18th and 19th century acted in individual cases concerning the intercourse between the Roman Catholic Church and the schismatic churches. O. Stenzl

5:1236. Zavala, Silvio (Mexican Embassy, Paris). AMERICA IN THE NEW, WORLD-WIDE RELATIONSHIPS. Annales d'Histoire Mondiale 1958 4(3): 753-759. Summary of the influence exercised by the American hemisphere on the history of the rest of the world. With regard to Europe, the author mentions economic, social, political and cultural influences. He also refers to some interchanges of people and products of America with those of Africa and Asia. A(t)

5:1237. Zitovich, I. I. OSNOVANIE KOMMUNISTICHESKOGO INTERNATSIONALNA [The formation of the Communist International]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (2): 9-23. According to Lenin the First International formed the basis for the international struggle of the proletariat for socialism. During the period of the Second International preparations were made for broad mass movements in a number of countries. The Third International reaped the fruits of the Second, removed undesirable opportunist and chauvinist bourgeois trends and began to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Erna Wollert

International Relations

5:1238. Hastings, Martin, S. J. UNITED STATES - VATICAN RELATIONS. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1958 69(1/2): 20-55. Survey of official and semiofficial relations between the United States and the Vatican from 1779 to the present. The author documents the close diplomatic relations during the mid-19th century. C.G. Hamilton

5:1239. Kumar, C. K. INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS. STRATEGIC INTERNATIONAL STRAITS. India Quarterly 1958 14: 87-94. Discusses the Turkish Straits, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Straits of Malacca with respect to their topography, political history and the international agreements and treaties governing navigation in their waters. N. Kurland

5:1240. Marnier, Raymond (Institut français, Zagreb). NAPOLEON A TITO [From Napoleon to Tito]. Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen 1955/56 9: 268-270. Résumé de Franco - South-Slav political and cultural relations from the time when the area of present-day Yugoslavia was part of the Napoleonic and Austrian Empires up to the present. C. A. LeGuin

Military History

5:1241. Boggs, C. W., Jr. (Lieutenant Colonel). MARINE AVIATION: ITS ORIGINS AND GROWTH. Marine Corps Gazette 1956 40(5): 14-20. Sketches the development of the Marine aviation force from its birth in May 1912 to the present force-in-readiness. G. A. Mugge

5:1242. Brown, Alexander Crosby. U.S. GUNBOAT NASHVILLE: THE SHIP THAT FIRED THE FIRST SHOT OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1958 84(6): 152-154. Sketches the history of a 1,371-ton U.S. Navy gunboat... launched on 19 October 1895. The big moment in the career of this little warship was when she was called upon to fire the first shot of the Spanish-American War. There was no action, the "Nashville" merely firing a shot across the bow of the Spanish merchant steamer "Buena Ventura" on the morning of 22 April 1898. The "Nashville" saw routine duty through World War I and was decommissioned on 29 October 1918. From 1921 until her sale for scrap iron in May 1957 the "Nashville" served as a log-carrying barge. A

5:1243. Gatta, Giovanni. IL FUCILE AUTOMATICO LEGGERO PER L'ARMAMENTO INDIVIDUALE DEL SOLDATO [The light automatic rifle for the equipment of the individual soldier]. Rivista Militare 1958 14(2): 247-253. At the beginning of the 20th century, soldiers were uniformly equipped with ordinary repeating rifles which facilitated deployment. During World War I, these rifles became inadequate due to delayed firing. Their replacement by semi-automatic and automatic arms caused confusion that presented difficulties for the maneuver of the smaller tactical units. The old rifles have been replaced by light automatic rifles capable of single shots as well as short or long discharges of bullets. Receiving the greatest approval, this rifle... has been or will be adopted by the leading armies.... A (t)

5:1244. Hurford, G. H. (Historical Section, Royal Admiralty). SIXTY YEARS OF "JANE'S." Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1958 103(610): 223-229. A survey of the volumes of Jane's Fighting Ships, the standard pictorial reference work on the world's navies, from its inception in 1898. The author summarizes developments in ship design and construction, evolution of the principal types, decline of the battleship, growth in torpedo craft and advent of the aircraft carrier. A

5:1245. Kittredge, T. B. (Captain, U.S. Naval Reserve, ret.). NATIONAL PEACE OBJECTIVES AND WAR AIMS FROM 1775 TO 1955. Marine Corps Gazette 1956 40(7): 8-19. Discusses the meaning and implication of such terms as war and peace, policy and strategy, national peace objectives and war aims, prior to reviewing America's past experience in seeking foreign policy objectives through military action. The author concludes that sound future U.S. policy must include the considered opinion of the military leaders. G. A. Mugge

5:1246. Lunt, J. D. THE PASSING OF L'ARME BLANCHE. History Today 1959 9(1): 40-47. A tribute to the passing of the cavalrman, particularly in the British army, with a brief survey of the use made of horse cavalry in the past two hundred years and an account of the last charge made by a British cavalry unit, on 19 March 1942, against the Japanese in Burma. E. D. Johnson

5:1247. Maravigna, Pietro (General). LA FANTERIA "LEGGERA" NELLA STORIA DELLA GUERRA [The "light" infantry in military history]. Rivista Militare 1958 14(7/8): 1132-1150. The historical evolution of the infantry, both in its organic character and in its employment in battle, demonstrates the present necessity of light infantry. The author refers, inter alia, to the Roman velites, the medieval archers, the communal infantry in Italy, the rise of the foot soldier after the introduction of firearms, the attainment of modern functions with Napoleon, and the beginnings of the Italian infantry, particularly the sharpshooters. In spite of the preponderance of the machine and the importance assumed by the atomic factor, the morale element is still of decisive importance. The author advises the formation of a light infantry specially endowed with high morale and perfect discipline. A(t)

5:1248. Morton, Louis, ed. THE EVOLUTION OF JAPANESE LANDING OPERATIONS. Marine Corps Gazette 1956 40(4): 44-53. An account of the evolu-

tion of Japanese landing operations, based on a Japanese narrative prepared early in 1952 at the request of the Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army [USA], supplemented by additional data furnished by the Japanese. The development from the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 to the period in World War II when the Allies gained command of sea and air is traced. Although the present version is greatly condensed and rewritten, the editor believes it retains all the essential elements of the original. G. A. Mugge

5:1249. Nickerson, Hoffman. NINETEENTH CENTURY MILITARY TECHNIQUES. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1958 4(2): 348-358. An examination of military science and techniques in the 19th century, distinguishing three phases of development: 1) 1800-1815, during the Napoleonic Era when war was almost continuous; 2) 1815-1854, when there were no significant military conflicts, although industrialism was beginning to transform the manufacture of weapons, and 3) 1854-1900, which marked the continued advance of industrialism and the resumption of large-scale wars, though these were of insufficient number and duration to permit a full readjustment of military theory to new conditions of war. C. A. LeGuin

5:1250. Rohwer, Jürgen (Arbeitskreis für Wehrforschung). EIN SOWJETISCHER ATLAS ZUR KRIEGS- UND SEEKRIEGSGESCHICHTE [A Soviet atlas on military and naval history]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1958 8(12): 709-712. Reviews Admiral G. I. Levchenko and others, *Morskoi atlas* [Sea Atlas], Volume 3: *Voenno-istoricheskie karty* [Military-Historical Maps] (Moscow, 1958). This volume, which covers the period up to 1920 throughout the world, is an outstanding contribution to geography. Rohwer notes the lack of political bias and the detailed maps, and enumerates the majority of the maps included in the volume. C. B. Burdick

5:1251. Wynne, G. C. (Captain). PATTERN FOR LIMITED (NUCLEAR) WAR: THE RIDDLE OF THE SCHLIEFFEN PLAN. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1957 102(608): 488-499; 1958 103(609): 40-50, and (610): 215-222. Traces Schlieffen's influence on the military tactics of the two World Wars, particularly his forecast (1909) that machine guns and quick-firing artillery would dominate a future battlefield, making obsolete and suicidal the battle methods of his day: frontal attack and the rigid defense of a line. His alternative -- a mobile or elastic defense and the attack by infiltration and envelopment -- which was incorporated in the German army's training manuals in 1917, seems equally suited for training land forces for possible limited wars of today, using infantry mainly as protective troops for weapons of higher fire-power. The riddle is why the British and American armies are still being trained in the battle methods that Schlieffen discarded as obsolete over fifty years ago; and the answer given here may explain their lack of success in both World Wars until they had acquired an overwhelming superiority on land and in the air. Based partly on Schlieffen's collected writings, and German and British official and regimental histories. A

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 5:1354

5:1252. Bradlow, Edna, and Frank Bradlow. TREK AND COUNTER-TREK IN SOUTH AFRICA. *History Today* 1959 9(5): 326-335. A summary of the major trends in the history of South Africa, an area characterized by a mixture of peoples. Europeans came up from Capetown and the African peoples came south from equatorial Africa to meet in conflict in the southern plains and valleys. The effects of the Boers, Zulus, English and other groups on the development of the area are considered as part of South African history, and as background for the current interracial struggles there.

E. D. Johnson

5:1253. Brookfield, H. C. (Australian National Univ.). THE PROBLEMS OF MONOCULTURE IN A SUGAR ISLAND: MAURITIUS. *Economic Geography* 1959 35(1): 25-40. A sugar monoculture adopted in Mauritius in 1814 has not until recently proved harmful to the island's economy. Maps and photographs illustrating the points made are included.

R. D. S. Higham

5:1254. Chai Hsiang-ch'ien. FA-KUO CH'IN-CHAN HSIA TI A-ERH-CHI-LI-YA (1830-1957) [Algeria under the French occupation (1830-1957)]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1958 (6): 17-35. A documented study of the rise and development of French domination in Algeria, with special reference to the Algerian people's struggle for independence during the last three decades. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1255. Davidson, Basil. JACOBINS IN AFRICA. *History Today* 1959 9(2): 83-93. A survey of the effect of French control, and particularly French political beliefs and systems, upon the African dominions of France in the 20th century. The author gives background material on the pre-French history of the area. E. D. Johnson

5:1256. Ferraris di Celle, Giuseppe. GUINEA E MADAGASCAR AL TRAGUARDO DELL'INDIPENDENZA [Guinea and Madagascar on the threshold of independence]. *Civitas* 1959 10(2): 44-68. A historical, geographical, ethnic and economic outline of these two territories and a discussion of their present situation and the possibility of their future collaboration with the West. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:1257. García Figueras, Tomás. ANTECEDENTES HISTÓRICOS DEL TERRITORIO ESPAÑOL DE IFNI [Historical antecedents of the Spanish territory of Ifni]. *Africa* 1958 15 (193): 14-17. Summarizes Spanish activity in the territory of Ifni from the first period of occupation, from 1478 to 1525, to the final occupation in 1934, planned by Romanones and Bens. M. Gu. (IHE 26794)

5:1258. Kilson, Martin L., Jr. (Harvard Univ.). NATIONALISM AND SOCIAL CLASSES IN BRITISH WEST AFRICA. *Journal of Politics* 1958 20(2): 368-387. Attempts to uncover certain elements of the sources of West African nationalism and to render its basic character comprehensible by delineating the matrix (the colonialism of the past fifty years) out of which it has developed and by tracing the rise of new social classes in West Africa and the relations between the West African middle class and nationalism. That which is "new" in Africa cannot escape the influences and patterns of the past; success in understanding events in West Africa depends on how well past developments are understood.

C. A. LeGuin

5:1259. Okigbo, Pius N. C. (Northwestern Univ.). FACTORS IN WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1957 4(1): 218-230. An analysis of some factors which have conditioned the economic development of West Africa in the 20th century. Slavery and the slave trade depleted the capital stock and manpower, immobilized the available labor and dampened entrepreneurship. West Africa suffered more than other societies by virtue of being both a slave-owning and slave-supplying society. The Industrial Revolution in Europe transformed transportation in West Africa by introducing railway systems which opened up the hinterland. A uniform monetary system facilitated the expansion of the monetized sector of the economy. The absence of European settlement gave the region political stability by saving it from the social upheaval associated with economic development in plural societies. Based on historical record and economic studies available at the Northwestern University library. A

5:1260. Plomer, William (London). SEVERAL REVOLUTIONS. *Twentieth Century* 1959 165(986): 385-396. Observations about some changes in racial and social conditions in South Africa, 1907-1956, touching particularly upon the attitude of white toward black. Based upon personal experience and recollection. A

Asia

5:1261. Bawden, Charles. MONGOLIA: ANCIENT AND MODERN. *History Today* 1959 9(2): 103-112. Modern Mongolia is an awakening nation, which is simultaneously studying its past and rapidly developing its present economic and social status. A people which has played an important part in Asian and even European history over a period of hundreds of years is now developing a vigorous and progressive nation of its own. E. D. Johnson

CHINA

5:1262. Binder, Leonard (Univ. of California). PAKISTAN AND MODERN ISLAMIC-NATIONALIST THEORY. Middle East Journal 1957 11(4): 382-394, and 1958 12(1): 15-55. An interpretation of the contemporary Islamic-modernist consensus justifying the creation and continuance of Pakistan. Classical Islam provides no basis for the religious legitimization of a state comprehending only a part of the Islamic community, while traditional Islamic theories were not employed because they were unfamiliar to the modernists, because modernism stems from the attempt to reform traditional Islam, because modernism was greatly influenced by the development of Indian nationalism over the last 150 years, and because of the emphasis on constitutional democracy in the governmental reforms of the 20th century. Based on partisan histories, modernist expositions, political tracts, biographies, official party histories, interviews, and a number of secondary sources. A

5:1263. Crocker, H. E. THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA. Quarterly Review 1958 296(616): 209-219. In the introductory section sketches the history of Formosa from the principal early Chinese migrations (17th century) to the contemporary anti-Communist migrations and discusses the various conquerors and governments controlling Formosa during this period. The author then discusses Formosa's problems and achievements in the fields of land reform, industrial development, transportation and shipping. He concludes with a description of the Chinese Nationalist government on Formosa.

C. A. LeGuin

5:1264. Dollot, René. SITUATION DE L'AFGHANISTAN [The Afghanistan situation]. Politique Etrangère 1958 23(4): 53-364. Seeks to portray the present situation in Afghanistan, the "Switzerland of Asia," by taking into account its past history, without which the present condition of this essentially medieval kingdom is unintelligible. The author explains the history of the oligarchical government of Afghanistan, and traces and evaluates Afghanistan's relations with the countries on its border, and with its near neighbors, as well as with the Far East and the Western powers.

C. A. LeGuin

5:1265. Kublin, Hyman (Brooklyn College). A CENTURY OF PORT ARTHUR. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(5): 505-514. A survey of the history of Port Arthur from the mid-19th century to the rise of Communist China. The author examines the successive Chinese, Russian and Japanese use of the naval base. Emphasis is placed upon the development of Port Arthur as a political issue during World War II and the relevant Russo-American negotiations at the Crimea (Yalta) Conference. Based on official documents, newspaper files and memoirs. A

5:1266. Tončić-Sorinj, Lujó (Salzburg). DIE ASIATISCHEN PROVINZEN PORTUGALS [The Asiatic provinces of Portugal]. Europa Archiv 1958 13(24): 11275-11284. A survey of the history and present situation of the Portuguese colonies of Goa, Damão, Macao, Diu and Timor. In contrast to the methods of the Spaniards, the Portuguese have built their colonial empire without coercion and suppression, tolerating native culture and individuality and granting the natives the same civil rights as the European settlers.

O. Stenzl

5:1267. Yu Kyo-sŏng. CH'UNGCH'ŎNG UDO CH'ŎSAN 'ALGU SANGMUSA USA. YIJO MALGI POBUSANG UI CHO-RIK KWA KINŬNG E DAE HAN IL KOCH'AL [The right company of the commercial company of the eighth rami raising areas of Ch'ungch'ŏng Right [South] Province. A study concerning the organization and function of peddler merchants in the late Yi Dynasty]. Yŏksa Hakpo 1958 (10): 167-196. A historical study of the right company of the peddler merchants of South Ch'ungch'ŏng Province as a typical 19th-century peddler association. The peddler was one of the four means of moving goods from producer to consumer in 19th-century Korea. The others were shops, village markets and monopoly markets at Seoul. The author emphasizes the formal organization of the peddler association and the obligations and benefits of the peddler with respect to the association. Appended are relevant passages from documents, as well as photographs of articles used by the "Right Company." B. H. Hazard, Jr.

5:1268. Ch'ên Hsiu-lu. LUN T'AN SSŪ-T'UNG TI MIN-CHU-CHU-I YU KAI-LIANG CHU-I [On T'an Ssŭ-t'ung's democratic and reformist views]. Hsŭeh-shu yŭeh-k'an 1958 (1): 59-68. Traces the influence of T'an Ssŭ-t'ung (1865-1898) on Chinese intellectuals during the reform movement of 1898, emphasizing that the movement was a fiasco because of its failure to come to grips with any of the fundamental tasks faced by the Chinese people. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1269. Chiang Ch'un-fan. MA-K'Ê-SSŪ SSŪ-HSIANG TSAI CHUNG-KUO [Marxism in China]. Li-shih yen-chiu 1958 (12): 1-20. A documented study of the influence of Marxism as revealed in the recent decades of Chinese history. The author attributes the revolutionary achievements of the Chinese people to the faith of the Chinese national leaders in the socialist doctrines of Marx and Lenin. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1270. Hatano, Yoshihiro (Univ. of Nagoya). CHŪGO-KU KINDAISHI NI KANSURU MITTSU NO MONDAI, CHŪGO-KU KINDAIKA WA NAZE OKURETA KA? [Three points in modern Chinese history; why is China backward in modernization?]. Nagoya-Daigaku Bungaku-bu Ronshū 1958 (20): 29-61. In the middle of the 19th century, both China and Japan became simultaneously involved in the capitalist world. The author compares the subsequent historical development of the two countries, and examines why capitalism in China developed so slowly, while Japan rapidly grew into a capitalist country. He attributes this phenomenon to the particular bureaucratic system in China, which he analyzes from the economic, cultural and political point of view. M. Oyama

5:1271. Lan T'ien-chao. TI-KUO-CHU-I TSAI CHUNG-KUO 'T'U-TZŪ'TI T'Ê-CH'ENG [The characteristics of imperialistic "investments" in China]. Hsŭeh-shu yŭeh-k'an 1958 (3): 44-45. Surveys the various features of foreign investment in China since the second half of the 19th century. The author maintains that most of the investments were drawn from the indemnities which the feudal rulers of China were obliged to pay under a series of unequal treaties after the first Opium War (1840). Chen Tsu-lung

5:1272. Lattimore, Owen (Johns Hopkins Univ.). FRONTIERS RUSSO-CHINOISES [Russo-Chinese frontiers]. Politique Etrangère 1958 23(4): 363-375. A discussion of the similarities in the frontiers of Russia and China: the frontiers common to their countries were traditionally inhabited neither by the Chinese nor the Russians, but rather by minority peoples under their control. The author evaluates the efforts of both the Chinese and Russians to rectify this situation and to settle and control their frontiers, as well as the contacts between them which this has assured, and the effects of this closer contact. C. A. LeGuin

5:1273. Li Shu. SHIH-YŪEH KÊ-MING HO CHUNG-KUO KUNG-JĒN YŪN TUNG [The October Revolution and the Chinese labor movement]. Li-shih yen-chiu 1958 (2): 1-15. Traces the influence of the October Revolution on Chinese labor, and critically reviews the history of the Chinese labor movement. The author praises the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1274. Nesterov, S. OKTIABR' I POBEDA NARODNOI REVOLUTSII V KITAE [The October (Revolution) and the victory of the people's revolution in China]. Mirovaia Ekonomika i Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniia 1957 (4): 100-113. During the first World War the national capital of China increased and was consolidated and the development of a modern industrial proletariat was completed. Only under the influence of the October Revolution, however, did the Chinese liberation movement receive the correct revolutionary theory, Marxism-Leninism. The victory of the Chinese revolution multiplied the socialist forces in the whole world, particularly in the Oriental countries, which freed themselves from the illusion of the civilizing mission of the West. Based partly on works of Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsé-tung. Erna Wollert

5:1275. Pai T'ao. LUN T'AO HSING-CHIH TI CHIAO-YŪ SSŪ-HSIANG [On T'ao Hsing-chih's views on education]. Hsŭeh-shu yŭeh-k'an 1958 (1): 71-73. Surveys T'ao Hsing-chih's contributions to modern Chinese cultural development. He is not in the same category with Hu Shih and other reaction-

ary Chinese thinkers because some of his acts and views conform with Marxist ideology. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1276. Suzuki, Chūsei (Aichi Univ.). SHINMATSU NO ZAISEI TO KANRYŌ NO SEIKAKU [Late Ch'ing public finance and the character of the bureaucrats]. *Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū* 1958 (2): 189-282. By means of a discussion of the increasing financial difficulty of the Ch'ing Dynasty from about the beginning of the 19th century on, throws light on the characteristics of the bureaucracy of the ancien régime in China, which differed from the bureaucracy of the modern nations. M. Oyama

INDIA

5:1277. Grimshaw, Allen D. THE ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY. THE INTEGRATION OF A MARGINAL GROUP. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1959 18(2): 227-240. Examines the historical background of the Anglo-Indian community of India. Although most marginal groups are disorganized, unstable and transitory, there is strong evidence that the Anglo-Indian community has been able to maintain itself and will continue to maintain itself as a permanent minority within Indian society. G. A. Lensen

5:1278. Kabir, Humayun (New Delhi). MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD. *Indo-Asian Culture* 1958 7(2): 111-115. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a liberal Moslem scholar and leader in British India, was a champion of nationalism, progress, freedom and democracy for about forty years prior to World War II but he was never able to desert the scholarly approach long enough to become an active political leader. E. D. Johnson

5:1279. Naidis, Mark (Valley College). BRITISH NATIONALISM AND EUROPEAN RELIGION IN INDIA. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1959 30(1): 19-33. The religion of the Anglo-Indians during the period of British rule served nationalist as well as spiritual ends. For these people, spread thinly over a subcontinent, religion was a bond stretching from the capital to the most remote back-country station. For them the term Christian often meant English. Religion was a cohesive force in sahib society which helped preserve a united front against a subject people. The residual antipathy toward Western imperialism which remains in India still identifies Christianity with foreign control. S. E. Humphreys

5:1280. Wang Liang-ch'un. LÜEH-LUN KAN-TI TI LI-SHIH TSO-YUNG [On Gandhi's role in Indian history]. *Wên shih ch'ê* (--Shantung Ta-hsüeh hsüeh-pao chih I) 1958 (4): 51-62. Comments on the life and work of Gandhi, and criticizes a number of his writings and statements. The author concludes that Gandhi's thought and activities were very backward, and that his understanding of imperialism and Indian feudalism was hardly perfect. Chen Tsu-lung

JAPAN

See also: 5:1270

5:1281. Kornhauser, David H. URBANIZATION AND POPULATION PRESSURE IN JAPAN. *Pacific Affairs* 1958 31(3): 275-285. Compares Japanese demographic trends with Western experience. The growth of Japan's population since 1870 and of its urban-industrial communities parallels that of major Western nations after the Industrial Revolution. There are two phases in Japanese urbanization since 1920: 1) between 1920 and 1940 the urban "core" rose to a dominating position; 2) after 1940 the smallest-city class gained increasing prominence. G. A. Lensen

5:1282. Smith, Thomas, C. (Stanford Univ.). THE LAND TAX IN THE TOKUGAWA PERIOD. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1959 18(1): 3-19. Takes issue with the widely held notion that the land tax during the Tokugawa period (17th-19th centuries) was cruelly oppressive. For a vast number of peasant families in the Tokugawa period farming paid very well, a factor which helped bring about the large class of wealthy, educated and ambitious peasant families who contributed to the making of modern Japan. G. A. Lensen

5:1283. Tamura, Kosaku (Chuo Univ.). JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS. *Contemporary Japan* 1959 25(4): 555-563. Traces the disposition of the Bonin Islands, Sakhalin and the Kuriles in the 19th century. Article to be continued. G. A. Lensen

Canada

5:1284. Brunet, Michel (Univ. of Montreal). THE BRITISH CONQUEST: CANADIAN SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND THE FATE OF THE CANADIENS. *Canadian Historical Review* 1959 40(2): 93-107. A historiographical essay based upon a new interpretation of the history of French Canada. While they lived alone in the St. Lawrence valley, the Canadiens maintained their collective freedom, but the British Conquest arrested their development as a nation. Four generations of social scientists have failed to assess the actual fate of the Canadiens since they were deprived of their right to self-determination. They have even maintained that the British occupation benefited the Canadiens. The author rejects this interpretation as mere wishful thinking. He concludes by asking the social scientists to reconsider their frame of reference. A

5:1285. Walsh, Henry H. (McGill Univ.). A SURVEY OF CANADIAN CHURCH HISTORY. *Americas* 1958 14(4): 361-382. Deals with both Protestant and Roman Catholic churches in Canada, with greatest emphasis on the late 18th and early 19th centuries, when English rule was being consolidated. The author lists the conflicts over state support, education and other matters between Protestants and Roman Catholics and among different Protestant groups. In the final adjustment of these conflicts, the churches contributed to the creation of a Canadian nationality. Present strengths and weaknesses of religious groups are also briefly summarized. See also: 5:1193 D. Bushnell

5:1286. Willoughby, William R. (St. Lawrence Univ.). POWER ALONG THE ST. LAWRENCE. *Current History* 1958 34(201): 283-290. A study of the political and diplomatic background of the initiation of electricity development in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River (1902-1954). The author considers sectional conflicts, pressure groups, personality clashes, rivalry between public and private power advocates, and the close linkage between power development and plans for a deep St. Lawrence waterway. Based on Canadian and American government documents (particularly State Department papers), newspapers and interviews. A

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

5:1287. Kabrda, Josef. PRAMENY K HOSPODÁŘSKÝM DĚJINÁM BULHARSKA V DOBĚ ROZKLADU TURECKÉHO FEUDALISMU (NOVÁ DÍLA AKADEMICKÁ N. V. MICHOVA) [Sources for the economic history of Bulgaria during the period of the dissolution of Turkish feudalism (new research by the Academy member N. V. Michov)]. *Sborník Prací Filosofické Fakulty Brněnské University. Řada Historická* (C) 1954 3(1): 79-91. A review article on a series of collections of documentary source material published by N. V. Michov under the following titles: 1) *Contribution à l'histoire du commerce bulgare (Documents officiels et rapports consulaires) I. Rapports consulaires belges* (Sofia, 1941); 2) *Beiträge zur Handelsgeschichte Bulgariens, (Offizielle Dokumente und Konsularberichte) II. Österreichische Konsularberichte*, vol. 1 (Sofia, 1943), and 3) *Contributions à l'histoire du commerce de la Turquie et de la Bulgarie. III. Rapports consulaires français. Documents officiels et autres documents* (Svištev, 1950). Although the feudal economic system -- introduced with the conquest of Bulgaria by the Turks at the end of the 14th century -- officially lasted until the liberation from Turkish rule in 1878, capitalistic economic forms developed much earlier and constituted one of the reasons for the downfall of the Turkish Empire. Michov has published official documents giving an excellent picture of this development. Volume 1 contains the reports of the Belgian consuls at Varna and Ruse and the General Consul at Sofia, mostly confined to North Bulgaria and the years 1858-

80. Volume 2 consists mostly of articles from the Austrian radicals *Journal des Österreichischen Lloyd and Austria* during the years 1840-1850 concerned with the whole of Turkey and containing valuable statistical material. The third volume, more voluminous than the other two, contains consular reports and other official and unofficial material on the Turkish-Bulgarian trade, mostly from French sources over almost a century, from the French Revolution to the liberation of Bulgaria. F. Podjed

5:1288. Liess, Otto Rudolf (Vienna). ION GHEORGHE AURER. *Osteuropa* 1958 8(12): 815-817. Biographical sketch of the successor to Petru Groza (died 7 January 1958) chairman of the Great National Assembly of Rumania and regular head of state, elected on 11 January 1958.

E. C. Helmreich

5:1289. Rajičević, M. HAMDIJA KAPIDŽIĆ, PRILOZI I ISTORIJU BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE U XIX VIJEKU, SARAJEVO 1956 [Hamdija Kapidžić, "Contributions to the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 19th century," (Sarajevo, 1956)]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1958 (1/2): 162-163. Reviews collection of documents which demonstrates clearly that it is possible to understand even 19th-century history of Bosnia and Herzegovina without a great deal of new evidence. The Montenegrin documents in this series, for example, describe Prince Nicholas as the man who, for the sake of concessions and sensing the weakness of his state, sadly betrayed the cause of the Herzegovine nationalists in 1878, whereas at the time he was regarded by the entire Herzegovine population as the main pillar of their resistance. However, the documents also disclose that there were others on the Montenegrin side who did not follow the Prince's course. S. Gavrilović

5:1290. Stavrianos, L. S. (Northwestern Univ.). ANTECEDENTS TO THE BALKAN REVOLUTIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Journal of Modern History* 1957 24(4): 335-348. An analysis of 1) how the Balkan peoples retained their national identities during the centuries of Turkish rule, and 2) why they actively sought national independence and unity during the 18th and 19th centuries. The author attributes the retention of identity to compact ethnic blocs in the Balkans, religious differences between the Turks and the Balkan peoples and the flabby organization of the Ottoman Empire. The independence movements are attributed to the decline of the Ottoman Empire, the rise of the chiflik system, the growth of commerce, and a resulting intellectual revolution in the Balkans. Based on published materials in West European, Russian and Balkan languages. A

5:1291. Tomadákis, N. B. EPISKOPÉ KAI EPÍSKOPOI KYDONÍAS [The diocese and the bishops of Kydonia]. *Kritiká Istoriká* 1957 11(1-3): 1-42. Historical information on the diocese of Kydonia, western Crete, from early Christian times to the union of Crete with Greece. Lists of Orthodox and Catholic monasteries, of Greek and Venetian bishops and other outstanding members of the Greek clergy of Kydonia from Byzantine times to the present, are included. Catherine Koumarianou

BELGIUM

5:1292. Ooms, Herwig, O. F. M., and Archangelus Houwert, O. F. M. LIJST VAN DE PROVINCIALE OVERSTEN EN MINDERBROEDERS IN BELGIË (1217-1955) [A list of the provincials of the Minorites in Belgium (1217-1955)]. *Franciscana* 1955 10(1/2): 26-83. Lists the provincials of the various Belgian Franciscan provinces, citing the dates of each provincial chapter, and gives a short history of each province, indicating the manuscript and printed sources relevant to the various periods. A (H. Ooms, O. F. M.)

FRANCE

5:1293. Lesourd, Jean-Alain (Lycée de Nancy). LE REVENU NATIONAL [National income]. *Information Historique* 1958 20(5): 191-201. A discussion of the meaning of the concept of national income and a brief survey of major estimates of French income since the 18th century. G. Iggers

5:1294. Maitron, J. APPEL EN VUE D'UNE COLLABORATION AUX DICTIONNAIRES BIOGRAPHIQUES DU MOUVEMENT OUVRIER FRANÇAIS [A call for collaborators on

biographical dictionaries of the French labor movement]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1958 (24): 36-38. An appeal for collaborators on a projected eleven-volume biographical dictionary of the French labor movement. Volumes will cover the pre-1848 period, the period 1848-1864, the First International and the Commune, as well as the history of the socialist, syndicalist, co-operative, anarchist and Communist movements. G. Iggers

5:1295. Vitry, Arnaud F. de. LE TUNNEL SOUS LA MANCHE [The Channel tunnel]. *Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances* 1957 110(2): 82-90. An account of various Channel tunnel projects from the 19th century to the present. J. Kuehl

GERMANY

5:1296. Borries, Kurt. DEUTSCHLAND UND POLEN ZWISCHEN DIKTATUR UND VERSTÄNDIGUNG [Germany and Poland between dictatorship and agreement]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1958 18(4): 222-255. A discussion of the history of German-Polish conflicts from the beginning of the 19th century on. The author shows differences in the historical and philosophical meaning of nationalism to the Germans and Poles and emphasizes the national mission of the Poles to create a great state out of a general European war. With the rebirth of a Polish state in 1919, boundaries and the treatment of minority populations became the chief areas of dispute between Germany and the new Polish state. Among the other topics discussed by the author are the German-Polish difficulties between 1919 and 1939 and the problem of the Oder-Neisse line after World War II. The only solution of German-Polish difficulties at present is "an immediate agreement between Germany and Poland, without pressure, but with the agreement of both of the flanking world powers. It would have to be accompanied by a just boundary drawn according to the right of self-determination defined in the Atlantic Charter as well as the settlement of the partition of Germany." G. H. Davis

5:1297. Buchheim, Karl (Munich). VON DER PAULSKIRCHE ZUR BUNDESREPUBLIK. GESTALTUNGSWANDEL DER DEMOKRATISCHEN KRÄFTE IN DEUTSCHLAND [From St. Paul's Church to the Federal Republic. Structural changes of the democratic forces in Germany]. *Zeitwende* 1958 29(10): 657-670. Germany received its democratic ideas from revolutionary France. These ideas were linked, as in France, with those of the national power state [Machtstaat]. The German movement of 1848 was influenced by fear of France, resulting from memory of the years 1792-1815, from the proclamation of the Republic in February 1848 and the advent of a new Bonaparte; hence the desire of the bourgeoisie to secure national unity with the help of Prussian power. The constitutional forms of the Bismarck Reich lagged behind the actual situation, in which society was becoming democratized. World War I caused the conversion of the imperial army to a national army. The development toward a parliamentary constitution had already begun in the imperial period. The danger of a social revolution was eliminated as a result of the co-operation of the army and the democratic parties. Neither the Social Democrats nor the army, however, remained unequivocally loyal to the principles of the Weimar Republic, which they had established; they failed to recognize the unreality of a future socialist state on the one hand and that of the national Machtstaat on the other. The experiences with Hitler finally helped educate broad sections of the people for democracy. A (t)

5:1298. Ernst, Fritz (Univ. of Heidelberg). 500 JAHRE LANDTAG IN WÜRTTEMBERG [Five hundred years of the Landtag in Württemberg]. *Ruperto-Carola* 1958 10(23): 47-56. An address delivered on the occasion of the five hundredth anniversary of the Stuttgart Landtag. Since 1457 some form of parliamentary life has always existed in Württemberg. Its scope was widened in the 16th century, and it continued without interruption throughout the period of absolutism, so that toward 1800 the Englishman Charles James Fox could say that there were only two countries in Europe with a constitution: England and Württemberg. The author describes the history of the Landtag up to the changes which were made in the 19th and 20th centuries, and discusses its problems and tasks today. A (t)

5:1299. Heinel, Jürgen. DAS SOZIALE PROBLEM DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS IN DEUTSCHLAND UND SEINE DAR-

STELLUNG IM SCHULGESCHICHTSBUCH DER DEUTSCHEN OBERSCHULE SEIT DER JAHRHUNDERTWENDE [The social problem of the 19th century in Germany and its depiction in the history textbook of the German secondary school since the turn of the century]. Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht 1957/58 6: 8-40. An examination of 46 history textbooks considering the changes which have taken place in the last fifty years in the attitude toward the "social problem" (the problems associated with the emergence and strengthening of the working class in 19th-century Germany). The books of the imperial period dealt with the dynastic history and hardly touched on the social problem. The publications of the Weimar period made an effort, as do those of the German Federal Republic, to deal neutrally with the social question as one of the main problems of the modern state. The textbooks of the Hitler period sharply attacked all Jewish influences and regarded Hitler as the man who mastered the unsolved questions of the 19th century. Based on German history textbooks and syllabuses. A(t)

5:1300. Kohn, Hans (City College of New York). NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND GERMAN HISTORY. Yale Review 1958/59 48(2): 191-203. A reappraisal of the rise of Nazism in Germany in the 1930's. The author feels that Nazism was a continuation of Germany's historic urge toward world domination and that Hitler was a successor of Friedrich the Great, Bismarck and Wilhelm II. Prussia and East Germany, rather than the western German states, are held largely responsible for this phase of German history. E. D. Johnson

5:1301. Lehmann, Rudolf. BEITRÄGE ZUR BEVÖLKERUNGSGESCHICHTE UND STATISTIK DER NIEDERLAUSITZER WENDEN [Contributions to the demographical history and statistics of the Wends of Lower Lusatia]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1959 8(1): 58-78. Presents statistical charts and a commentary on the Wendish population of Lower Lusatia. G. H. Davis

5:1302. Ludwig, Heinrich. TRADITIONSLANDSCHAFT BAIERN [Bavaria as an entity of tradition]. Neues Abendland 1958 13(4): 303-325. In the modern era Bavaria did not follow the medieval, Catholic political idea of the Reich and the idea of a Bavarian race and was therefore unable to perform the tasks required by the real interests of the Old Bavarian race and the Reich. G. Schoebe

5:1303. Pounds, Norman J. G. (Indiana Univ.). PLANNING IN THE UPPER SILESIAN INDUSTRIAL REGION. Journal of Central European Affairs 1959 18(4): 409-422. A documented discussion by an economic geographer of the economic development and state planning that has taken place in this region, possession of which has been disputed by Germany and Poland. The author brings his account up to the present in so far as possible. C. F. Delzell

5:1304. Schoebe, Gerhard (Hamburg). DIE STÄNDE IM MITTELALTER, IN DER NEUZEIT - UND IM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT [The estates in the Middle Ages, in modern times -- and in history teaching]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10(3): 138-146. Criticizes misinterpretations of the role of the different estates in Germany before 1789 resulting from the later social and political rise of the bourgeoisie, and attempts to classify German classes according to French models. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:1305. Sievers, Rudolf (Univ. of Jena). WANDEL VON RECHTSFORMEN IM WASSERRECHT [Changes in legislation regarding water rights]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1): 97-112. A survey of the development of legislation regarding property rights of streams since the Roman period with particular emphasis on the role of the state. A final section deals with the legal problems involved in the transformation of water rights into state owned (volkseigen) property. The author concludes that the East German constitution presents no obstacles to nationalization without compensation. G. Iggers

5:1306. Thadden, Rudolf von. PREUSSEN -- GESCHICHTE ODER LEGENDE? ZUR GEDANKENWELT VON HANS-JOACHIM SCHOEPS [Prussia -- history or legend? Concerning the intellectual world of Hans-Joachim Schoeps]. Zeitwende 1959 30(1): 44-48. Critical discussion of recent works of the Erlangen historian Schoeps on Prussia and the conservative

idea of the state. Historically, the reviewer criticizes the one-sidedness and detachment from the social-historical context in Schoeps' view of mid-19th-century Prussian history. Politically, he objects to Schoeps' attempts to restore contact with the old conservative concepts of order, because there is a danger of minimizing the rupture caused by National Socialism. The author warns against an ideological treatment of historical events. A(t)

GREAT BRITAIN (including IRELAND)

See also: 5:1295, 1434

5:1307. Cole, W. A. (Cambridge Univ.). THE MEASUREMENT OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH. Economic History Review 1958/59 11(2): 309-315. Criticism of the index of industrial production in W. G. Hoffmann's British Industry, 1700-1950 (Oxford: Blackwell, 1955) centering on Hoffmann's weighing of the relative importance of each sample industry to each of the others and to the economy as a whole. Cole concludes that his statistics are useful only for the 19th century. B. L. Crapster

5:1308. Curry, George. THE SOVEREIGN'S PRIVATE SECRETARY. History Today 1959 9(2): 122-131. The office of Private Secretary to the King of England originated with George III's illness in 1805. Although it was much criticized in the early 19th century, the Private Secretaries have through the years laid down a tradition of unswerving loyalty to the Crown. E. D. Johnson

5:1309. Freeman, T. W. (Univ. of Manchester). INISHBOFIN -- AN ATLANTIC ISLAND. Economic Geography 1958 34(3): 202-209. Presents the problems of a community which has been unable to support itself, despite subsidization, in the modern world. Maps. R. D. S. Higham

5:1310. Hu Ch'i-an. FEI-PIEN SHÊ-HUI-CHU-I-CHÊ LA-SSU-CHI P'ING-SHU [A critical study of Harold J. Laski]. Hsdeh-shu yüeh-k'an 1958 (5): 67-71. Following a brief description of English political thought in the 19th century, maintains that Harold J. Laski was merely a promoter of capitalist ideals in the West. Laski feared and opposed revolution, completely ignored the existence of class struggle in society, and at no time favored the democratic dictatorship of the people. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1311. Moir, Esther A. L. (Newnham College, Cambridge). THE CLOTH MILLS OF THE STROUD VALLEY. History Today 1959 9(5): 319-325. A survey of the wool industry in the Gloucestershire area of England, with emphasis on the effect of the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and early 19th century upon this area. Gloucestershire, and particularly the Stroud Valley, were able to make this transition with fewer hardships than some other industrial areas in England. E. D. Johnson

5:1312. Prince, Hugh C. (University College London). PARKLAND IN THE ENGLISH LANDSCAPE. Amateur Historian 1958 3(8): 332-338. Poses the questions why parks have come to be situated where they are, why they have persisted for so long and how far they have changed their character and extent during the past four centuries. Included are maps of the parks in 1707 and 1715, and of the improvements by Lancelot Brown, 1748-83, and Humphry Repton, 1789-1817, compiled with the aid of reference lists to individual parks. A

5:1313. Ryan, Desmond. THE HISTORIANS AND FENIANISM. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1957 (79): 3-4. Regrets the lack of an adequate history of Fenianism. The existing histories are either erroneous, written by enemies, or do not make use of the proper sources. K. Eubank

5:1314. Stewart, James (Royal Navy). THE EVOLUTION OF NAVAL BASES IN THE BRITISH ISLES. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(7): 753-761. When Britain has fought other European countries, its navy has had to operate in British coastal waters. To do this, it has needed bases and dockyards. The siting of these facilities is critical. The author traces the arrangements for the shore sup-

rt of the Royal Navy since the 16th century, explaining how changes were made to face varying enemies and changing strategic problems. The special problems of the two World Wars are examined in detail, and in conclusion the postwar organization is described. A

5:1315. Thomas, Keith (St. John's College, Oxford). THE DOUBLE STANDARD. Journal of the History of Ideas 1959 20(2): 195-216. Until recent decades the double standard of morals for the two sexes in England, supported by laws concerning prostitution, divorce and the property of married persons, was countered, though ineffectively, by the Christian, especially the Protestant, tradition, and by the growing current of middle-class respectability. The double standard was, however, neither unique to England, nor did it tend to the lower classes. In attempting to explain the double standard, Freud merely analyzed the result. As a basis of the double standard fear of the risk of illegitimate children was as important as the view that men have property in women. W. H. Coates

5:1316. Wettern, Desmond. SCAPA FLOW -- 1913-1918. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(12): 1320-1326. Sketches the history of the British naval base in the Orkney Islands, Scotland, showing its development in the two World Wars and illustrating its importance to Britain's sea power. Its neglect in earlier times gave way to rapid development on the instigation of Lord Fisher, professional head of the Royal Navy in 1913. The parsimonious financial policies of British governments in the interwar years rendered the base almost defenseless during the early part of the Second World War. Based partly on material made available by the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, including a chart and an original brief history compiled by Graeme Spence, Maritime Surveyor to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. A

HABSBURG EMPIRE

5:1317. Buc, B. S. (Notre Dame High School, Easton, Pennsylvania). CONFLICTS OF SLOVAK NATIONALISM. Slovakia 1958 8(2): 1-17. Part of a thesis on "Slovak Nationalism, its Origins, Conflicts and Objectives," presented at the University of Pittsburgh in 1957. Since 1848 three internal conflicts have marked the budding nationalism of the Slovaks. Conflict between Magyarized Slovaks and Pan-Slavists was characteristic of the Slovaks while they were an integral part of Hungary before World War I. When Slovakia became a part of Czechoslovakia in 1918 this conflict assumed two forms: Czechoslovaks vs. Autonomists, and Lutherans vs. Catholics. A

5:1318. Buc, B. S. FEDERATIVE TENDENCIES OF SLOVAK NATIONALISM. Slovakia 1958 8(3): 25-32. Part of the author's thesis on "Slovak Nationalism, Its Origins, Conflicts and Objectives." In Austria-Hungary as well as in Czechoslovakia the Slovaks struggled for the recognition of their distinct nationality through federation rather than disintegration of these states. They produced several planners of a federated Central Europe and have always been enthusiastic supporters of such a solution of the problem of that sector. A

5:1319. Fenyő, Miksa. RASSAY KÁROLY (1886-1958). Magyarok 1958 9(4): 1-8. Pays tribute to Károly Rassay, noted Hungarian liberal of the interwar and World War II periods. S. Borsody

5:1320. Gogolak, Ludwig. DIE SLOWAKISCHE FRAGE. IN KAPITEL AUS DEM NATIONALITÄTENSTREIT IN OSTMITTELEUROPA [The Slovak question. A chapter in the nationality conflict in East Central Europe]. Wort und Wahrheit 1958 13(10): 755-762. The artificial character of the Czechoslovak state made it easier for Hitler to realize his expansionist policy. Twice the Western powers have abandoned Czechoslovakia, but they still have not recognized the artificial character of its structure. In spite of the thousand-year-old historical tradition of the Slovak people the Czechs have repeatedly attempted to ignore the Slovak question. The real Slovak tragedy is that the Western world does not know the history of this people. O. Stenzl

5:1321. Kirschbaum, Joseph (Univ. of Montreal). UNIVERSITY TRADITIONS IN SLOVAKIA. Slovakia 1958 8(2):

18-28. University traditions in Slovakia go back to 1465, when the Academia Istropolitana was founded by Matias Corvinus. In 1635 Archbishop Pazman founded a university in Trnava, which had a strong influence on the whole revival of Slovakia's national life. A new university was founded in Košice in 1657. An Academy of Law was established in Bratislava in 1912, redesignated Komenský University in 1919 and Slovak University in 1939. There are now five schools on a university level in Slovakia.... A

5:1322. Mikolík, Estanislao. EL CATOLICISMO ESLOVENO Y ESPAÑA [Slovene Catholicism and Spain]. Revista Internacional de Sociología 1957 15(59): 489-490. Information on the influence of Balmes and Donoso Cortés on the Catholic intellectual movement in Slovenia, and the latter's attitude with respect to the Spanish civil war of 1936. E. G. (IHE 26172)

5:1323. Schuschnigg, Kurt V. (St. Louis Univ.). THE NATIONAL MINORITY QUESTION IN AUSTRIA BEFORE AND AFTER 1918. Journal of Central European Affairs 1959 18(4): 367-379. A survey of this problem, showing the differences between the era of the Habsburg Empire and the present. Conceding that it is gone forever, the author points out that the old Habsburg Empire had certain economic advantages and that it can be regarded as a forerunner of federal conceptions. He concludes that free Europe can not afford squabbles over Carinthia, South Tyrol and other areas, and suggests that voluntary submission of disputes to international arbitration remains the most promising approach to final settlement. C. F. Delzell

5:1324. Šindelář, Bedřich. NĚKOLIK POZNÁMEK K OTÁZCE NAŠEHO VYSTĚHOVALECTVÍ V EPOŠE KAPITALISMU [Some remarks on the question of our emigration during the capitalist epoch]. Sborník Prací Filosofické Fakulty Brněnské University. Řada Historická (C) 1954 3(1): 18-43. Emigration from Bohemia and Slovakia was a result of the capitalist economic system in conjunction with the national pressure of the ruling nationalities of Austria-Hungary: the Hungarians and the Germans. Immigration was encouraged by the further advanced capitalist countries -- England, Germany and especially the USA -- in order to have a large reservoir of manpower and to be able to keep wages as low as possible. Shipping companies paid their agents a bonus for each emigrant in order to fill their ships. The total number of emigrants from Austria-Hungary to the USA between 1819 and 1910 was 3,127,461; from the Czechoslovak area alone between 1840 and 1910, 1,280,586. As the industrialization of Austria-Hungary progressed, the need arose for a larger reservoir of manpower in this country and only then were official steps taken against emigration. After 1948 only the bourgeoisie emigrated from Czechoslovakia; this phase should not be confused with previous emigration movements. F. Podjeď

5:1325. --. [THE BOHEMIAN RIGHT OF STATEHOOD]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1959 8(1). Plaschka, Richard (Vienna), DAS BOHEMISCHE STAATSRECHT IN TSCHJECHISCHER SICHT [The Bohemian right of statehood as seen by the Czechs], pp. 1-14. Slapnicka, Helmut (Linz), DIE STELLUNGNAHME DES DEUTSCHTUMS DER SUDETENLÄNDER ZUM "HISTORISCHEN STAATSRECHT" [The point of view of the German element of the Sudetens regarding the "historical right of statehood"], pp. 15-41. Two lectures delivered before the Historical Commission of Sudetens in October 1958. Plaschka presents the Czech view of the historical right of Bohemia to claim state privileges within the Habsburg monarchy, summarizing the views expressed in the speeches and writings of Josef Pekař, Karl Kramář, Josef Kalousek and others. In his presentation of the Sudeten German position, Slapnicka includes a summary of opposition throughout the Habsburg monarchy to the Czech concept of state rights. G. H. Davis

ITALY

5:1326. Berutti, Mario. IL MATRIMONIO NEL CONFLITTO TRA STATO E CHIESA [Marriage in the conflict between Church and State]. Problemi di Ulisse 1958 5(31): 88-97. An examination of marriage laws in Italy from 1865 on and the effect of the Concordat upon them. The author concludes that the latter was disastrous and that reform is essential. C. J. Lowe

5:1327. Biscaretti di Ruffia, Paolo. COSTITUZIONI DEL PASSATO RECENTE E RECENTISSIMO [Constitutions of the recent and the immediate past]. *Il Politico* 1958 23(4): 686-696. An evaluation of the following publications on constitutions: 1) Raccolta di scritti sulla Costituzione (five volumes, Milan: A. Giuffrè, 1958), a collection of articles issued on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the present Italian constitution; 2) El constitucionalismo a mediados del siglo XIX, published by the Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (two volumes, Mexico City, 1957) on the occasion of the centenary of the Mexican constitution of 1857; 3) A. Aquarone, M. D'Addio and G. Negri, Le Costituzioni Italiane (Milan: Edizioni di Comunità, 1958).
E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:1328. Cassese, Leopoldo (State Archives, Salerno). GLI ARCHIVI E LA STORIA DELL'ECONOMIA DEGLI STATI ITALIANI PRIMA DELL'UNITÀ [The archives and the economic history of the Italian states before unity]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1958 18(2): 202-212. Contains a list of materials useful to the economic historian contained in fourteen major Italian archives. Further organization of material in this field, in these and other archives, is necessary for the comprehension of economic developments.
S. E. Humphreys

5:1329. Catalano, Franco. STUDI SUL MOVIMENTO CATTOLICO IN ITALIA [Studies on the Catholic movement in Italy]. *Società* 1958 14(5): 929-963. Review article on recent studies of the Catholic political and social movement in Italy during the 19th and 20th centuries. Catalano discusses mainly recent works of Jemolo, Salvatorelli, Candeloro, Alatri, Gramsci, Fonzi, Galati, Papa, De Rosa, Verucci, Scoppola, Spadolini, Soderini, Morandi, Ambrosoli, Vaussard, Murri, Howard and Ferrari.
C. F. Delzell

5:1330. Colapietra, Raffaele. RAPPORTI FRA STATO E CHIESA DAL '700 A OGGI [Relations between Church and State since the 18th century]. *Problemi di Ulisse* 1958 5(31): 9-14. A review of main trends of thought on relations between Church and State in Italy since the 18th century. The author emphasizes the legalistic outlook of the liberals.
C. J. Lowe

5:1331. Cometti, Elizabeth. TRENDS IN ITALIAN EMIGRATION. *Western Political Quarterly* 1958 11(4): 820-834. Large-scale emigration from Italy began after unification of the country in 1871 and has continued until the present. The author traces the development of Italian legislation dealing with this subject, reports some of the problems encountered by Italians who emigrated, and reviews the attempts made after World War II to solve Italy's problems so that further mass emigration would be unnecessary. He also reviews international activities relating to the problems of emigrants.
H. Kantor

5:1332. Conti, Gabriele. LE CONSEGUENZE FINANZIARIE DEL PATTI LATERANENSI [The financial consequences of the Lateran Pact]. *Problemi di Ulisse* 1958 5(31): 66-70. Attempts to assess the financial cost to the Italian state of the Concordat, concluding that it was extremely high.
C. J. Lowe

5:1333. Finocchiaro, Nello. INCHIESTA SULLE UNIVERSITÀ ITALIANE: LA "NORMALE" PISANA [Inquiry into Italian universities: the Pisa Normal School]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(29): 3-4. Discusses the history of the Pisa Scuola Normale since 1810. The Fascists established a parallel "Mussolini College of Corporative Sciences," but the students did not repay the regime with equal interest in Fascist doctrines. In a letter to *Il Mondo*, 1958 10(31), Carlo L. Ragghianti makes some corrections of Finocchiaro's article, observing that anti-Fascism was not centered chiefly in the College of Corporative Sciences.
C. F. Delzell

5:1334. Granata, Giorgio. I CATTOLICI DOPO PORTA PIA [The Catholics after Porta Pia]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(13): 8. A review article discussing the following books dealing with Italian Catholicism since the country's unification in 1870: Spadolini, *L'opposizione cattolica*; F. Fonzi, *I Cattolici nella società italiana*; G. Candeloro, *Storia del movimento cattolico in Italia*; Pietro Scoppola, *Dal neoguelfismo alla Democrazia cristiana*.
C. F. Delzell

5:1335. Notarianni, Michelangelo. STORIA DELLA SCUOLA E PROBLEMI DELLA SCUOLA [History of the

school and problems of the school]. *Società* 1958 14(5): 1013-1020. Dina Bertoni Jovine's *La scuola italiana dal 1870 ai giorni nostri* (Rome: Ed. Riuniti, 1958) provides the point of departure for a Marxist discussion of the history and problems of the schools in Italy. Notarianni discusses the views of Villari, DeSanctis, Gentile, Croce and Gramsci.
C. F. Delzell

5:1336. Petino, Antonio (Univ. of Catania). IDEE VECCHIE E NUOVE ALLE ORIGINI DEL PENSIERO MERIDIONALISTICO [Old and new ideas on the origins of thought on the southern problem]. *Economia e Storia* 1958 5(4): 389-411. Discusses works of writers who have studied Italy's so-called southern problem, or the economic, political and social shortcomings of the peninsula's southern regions. While nationwide attention to these conditions was first aroused by Giustino Fortunato and others not long after the formation of a united Italy in the 19th century, they were not the first to be aware of them. Already in the 17th and 18th centuries economists and reformers had analyzed their various aspects and suggested solutions. Thus, a definite continuity of thought emerges from the various works on the southern problem -- from the early ones to the studies appearing today.
Emiliana P. Noether

5:1337. Praz, Mario. MAIN TRENDS IN ITALIAN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1958 4(2): 359-380. A discussion of Italian culture during the Risorgimento. In this period, in which there were evident signs of Italy's re-awakening in the political field, Italian culture reached its lowest point. The author examines literature, art and music of the 19th century, and delineates the trend from neo-classicism to Romanticism to realism.
C. A. LeGuin

5:1338. Tagliacozzo, Enzo. LA STORIA DELL' "AVANTI!" [History of *Avanti!*]. *Il Mondo* 1959 11(5): 9-10. Discusses Gaetano Arfe's two-volume work *Storia dell' "Avanti!"* (Rome-Milan: Ed. Avanti!, 1956-58), which summarizes the history of that newspaper organ of the Italian Socialist Party. The first volume covers the first thirty years of the newspaper up to 1926; the second volume deals with its clandestine phase from 1926 to 1940, when it was published either in Paris or Zürich. Tagliacozzo discusses various problems of Italian Socialism, including its factionalism and its relations with the Italian Communist Party, and praises the author for relative impartiality.
C. F. Delzell

5:1339. Tagliacozzo, Enzo. UN MERIDIONALISTA RADICALE [A radical southerner]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(24): 9-10. Discusses *Saggi sulla storia del Mezzogiorno--Emigrazione e Lavoro*, the first of an eighteen-volume national edition of the works of former premier Francesco Saverio Nitti, "Scritti sulla questione meridionale" (Bari: Laterza), edited by A. Saitta.
C. F. Delzell

5:1340. Vallini, Edio. BIOGRAFIE DI OPERAI [Biographies of workers]. *Nuovi Argomenti* 1957 (27): 136-152. In the compilation of material for a book which is intended to give an immediate and objective picture of the Italian worker the author has applied the method of the direct interview. Two of these autobiographies, in which workers talk frankly about their lives, problems and opinions, are published here.
E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:1341. Vita-Finzi, Paolo. GLI INCONSCI PRECURSORI [Unwitting precursors]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(8): 5-6; (19): 9-10, and (21): 9-10. Deals with various unwitting precursors of Italian Fascism. The first installment deals chiefly with Gabriele D'Annunzio; the second with Gaetano Mosca, and the third with Vilfredo Pareto and Roberto Michels. The author discusses several of the works written by these men and also several recent studies of them.
C. F. Delzell

POLAND

See also: 5:1296, 1303

5:1342. St. L. W 40-TĄ ROCZNICĘ POWSTANIA KOMUNISTYCZNEJ PARTII POLSKI [The fortieth anniversary of the Communist Party of Poland]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(4): 1297-1299. Bibliographical survey of monographs and source publications relating to the history of the Polish Communist Party published on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Party.
A. F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

See: 5:1266

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Abstracts on the history of Russia after 1917 only (or the Soviet Union) are grouped under "E (1918-1939) Soviet Union." Those covering the period after 1939, along with earlier years, are similarly classified under "E (1918-1939) Soviet Union."

See also: 5:1261, 1272, 1349

5:1343. Buchholz, Erwin (Reinbek/Hamburg). AUS DER ESCHICHTE DER RUSSISCHEN WALD- UND HOLZWIRTSCHAFT VOM BEGINN DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS BIS ZUM ERSTEN WELTKRIEG [From the history of Russian forestry and the timber industry from the beginning of the 19th century to the First World War]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 1958 6(3): 305-333. Until about the middle of the 19th century, forestry and forestry education were under strong German influence. The author outlines the development of an independent tradition, including brief biographies of Russian leaders in the field. He traces legislation affecting the protection of forests, as well as the trade agreements affecting the timber industry. W. F. Woehrlin

5:1344. Chamberlin, William Henry (Cambridge, Massachusetts). THE TRAGEDY OF THE RUSSIAN INTELLIGENTSIA. Russian Review 1959 18(2): 89-95. An essay on Russia's prerevolutionary liberal and radical intelligentsia under the Soviet regime. The dictatorship of the proletariat set up by Lenin represented a denial of the libertarian ideals of the intelligentsia. The plight of the intelligentsia is illustrated by two writers: V. V. Veresaev and B. Pasternak. Based largely on the author's own experiences as foreign correspondent in the Soviet Union for the Christian Science Monitor from 1922 to 1933. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

5:1345. Forbrig, Gotthard. ENTWICKLUNG DES WIRTSCHAFTSPOTENTIALS DER SOWJETUNION IM SPIEGEL DER STATISTIK [The development of the economic potential of the Soviet Union in the light of statistics]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1956/57 6: 51-54. On the basis of available statistical material estimates the development of the Soviet economy, with emphasis on industrial production. The author makes several comparisons between the level of the year 1913 and that of the present, comparing also the industrial production of the Soviet Union with that of other industrial countries. Using statistical material, he also demonstrates the effect on the living standard of the population. Based partly on Die UdSSR in Zahlen (Berlin: Verlag "Die Wirtschaft," 1956), and on the Grosse Sowjet-Enzyklopädie (Berlin: Verlag Kultur und Fortschritt, 1952). A (t)

5:1346. Ranta-Knuuttila, Jaakko, ed. ETELA-POHJANMAAN HENKIRIKOLLISUUDESTA VV. 1749-1900 [Murder and manslaughter in South Ostrobothnia, 1749-1900]. Historiallinen arkisto 1958 56: 124-173. Presents statistical materials, edited for publication from unfinished research work of the late Jussi Huttunen, intended to test Veli Verkko's theory, presented in Lähimmäisen ja Oma Henki [A Neighbor's Life and One's Own] (Jyväskylä, 1949), of the relation of alcoholism to crimes of violence in Finland. Using church records of vital statistics from parish and central statistical office archives, the compiler presents annual statistics for forty-nine parishes and five cities, noting a period of high frequency from 1823 to 1886. Rural frequencies are relatively higher than urban, and interior, Finnish-language parishes generally higher than coastal, Swedish-language parishes. No detailed interpretation of the statistics is included. Roberta G. Selleck

5:1347. Stammmler, H. (Northwestern Univ.). SINN UND CHARAKTER DER RUSSISCHEN VOLKSGESCHICHTE [Meaning and character of the history of the Russian people]. Universitas 1957 12(2): 151-160. Attempts to trace back to two main causes the tragic conflicts of modern Russian history: the desire of the rulers (both Peter the Great and the Bolsheviks) to reform, which, however, because of religious, psychological and socio-economic reasons, did not harmonize with the social and moral desires of the mass of the population;

2) the opposition not only between progress and apathetic inertia, socialism and property instinct, but that between the conscious will for history and historicity and the tenacious resistance of a passiveness supported by an antihistorical religious, primitive and moral attitude.... A (t)

5:1348. Unsigned. BOOK ANALYSES: THE UZBEK SSR. Central Asian Review 1959 7(1): 47-52. A detailed analysis of N. L. Korzhenevskyy, ed., The Uzbek SSR (Moscow: State Geographical Publishing House, 1956). H. E. Reed

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 5:1346

5:1349. Colby, Reginald. THE IRON-CLAD FINNS. Quarterly Review 1958 296(617): 331-342. Describes and discusses the nature, development and history of the Finnish Republic. The author pays attention to Finland's relations with its Russian neighbor, and the English-speaking world. He points to the iron will, determination and toughness of the Finns as proof that living as an ally in the shadow of the USSR is not the same as being the latter's satellite. C. A. LeGuin

SPAIN

See also: 5:1380

5:1350. Alzina Caules, Jaime. INVESTIGACION ANALITICA SOBRE LA EVOLUCION DEMOGRAFICA DE CATALUÑA [Analytical investigation of the demographic evolution of Catalonia]. Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica 1956 (4): 13-50. Continuation. Examines the demographic evolution of the town and province of Barcelona. Included is an evaluation of the role of immigration in the population growth of the area. Data of censuses from 1857 to 1954 are presented. E. G. (IHE 26159)
See also: 3:1169, 4:2343

5:1351. Aranguren, José Luis L. PEDRO LAIN, EL PROBLEMA DE ESPAÑA Y LA ESPERANZA ESPAÑOLA [Pedro Laín, the problem of Spain and the Spanish hope]. Papeles de Son Armadans 1956 2(6): 325-335. Commentary on Pedro Laín Entralgo's work España como problema (Madrid: Aguilar S.A., 1956). J. Mš. (IHE 23937)

5:1352. Araquistain, Luis. LA ESPAÑA PRECAPITALISTA DEL HISTORIADOR SANCHEZ-ALBORNOZ [The precapitalist Spain of the historian Sánchez-Albornoz]. Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura 1958 (32): 62-70. Criticizes various points in Claudio Sánchez-Albornoz, España. Un enigma histórico (Buenos Aires: Editorial Sudamericana, 1956). Araquistain points out the metaphysical and mystical criterion of the author's conclusions, which ignores the decisive problem: Spain has not passed beyond the precapitalist stage. J. V. V. (IHE 25420)

5:1353. Bajón Pérez, Fernando. NOTAS DEMOGRAFICAS. LA EVOLUCION DE LA POBLACION URBANA ESPAÑOLA EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL SIGLO XX [Demographic notes. The evolution of Spanish urban population in the first half of the 20th century]. Revista Internacional de Sociología 1957 15(57): 521-524. Summary of an article by Angel Abascal Garayoa which appeared in Geographica 1957 3(9-12): 47-58 [See abstract 5:195]. E. G. (IHE 26258)

5:1354. Borrás, Tomás. LOS TRATADOS SON PARA CUMPLIRLOS [Treaties are meant to be kept]. Africa 1958 15(196): 158-161, and (197): 213-216. Summary of the treaties concluded between Spain and Morocco from 1767 to 1912, with special reference to the clauses dealing with Ifni and the Sahara. M. Gu. (IHE 26816)

5:1355. Bosch-Marín, J., and A. Arbelo Curbelo. LA MORTALIDAD DE LA EDAD PREESCOLAR EN ESPAÑA (1901-1950) [Mortality of the preschool age group in Spain (1901-1950)]. Revista Internacional de Sociología 1958 16 (61): 73-107, 237-249. A study of the mortality rate in the two-to-five age group, analyzing its causes, distribution among the different Spanish provinces and variations in the period studied. Seven statistical tables and eighteen graphs are included. E. G. (IHE 26262)

5:1356. Bustinza Ugarte, Pedro, and Angel Sopeña Ibáñez. ANALISIS DE LA NATALIDAD ESPAÑOLA Y DE SU DECREMENTO [Analysis of the birth rate in Spain and its decrease]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* 1957 15(60): 635-679. On the basis of census data establishes the Spanish birth rate, and makes a detailed examination of the possible causes for its decrease between 1900 and 1950. Twenty-eight statistical tables and two graphs are included.

E. G. (IHE 26260)

5:1357. Calicó, F[rancisco] Xavier. MEDALLA DEL CENTENARIO DEL BANCO DE ESPAÑA [Medal for the centenary of the Bank of Spain]. *Numisma* 1957 7(24): 111-112. Includes a sketch of the history of the Bank of Spain from the foundation of the Bank of San Carlos in 1782 to the centenary of the present Bank of Spain (1956). J. Ll. (IHE 26098)

5:1358. Carbonell Trillo-Figueroa, Luis. DESCRIPCION MINERA DE LA SIERRA DE ALBARRACIN [A description of mining in the Sierra de Albarracín]. *Teruel* 1958 9(19): 5-30. A list of about 250 concessions for various types of mining, especially iron, for which application was made between 1863 and 1957 in the Sierra de Albarracín. R. O. (IHE 26162)

5:1359. Escagüés de Javierre, Isidoro. LA ESTRUCTURA ECONOMICA DEL VALLE DEL DUERO (UN FECUNDO EJEMPLO DE LA INTERDEPENDENCIA ECONOMICA DE VIZCAYA) [The economic structure of the Duero Valley (An excellent example of the economic interdependence of Biscay)]. *Anales de la Asociación Española para el Progreso de las Ciencias* 1957 22(4): 775-830. Examines economic aspects of the Duero Valley and their historical precedents, as well as the role played by Biscayan capital in the industrialization of the area. The author presents historical data from the Middle Ages to the present. E. G. (IHE 25544)

5:1360. Ferrer Colomer, E. LA INDUSTRIA DEL SECADO DEL CONGRIO [The dried conger-eel industry]. *Revista de la Universidad de Madrid* 1957 6(22/23): 443-444. Summary of a doctoral thesis on the history of this Galician industry and the distribution of the product in central Spain and Catalonia. C. B. (IHE 25551)

5:1361. Fraga Iribarne, Manuel. LA EDUCACION COMO SERVICIO PUBLICO. UN COMENTARIO AL CENTENARIO DE LA LEY MOYANO (9 SEPTIEMBRE 1857) [Education as a public service. A commentary on the centenary of the Moyano law (9 September 1857)]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* 1957 61(96): 5-28. Examines the changes in Spanish educational policy since the Instrucción Pública law of 1857, and the problems faced at present, especially illiteracy. R. O. (IHE 26174)

5:1362. García Terrel, Ana María. GEODEMOGRAFIA DE LA PROVINCIA DE LOGROÑO [Geo-demography of the province of Logroño]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* 1958 16(55/56): 143-146. Summary of an article by Antonio Higuera Arnal which appeared in *Geographica* 1957 3(9-12): 86-106 [See abstract 5:205]. E. G. (IHE 26264)

5:1363. Gil Crespo, Adela. LA MESTA DE CARRETEROS DEL REINO [The Guild of Teamsters of the Kingdom]. *Anales de la Asociación Española para el Progreso de las Ciencias* 1957 22(1): 207-230. Notes on the organization and functions of this institution from the Middle Ages to the present. Special attention is given to the 18th century (based mainly on documents from the archives of Navarredonda and the Archivo Histórico Nacional) and to the area of the Sierra de Gredos. J. Ró. (IHE 25549)

5:1364. Iraola, Jesús María, O.F.M. LA DEVOCION A LA INMACULADA EN LA PROVINCIA FRANCISCANA DE LA CONCEPCION [Devotion to the Immaculate Conception in the Franciscan province of La Concepción]. *Archivo Ibero-Americano* 1958 18(69/70): 5-91. A study of the devotion to the Immaculate Conception in the Spanish convents and monasteries of the province of La Concepción, from the 16th to the 20th centuries, with emphasis on the convent of San Francisco de Valladolid. R. O. (IHE 25902)

5:1365. Lago Carballo, Antonio. LA PROVINCIA EN LA VIDA ESPAÑOLA [The province in Spanish life]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* 1958 62(97): 83-96. In order to show the present feasibility of a revitalization of provincial life in Spain, analyzes the views concerning the decadence of the provinces and the antagonism between Madrid and the provinces in works by such authors as Balme, Maragall, Ortega and Loin. M. Ll. (IHE 26171)

5:1366. Llabrés, Gabriel. LOS MANUSCRITOS DE BOVER EN LA BIBLIOTECA DE DON NICOLAS BRONDO Y BELLET (1893) [The Bover manuscripts in the library of Don Nicolás Brondo y Bellet (1893)]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Arqueológica Luliana* 1955/56 31(770-781): 255-257. A copy of a catalogue of this collection of manuscripts (16th-19th centuries) made by the author in 1899. The most important manuscripts are those dealing with the Orden del Hospital and the guilds in Majorca. M. Ll. (IHE 24497)

5:1367. Martín Galindo, José Luis. EVOLUCION DE LAS ACTIVIDADES AGRICOLAS Y GANADERAS EN MARAGATERIA [Evolution of agriculture and cattle-raising in Maragateria]. *Archivos Leoneses* 1957 11(22): 110-137. A historical and geographical study of the agricultural techniques in a region of León. By means of tax and census data (1752-1950), the author examines the distribution of property and population, and estimates the livestock wealth (chiefly sheep) throughout the period covered. E. G. (IHE 26097)

5:1368. Olivar Bertrand, R[afael]. HISTORIA UNIVERSAL DE ESPAÑA [Universal history of Spain]. *Arbor* 1957 38(143): 301-307. Review of Martín Almagro's *El hombre ante la historia* (Madrid: Rialp, 1957), and Claudio Sánchez-Albornoz' *España. Un enigma histórico* (Buenos Aires: Editorial Sudamericana, 1956). Olivar comments on the role of chance in historical events and on the universal projection of Spain. R. O. (IHE 25417)

5:1369. Olivar Bertrand, R[afael]. IDEAS FUNDAMENTALES SOBRE LA HISTORIA DE ESPAÑA [Fundamental ideas on the history of Spain]. *Arbor* 1957 38(144): 466-474. Comments on some of the ideas put forward by Claudio Sánchez-Albornoz in *España. Un enigma histórico*. R. O. (IHE 25422)

5:1370. Pérez de Castro, José Luis. GENERALIDADES SOBRE LOS FERTILIZANTES EN LA AGRICULTURA TRADICIONAL ASTURIANA [General notes on fertilizers in traditional Asturian agriculture]. *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos* 1958 12(33): 106-123. Notes on agricultural and folklore aspects of the use of fertilizers in Asturias, especially in the 18th and 19th centuries. R. O. (IHE 26096)

5:1371. Rivas Fabal, José Enrique. ALGO SOBRE BANDERAS [A note on flags]. *Revista General de Marina* 1957 153: 505-522. Flags have been used in Spain since the time of Pelayo. In 1785 Charles III decreed that the navy should have a single, red and gold flag, which then became a national emblem. In 1843 a resolution also prescribed its use by the army and the national militia, but it was not observed until later. Special reference is made to the purple Banner of Castille and the standard of the marine infantry. N. C. (IHE 24050)

5:1372. Robert. LOS CUATRO "LEPANTO" DE LA ARMADA [The Navy's four "Lepanto's"]. *Revista General de Marina* 1957 153: 292. A note on the history of four Spanish ships which have been named "Lepanto." N. C. (IHE 24841)

5:1373. Saura del Campo, Miguel. LA VIDA MEDIA DE LOS ESPAÑOLES. SU EVOLUCION EN LO QUE VA DE SIGLO [The average life of the Spaniards. Its evolution in this century]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* 1956 14(55): 533-551. Following methodological introduction, compares the longevity data obtained for Spain (from censuses between 1900 and 1940) with those of other European countries. Eight statistical tables and three graphs are included. E. G. (IHE 26261)

Latin America

5:1374. Cevallos García, Gabriel. LA CIUDAD, APORTES ESPAÑOL A LA CULTURA DEL NUEVO MUNDO [The city, a Spanish contribution to the culture of the New World]. *Revista Núcleo de Azuay* (Ecuador) 1957 (12): 93-118. Extracts from the author's book *Reflexiones sobre la historia del Ecuador*, which are designed to show the cultural value of Spanish urbanization in America. A. F. (IHE 25141)

5:1375. Fernández Shaw, Félix Guillermo. GEOGRAFIA HISTORIA DEL CONTINENTE AMERICANO [Geography and history of the American continent]. *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos* 1957 (91/92): 233-240. Essay on the concepts of Pan-Americanism, Spanish-Americanism and Inter-Americanism, whose respective origins are geographical, historical, and historical and geographical. The first two concepts were consolidated at the end of the 19th century and the third in 1948. G. C. C. (IHE 26427)

5:1376. Le Riverend Brusone, Julio. LOS NEGROS EN PANOAAMERICA [Negroes in Spanish-America]. *Estudios históricos* 1957 1(2/3): 55-75. A summary of the development of Negro penetration of the New World, considering its geographical distribution, the stages in the history of the Negro population, its origins, the slave system, the abolition of slavery and its repercussions. E. Rz. (IHE 26501)

5:1377. Levene, Ricardo. UNIDAD Y PLURALIDAD EN EL SISTEMA DE LA HISTORIA DE AMERICA [Unity and pluralism in the system of American history]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina) 1956 33(27): 260-272. Lecture on the methodology of history, referring exclusively to America. B. T. (IHE 25050)

5:1378. Lluís y Navas-Brusi, Jaime. LA HERENCIA ESPAÑOLA EN LA MONEDA DE LAS REPUBLICAS HISPANO-AMERICANAS [The Spanish heritage in the money of the Spanish-American republics]. *Numisma* 1957 7(28): 55-92. Suggests an explanation for the birth and development of the desire for separation in Spanish-America, and analyzes the progressive isolation from the Spanish historical heritage, and what remains of this heritage. The general phenomenon of this isolation is examined through its manifestation in the case of money: the author establishes its phases and determines what has been retained of the Spanish past. J. Ró. (IHE 26486)

5:1379. Masur, Gerhard (Sweet Briar College). DER VERGESSENE KONTINENT. LATEINAMERIKA ZWISCHEN DICTATUR UND DEMOKRATIE [The forgotten continent. Latin America between dictatorship and democracy]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1959 7(1): 24-25. Attempts to recognize the political and social conditions in the present Latin American world. Latin America is at present undergoing a second and, one would think, final phase of its movement for independence. The struggle for political independence is now being followed by the struggle for economic independence. A middle class has established itself and a far-reaching secularization of life is in progress. In many republics the dictators have been removed from their positions or driven out. Yet the peoples of Latin America believe in the strong state, and democracy, should it finally succeed, will be of a different kind from that of Western Europe or North America. A (t)

5:1380. Morales Padrón, Francisco. CANARIAS EN AMERICA Y AMERICA EN CANARIAS [The Canary Islands in America and America in the Canaries]. *Estudios Americanos* 1962 12(62): 355-366. Discusses the influence of the Canary Islands and the American continent on each other from the 15th century to the present, in terms of emigration and the transference of products, industries, arts, customs, etc. E. Rz. (IHE 26429)

5:1381. Zavala, Silvio. EL CRISTIANISMO EN LA COLONIZACION DE AMERICA [Christianity in the colonization of America]. *Cuadernos de Información Bibliográfica* (Peru) 1958 2(3/4): 5-39. A chapter of a more complete study, showing the importance of Christianity in the colonization of America. The author makes general remarks on the expansion of the Catholics (Spanish, Portuguese and French) and of the Protestants (Dutch and English), and dis-

cusses their social and cultural characteristics. He gives information on the religious history of the colonization from the 16th to the 20th century. B. T. (IHE 28460)

MEXICO

5:1382. Bohme, Frederick G. (Univ. of New Mexico). THE ITALIANS IN MEXICO: A MINORITY'S CONTRIBUTION. *Pacific Historical Review* 1959 28(1): 1-18. Surveys the contribution of the Italians from the colonial period to the present and notes that their contribution was on an individual basis and not as a group. Efforts to create colonies of farmers usually ended in failure and the very small number of Italians in the country became "to all intents and purposes, Mexicans and have been a credit to their adopted nation." R. Lowitt

5:1383. López Sarrelangue, Delfina E. TLATELCOLOCO A TRAVES DE LOS TIEMPOS. EL ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA EN TLATELCOLOCO [Tlatelcolco through the ages. The supply of water in Tlatelcolco]. *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia* (Mexico) 1957 16(3): 249-261. Examines the problem of obtaining and supplying water to the district of Santiago de Tlatelcolco and the various solutions found through the ages. Based on documents from Archivo Municipal de México and the Archivo General de la Nación. A. F. (IHE 25102)

5:1384. Padgett, L. Vincent (San Diego State College). MEXICO'S ONE PARTY SYSTEM: A REEVALUATION. *American Political Science Review* 1957 51(4): 995-1008. It is an oversimplification to say that the government of Mexico since the 1910-17 revolution has simply been one of President and Revolutionary Party. "The nature of membership in the 'official' party, the degree of centralization within and without the party structure, the three-fold role of the party within the political system, and the ideological bias of the political elite all seem to indicate the necessity of a re-evaluation..." R. D. S. Higham

5:1385. Pradeu, A. F. ESQUEMA DEL NUMERO APROXIMADO DE MONEDAS MEXICANAS [Outline of the approximate number of Mexican coins]. *Numisma* 1957 7(26): 61-64. Concludes that about 1,112 different types of coins have been minted in Mexico from the time of Carlos I to the present. The author examines the number of types issued under each reign up to the attainment of independence and by each mint during the subsequent republican era. J. Ll. (IHE 26489)

SOUTH AMERICA

5:1386. Amezaga, Vicente de. LOS APELLIDOS VASCOS EN EL URUGUAY [Basque names in Uruguay]. *Boletín de Filología* (Uruguay) 1952[1956] 7(49-51): 449-462. Emphasizes the difficulties impeding a thorough study of the topic, including the deformation of the names by an illiterate people, and the lack of a toponymical compilation and a comprehensive Basque dictionary. C. Ba. (IHE 25091)

5:1387. Amoroso Lima, Alceu. RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN BRAZIL. *Americas* 1958 15(2): 159-170. A broad outline of the development of religious education through the early and middle colonial periods, when basically all education was religion-oriented; the late colonial period and greater part of the 19th century, when formal religious education was impregnated with an empty regalism and was increasingly ineffective; and the establishment of the Brazilian republic, which at first banned all religion from public schools but allowed the establishment of private religious schools. Actually, the coming of the republic marked the start of a revival, which gained momentum after 1931, when voluntary religious instruction was permitted in public schools. D. Bushnell

5:1388. Bakula Patiño, Juan Miguel. COLOMBIA Y EL PERU. ELENCO DE ACTOS INTERNACIONALES [Colombia and Peru. Table of international agreements]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1958 45(522-524): 241-269. An annotated list of treaties and other agreements between Colombia and Peru, 1820 to 1954. A bibliography is included. D. Bushnell

5:1389. Casartelli, Manuel A. BREVE RESEÑA HISTORICA DE LOS FRANCISCANOS EN CORDOBA DE LA NUEVA ANDALUCIA [Short historical review of the Franciscans in Córdoba de la Nueva Andalucía]. *Archivo Ibero-Americano* 1958 18(69/70): 207-216. Notes on the work of the Franciscans in Córdoba, Argentina, since 1573.

R. O. (IHE 26574)

5:1390. Dupouy, Walter. EL INDIO EN LA HISTORIA DE VENEZUELA [The Indian in the history of Venezuela]. *Boletín Indigenista Venezolano* (Venezuela) 1958 3-5(1-4): 205-216. Lecture dealing with the ethnical and cultural contribution of the Indians to the history of Venezuela.

C. Ba. (IHE 26499)

5:1391. Ferrero, Raúl. EL LIBERALISMO PERUANO [Peruvian liberalism]. *Mercurio Peruano* (Peru) 1957 38 (365): 437-443. An essay on the shades of thought differentiating the liberal generations in Peru. Special attention is paid to the generation immediately before the war for independence.

C. Ba. (IHE 25097)

5:1392. Oberacker, Carlos H., Jr. A FORMAÇÃO DA NAÇÃO BRASILEIRO [The formation of the Brazilian nation]. *Revista de História* (Brazil) 1957 14(29): 21-36. A summary of the history of Brazil from 1532-1534 up to 1946. The Brazilian nation is the result of a historical development and not solely of a process of racial mixing.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:1393. Ospina Ortiz, Jaime. CARACTERES RACIALES COLOMBIANOS [Colombian racial characteristics]. *Bolívar* (Colombia) 1957 (47): 253-280. A brief analysis of the most salient characteristics of the Negroes, Colombian aborigines (Chibchas) and Spaniards, as the constituent parts of the Colombian race, a sketch of whose most notable traits is given.

E. Rz. (IHE 25094)

5:1394. Ribeiro de Araujo Filho, José (Univ. of São Paulo). ALGUNS ASPECTOS DA POPULAÇÃO DA CIDADE DE SÃO PAULO [Some aspects of the population of the city of São Paulo]. *Revista de História* (Brazil) 1956 12(25): 3-25. A lecture delivered before the Sociedade de Estudos Históricos. In 1872 São Paulo was only the tenth largest city in Brazil. This was the result of its then disadvantageous position, especially its lack of communication with the coast. From 1867 on, with the construction of the São Paulo Railway and the beginning of the exploitation of coffee, São Paulo became a commercial center, and its population doubled between 1872 and 1886. Toward the end of the 19th century São Paulo was transformed into an industrial city, and its population tripled within ten years. An important role in this transformation was played by foreign immigrants, especially Italians (to such an extent that it may be said that São Paulo was an Italian city at the beginning of the 20th century). The city's growth accelerated after 1934.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:1395. Ribeiro, René (Instituto Joaquim Nabuco). RELATIONS OF THE NEGRO WITH CHRISTIANITY IN PORTUGUESE AMERICA. *Americas* 1958 14(4): 454-484. The Roman Catholic Church sought with varying vigor and success to Christianize the colonial slave population, protect slaves against their masters, and integrate them into Brazilian society. Yet African customs and beliefs have survived, often disguised by a veneer of Christianity, down to the present. Protestantism has made some recent inroads among the Negro population, but the great majority are at least nominally Roman Catholic. Based on published sources and, for the recent period, partly on interviews.

D. Bushnell

5:1396. Rocha Almeida, Antônio da. A IGREJA E O NOBILIÁRIO BRASILEIRO [The Church and the Brazilian nobility]. *Revista de História* (Brazil) 1957 14(29): 53-60. Short biographies of Brazilian nobles of the ecclesiastical estate who played an important part in the life of the Church in Brazil during the 19th century.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:1397. Unsigned. HOMENAJE A LA MEMORIA DEL ACADEMICO DOCTOR EDUARDO RODRIGUEZ PIÑERES [Homage to the memory of the academician Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Piñeres]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1958 45(528): 531-619. Special issue containing posthumous tributes and other miscellaneous items referring to Eduardo Rodríguez Piñeres (1869-1958), Colombian historian, jurist, consultant, and Liberal elder statesman.

D. Bushnell

5:1398. Willeke, Venâncio, O.S.F. THREE CENTURIES OF MISSIONARY WORK IN NORTHERN BRAZIL. FRANCISCAN PROVINCE OF ST. ANTHONY, 1657-1957. *Americas* 1958 15(2): 129-138.

General description of missionary effort, which flourished up to the later colonial period, became virtually extinct by the middle of the 19th century, revived when the separation of church and state following the fall of the Brazilian monarchy permitted the Franciscan Order to call in foreign religious to help.

D. Bushnell

5:1399. --. [VENEZUELAN OIL]. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1958. Salera, Virgil. VENEZUELAN OIL: FACTS, FANCIES, AND MISINTERPRETATIONS, 11(4): 37-48. Takes strong issue with U.S. and Venezuelan writers, especially Edwin Lieuwin and Rómulo Betancourt, who have criticized the role of foreign oil companies in Venezuela. Salera claims that the companies' treatment of Venezuela in obtaining oil concessions was basically reasonable, and denies that they joined in unholy alliance with Venezuelan military rulers to retard over-all economic development of the country. Lieuwin, Edwin (Univ. of New Mexico). ON SALERA'S "VENEZUELAN OIL: FACTS, FANCIES, AND MISINTERPRETATIONS," 12(1): 90-92. Lieuwin denies that he gave an unfair picture of the oil companies in his published history of the Venezuelan oil industry, and implies that Salera is an uncritical apologist both for the companies and for Venezuelan dictators. Virgil Salera, REPLY, *ibid.*, 92-95, is actually a reply to Lieuwin's reply.

D. Bushnell

WEST INDIES

5:1400. Hernández Aróstegui, Marcos. LA PENA DE MUERTE EN CUBA DE 1908 A 1956 [The death penalty in Cuba from 1908 to 1956]. *Revista Bimestre Cubana* (Cuba) 1956 71(2): 69-106. History of the application of the death penalty in Cuba during the period 1908-1956. The author also refers to the use of the supreme penalty in the 16th-18th centuries.

D. B. (IHE 25105)

5:1401. Unsigned. REGISTROS DEL ESTADO CIVIL, 1807-1923 [Civil registries, 1807-1923]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Dominican Republic) 1958 20(96): 237-242. Lists civil registry volumes from cities of the Dominican Republic now available in both the Dominican and Haitian national archives.

D. Bushnell

Middle East

5:1402. Haidar, Saleh (Ministry of Finance). AL-ARD WAL QAHLATI FI AL-IRAQ [The land and the tribe in Iraq]. *Al-Abhath* 1956 9(4): 401-421. A historical survey of tribal land tenure in Iraq from the 17th century up to the present.

J. R. Khalidi

5:1403. Jamil, Fuad. HIJRAT AL-REEF ILA AL-MADINA [Migration from rural to urban areas]. *Al-Abhath* 1956 10(1): 27-41. Describes the migration from rural to urban areas in Iraq as an important socio-economic problem, and submits several solutions to this problem.

J. R. Khalidi

Pacific Area

5:1404. Coleman, Peter J. (Washington Univ., St. Louis). THE NEW ZEALAND FRONTIER AND THE TURNER THESIS. *Pacific Historical Review* 1958 27(3): 221-237. A study of the applicability of the Turner thesis to New Zealand. The author reviews recent revisions and criticism of the Turner theory. He analyzes similarities and contrasts between New Zealand and America, and assesses the role of the frontier experience in the moulding of New Zealand attitudes, ideas and institutions. The propriety of utilizing the Turnerian concepts in the interpretation of New Zealand history is questioned by demonstrating weaknesses in the idea of the continuous rebirth of society, the safety-valve theory, and the significance of landed abundance in shaping frontier society. Instead, the ideas and attitudes which settlers bring to a new country is considered to be the more significant force. Based on newspapers, pamphlets, parliamentary debates, published letters, and contemporary accounts.

A

5:1405. Meller, Norman (Univ. of Hawaii). CENTRALIZATION IN HAWAII: RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT. American Political Science Review 1958 52(1): 98-107. discussion of Hawaiian central and local government since annexation to the United States, noting the increasing centralization caused by the growing concentration of population in Honolulu. R. D. S. Higham

5:1406. Meller, Norman. MISSIONARIES TO HAWAII: MAPERS OF THE ISLANDS' GOVERNMENT. Western Political Quarterly 1958 11(4): 788-799. Through direct assistance, through example and through their offspring, the Protestant missionaries who came to Hawaii in the 19th century materially helped to shape the evolving government of the Islands to its present form. They influenced Hawaii's relations with the United States. Initially the missionaries strengthened the monarchy, but later some of their descendants helped overthrow that government. By 1894, 184 missionaries had come to Hawaii, and they and their descendants left a permanent impression upon this island community. H. Kantor

5:1407. Weiss, Arthur A., S.J. JESUIT SOCIAL APOSTOLATE, 1859-1956. Philippine Studies 1956 4(2): 273-289. The Jesuit Social Apostolate in the Philippines has always been characterized and continues to be characterized by the "institutional approach." It does not deny the personal approach as essential but insists that personal social activity must, in order to succeed, work within the framework of the "institution." This approach may be stated as follows: "Every concrete social milieu exercises upon its members a continuous influence known as 'institutions.' These institutions (e.g. slavery, law, the family) characterize, stabilize and strengthen the social milieu for good or evil. Reform of social institutions is a necessary ingredient of the social apostolate." A

United States of America

See also: 5:1286, 1404, 1405, 1406

5:1408. Barnds, William Joseph (St. Paul's Church, Gallala, Nebraska). A STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OFFICE OF PRESIDING BISHOP OF THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1794-1944. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1958 27(4): 254-286. There have been three distinct stages in the development of the office of presiding bishop: 1) 1789-1868, when the presiding bishop was primarily chairman of the House of Bishops; 2) 1868-1889, a transition period, and 3) from 1889 to the present, when the presiding bishop was regarded primarily as a leader and spokesman of the church, with the presidency of the House of Bishops an incidental function. The development of the office owes much to the growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1409. Battaglia, Achille. LA CORTE SUPREMA DEGLI STATI UNITI: GIUDICI E COSTITUZIONE [The United States Supreme Court: justices and the constitution]. Il Mondo 1959 11(5): 3. Discusses the American system of constitutional interpretation and offers suggestions for improving the Italian system. Based in part on a recent Italian translation of a treatise by Edward Corwin. C. F. Delzell

5:1410. Bohme, Frederick (Univ. of New Mexico). THE PORTUGUESE IN CALIFORNIA. California Historical Society Quarterly 1956 35(3): 233-252. A survey of the period from 1542 to 1950, including the explorers Cabrilho, Ferrao and Cermenho. Nineteenth-century Portuguese were prominent in ship and shore whaling, tuna fishing, dairying and agriculture, introducing the sweet potato to California. They continued their culture, instituting societies, publications, radio stations. Based on manuscript census, travelers' accounts and government documents. A

5:1411. Boorstin, Daniel J. (Univ. of Chicago). WE, THE PEOPLE, IN QUEST OF OURSELVES. New York Times Magazine 1959 26 April: 30, 32 and 34. As a background to a discussion of the problems involved in defining the American national character, reviews similar attempts made since the early 19th century by both Americans and foreigners. R. J. Marion

5:1412. Bradley, Phillips. AMERICAN STATE LEGISLATURES: SOME COMPARISONS AND CONTRASTS. India

Quarterly 1958 14(1): 62-76. A survey of the origins and evolution, powers and functions, organization and procedure, and political roots and role of American State legislatures. N. Kurland

5:1413. Carmichael, Leonard (Smithsonian Institution). THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AND THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1957 101(5): 401-408. The Englishman James Smithson (1765-1829) left his estate to the United States to found an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The author gives a brief description of the administration of the Institution, founded in 1846, followed by brief biographies of several of its secretaries, including Joseph Henry (1796-1878) and Spencer Baird (1823-1888). Major John Wesley Powell (1834-1902) organized the study of the American Indian. The institute also has three art bureaus, including the National Gallery presented by Andrew Mellon (1855-1937) and the Freer Gallery of Art presented by Charles Freer (1856-1919). A rebuilding program is in progress. N. Kurland

5:1414. Curley, Michael J., C. S. R. DEEPER STUDY OF CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION NEEDED. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1958 69(1/2): 56-62. A plea for more intensive study of the different facets of Catholic immigration to the United States. The author notes the problems of language, of separating elements in each immigrant group, of measuring the American disdain for the immigrant, and of the latter's own inner conflicts and confusion as to the real meaning of the Americanism he was supposed to adopt. G. C. Hamilton

5:1415. Davis, Lance Edwin (Purdue Univ.), and Peter Lester Payne (Johns Hopkins Univ.). FROM BENEVOLENCE TO BUSINESS: THE STORY OF TWO SAVINGS BANKS. Business History Review 1958 32(4): 386-406. Traces the "objectives, administration, and portfolio policies of two banks [Savings Bank of Baltimore and Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston] that were among the earliest institutional lenders in America" and indicates the contribution that the "early mutuals" made to providing funds for economic growth. V. P. Carosso

5:1416. DeConde, Alexander (Univ. of Michigan). THE SOUTH AND ISOLATIONISM. Journal of Southern History 1958 24(3): 332-346. Questions the aphorism that the South has been basically less isolationist and more internationalist than other sections of the United States. The South's relative lack of isolationist bias in the period of American neutrality during the Second World War reflected special ethnic, cultural, economic and political conditions. The area's "isolationism" appears in many ways more deep-rooted than its "internationalism." Southern "internationalism" has meaning only when the historian applies it to specific circumstances and to a specific time; the seeds of isolation have always been embedded in Southern soil. S. E. Humphreys

5:1417. Degnan, James L. (U.S. Naval Reserve). THE "CLERMONT" AND THE BEGINNINGS OF STEAM. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(8): 862-867. James Watt's engine originated the evolution of the steamboat while its straight-line development began with the work of Rumsey and Fitch. They failed, and the efforts of such men as Morey, Symington and Livingston also proved futile. But following the mooring of the "Clermont" to the Albany wharf, there was an unbroken series of successful steamboats in America. A

5:1418. Dusenberry, Verne (Montana State College). WAITING FOR A DAY THAT NEVER COMES: THE TRAGIC STORY OF THE DISPOSSESSED METIS OF MONTANA. Montana 1958 8(2): 26-39. Half-breed descendants of French fur traders and Chippewa Indian women live in Montana and North Dakota as dispossessed, landless Indians. Rights to government assistance were lost through the terms of the McComber Commission of 1893. Their history is one of injustice. A

5:1419. Ebling, Walter H. (Univ. of Wisconsin). DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT DATA SYSTEMS IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE. Agricultural History 1959 33(2): 51-57. The term "data" refers to numerical values which are sometimes called "statistics." The major data systems in agriculture are: 1) static data systems, which produce relatively per-

manent data; 2) semistatic data systems, which provide data renewable at long intervals, and 3) dynamic data systems, which provide short-time data. The most important static data system in the United States is that based upon the land system. The rectangular land system in effect in most of the nation has made possible particularly exact data. The most important semistatic data is that provided by the Census. Such data has become more reliable since the first efforts to collect it in 1840. Many efforts, largely by government but also by some farm journals and societies, were made to collect dependable current data beginning as early as 1837. The present Federal-State co-operative service began in 1917, and has resulted in a pattern that has had world-wide attention and study. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:1420. Garrison, Winfred E. (Chicago). 50 YEARS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT. *Christian Century* 1958 75(41): 1136-1139.

An article appearing in the fiftieth-anniversary issue of *Christian Century*. The author notes characteristics of religious development since about 1909, particularly in the United States. The first new development in this period was "liberal" thought, which gradually turned away from an oversimplified dichotomy between salvation and damnation. The Federal (now National) Council of Churches was formed largely by churches permeated by the liberal ideas, mainly to stimulate and coordinate efforts of churches in behalf of social justice. There was a "recession from liberalism" after the mid-1930's as a result of the failure of liberals to carry their thinking to positive conclusions and also of too complete reliance on the principle of rationality. S. E. Humphreys

5:1421. Gohdes, Clarence (Duke Univ.). THE ATLANTIC CELEBRATES ITS HUNDRETH BIRTHDAY. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1958 57(2): 163-167. The *Atlantic Monthly* was projected in 1853 as an antislavery and literary... mouthpiece of the "liberals" of New England. When its first number appeared in October 1857, under the editorship of James R. Lowell, it flourished primarily as a literary magazine. Since that time several radical shifts in editorial policy have taken place, and its survival at present is due to its very broad appeal. The centennial volume of selections from its contents corroborates the opinion that literature has been sacrificed for diversity. A

5:1422. Green, Fletcher M. (Univ. of North Carolina). THE SOUTH AND ITS HISTORY. *Current History* 1958 35 (207): 287-291. An analysis of how the Southern States... gradually developed a feeling of sectional unity and distinctiveness; established a separate nation in the short-lived Confederacy; were defeated, reconstructed, and resumed their place in the United States. The author corrects numerous misconceptions about the pre-Civil-War South and shows that the differences between the North and the South were of degree rather than kind. He traces the development of the South since Reconstruction and shows that the South still retains the differences that early set it apart from the rest of the nation and that its militant sectionalism is a serious handicap in its effort to attain its rightful place in national affairs. He calls on Southern leaders to champion civil and moral rights -- freedom of thought, speech and action, and equal opportunity for all citizens -- if it hopes to contribute to national life as it did in the days of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. A

5:1423. Hrobak, Philip A. (Middletown, Pennsylvania). 50 YEARS OF THE SLOVAK LEAGUE OF AMERICA. *Slovakia* 1957 7(2): 10-18. A brief résumé of the origin and activities of an organization established on 26 May 1907 by Americans of Slovak origin. The League, an outstanding Slovak civic and cultural organization, has championed the rights of the Slovak nation to full freedom and political independence. Affiliated with it are the most influential Slovak fraternal associations in the United States, which number over 304,000 members, as well as the leading Slovak newspapers of America. In keeping with Slovak tradition, it has been opposed, from its inception, to the Communist system and all totalitarian systems of government. A

5:1424. Kerwin, Jerome G. (Univ. of Chicago). LA COSTITUZIONE VIVENTE [The living constitution]. *Il Politico* 1958 23(4): 576-595. The American Constitution has been a lasting success because: 1) it was not based on logical reasoning like many French constitutions but was the fruit of practical experience and political compromises; 2) the American people has known how to adapt it to new developments, always maintaining a proper balance between central and local government. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:1425. Lucey, William. SOME RESEARCH PROBLEMS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN NEW ENGLAND. *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia* 1958 69(1/2): 9-19. An analysis of aspects of the history of the tremendous growth of Catholicism in New England which have not been adequately investigated up to now. These deficiencies include biographies of bishops, priests and laity, studies of converts, research in the labor movement and the decline of Catholic literary journals, and a critical bibliography. C. G. Hamilton

5:1426. Maclear, James Fulton (Univ. of Minnesota). "THE TRUE AMERICAN UNION" OF CHURCH AND STATE: THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE THEOCRATIC TRADITION. *Church History* 1959 28(1): 41-62. Examines the background of, and response to, the crisis of disestablishment in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The disestablishment helped to revive the theocratic tradition of the Puritans by freeing the churches from political encumbrances, by disarming the opposition, and by emancipating Puritanism from its provincial nexus. The author discusses the views of Emmons, Dwight, Beecher and Taylor, and also treats the survival of the theocratic ideal in the ante-Bellum period, noting its spread to other denominations and its relation to the myth of Manifest Destiny. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1427. Manning, Clarence A. THE AMERICAN NEGLECT OF NATIONALISM. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1958 14(2): 157-165. The failure of the United States to lend its support to the new spirit of nationalism is due to the fact that during the 19th century it limited its interest to the absorption of the mass of unpolitical immigrants and to the liberation of the New World from despotic rule. After World War I it did not appreciate the new nationalism but devoted itself to the relief of human suffering on an unparalleled scale, with no question of politics or liberation. Now face to face with Moscow, the United States must co-operate with the new national desire for freedom, and work for the liberation of all peoples, including the satellites and the non-Russian peoples of the USSR. A

5:1428. Morison, Samuel Eliot. THE HARVARD PRESIDENCY. *New England Quarterly* 1958 31(4): 435-446. Includes brief sketches of Harvard's twenty-five presidents from Nathaniel Eaton to Nathan Pusey. All the presidents since 1672 have been alumni, and most of them were born in New England. They were men of distinction who emphasized nonmaterial values and set high standards in educational practice. L. Gara

5:1429. Roberts, Elliott B. (U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey). COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, HIGHLIGHTS OF 150 YEARS. *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1957 83(2): 188-199. A historical summary of the activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey since 1807, highlighting its military and naval services and other matters of direct interest to naval personnel. Based on Bureau records and documents and miscellaneous collateral material. A

5:1430. Roucek, Joseph S. (Univ. of Bridgeport). LE MINORANZE ETNICHE E RELIGIOSE NEL SISTEMA POLITICO AMERICANO [Ethnic and religious minorities in American politics]. *Il Politico* 1959 24(1): 53-100. Starting from the assertion that the United States is a country of minorities, shows how ethnic minorities have influenced American politics, although no racial or national group has ever been recognized formally or legally. He then deals with the interplay between politics and religious affiliation among Catholic and Jewish voters. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:1431. Sanford, Charles L. (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute). CLASSICS OF AMERICAN REFORM LITERATURE. *American Quarterly* 1958 10(3): 295-311. Analysis of structure and symbol patterns in classics of American reform literature written since the middle of the 19th century suggests that both industrial and agrarian reformers, both the champions of industrial progress and their critics, have been influenced by an American Edenic myth of "newness," which measures American social progress not by the inherent conditions or contradictions of American society, but by the reverse image of Europe as a state of mind. The author emphasizes a tendency to blame American ills upon a satanic conspiracy vaguely associated with Europe. Based upon a study of reform works written by Henry David Thoreau, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edward Bellamy, Mark Twain, Lincoln Steffens and John Steinbeck. A

5:1432. Schramm, J. R. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). INFLUENCE -- PAST AND PRESENT -- OF FRANÇOIS-ANDRÉ MICHAUX ON FORESTRY AND FOREST RESEARCH IN AMERICA. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1957 101(4): 336-343. After an account of the American treatment of forests at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, gives samples of the observations of François-André Michaux (1770-1855) on the destruction of the forests. The author describes the many uses to which the income from the legacy left by Michaux to the American Philosophical Society for the improvement of silviculture was put over the years.

N. Kurland

5:1433. Thomas, Norman (New York). SOZIALISMUS IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN [Socialism in the United States]. *Geist und Tat* 1959 (5): 142-148. Short history of the socialist movement in the United States from Karl Marx to the present. Some personal recollections of the six-time Socialist candidate for the Presidency are included.

H. Hirsch

5:1434. Turner, Sidney G. THE MIDDLE TEMPLE AND THE U.S.A. *Quarterly Review* 1958 296(618): 447-453. Traces the close relations of the Society of the Middle Temple, London, with the United States, from the founding of the first English colony at Jamestown to the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of that founding in 1957. The early ties, result of the colonization, have continued and have not been weakened by revolution or the passage of time. This prolonged relationship has undoubtedly influenced American legal development.

C. A. LeGuin

5:1435. Vevier, Charles (Univ. of Rochester). BROOKS ADAMS AND THE AMBIVALENCE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1959 30(1): 3-18.

The Law of Civilization and Decay, in America's Economic Supremacy, and in his unpublished biography of his grandfather, John Quincy Adams, the historian Brooks Adams pointed to a dilemma in the American foreign policy of continentalism. He saw in the 1890's what has since become clearer in "great debates" over United States policy: that the continentalism of the Monroe Doctrine, as understood by John Quincy Adams, stood for the development of America first -- of what Charles A. Beard later called Continental Americanism, the open door at home. But as he watched and helped John Hay develop the open door policy in China, Brooks Adams saw that U.S. hegemony in the Western Hemisphere "contained within it the responsibility to project the expansionist tendencies of the European past on the world at large, particularly in Asia," and could not avoid establishing a world view for the United States. To Brooks Adams, the very law of history which led to the Monroe Doctrine and the successive shift of the central exchanges for commercial goods from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic and beyond) would necessarily ultimately doom the United States to passing its own supremacy to others beyond the Pacific. S. E. Humphreys

5:1436. Vianello, Mino. L'ANTI-INTELLETTUALISMO IN AMERICA [Anti-intellectualism in America]. *Il Ponte* 1958 (5): 719-729.

Finds the antecedents of recent American expressions of anti-intellectualism as early as the religious Great Awakening, Revivalism and Fundamentalism of the 18th and 19th centuries. Anti-intellectualism has been identified not only with the extreme right but also with popular protests by Jackson, Bryan and others against privileged groups. Anti-intellectualism was at one time suspicious of "British snobbery" and alleged "effeminacy" in public leaders. But with the advent of Robert LaFollette, Woodrow Wilson and especially Franklin D. Roosevelt, intellectuals have been better received in politics and public life. The author also comments on the concern of non-college-trained parents that their more educated children might become intellectually "divorced" from them. He notes that anti-intellectualism is directed primarily against the nation's top universities. Intellectuals are reacting by "re-thinking" liberal doctrines. C. F. Delzell

5:1437. Vianello, Mino. POSTA DAGLI STATI UNITI: QUARANTA MILIONI DI EMIGRANTI [Mail from the United States: forty million emigrants]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(38): 5-6. Surveys briefly the rate of emigration to the United States since 1920 and discusses the present McCarran Immigration Law.

C. F. Delzell

5:1438. Wallace, Henry A. CORN AND THE MIDWESTERN FARMER. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1956 100(5): 455-466.

Traces the influence of Indian corn on the growth of the American Midwest from 1783 to 1955. Improvements in corn-raising technology, crossbreeding, expansion of railroads, and increase in population all went together in the Midwest, and had profound effects on the Eastern USA and Western Europe. The development of hybrid corn began with crosses made by Robert Reid in 1846. The author traces its history to the present, where 99 per cent of the corn in the Corn Belt is the product of hybrid seed, and one farmer and a helper can grow the corn needed to produce enough meat and livestock products to feed three or four hundred people. Maps. Illustrated. N. Kurland

5:1439. Wertenbaker, Thomas Jefferson. THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY AND THE PRESBYTERIANS. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1958 36(4): 209-216.

Reviews the establishment in 1746 of Princeton University, as the College of New Jersey, by the New Light Presbyterians in order to train ministers dedicated to their views, and describes the important role of the College as the educational as well as religious capital of Scotch-Irish America. By 1808 loss of confidence in the College within the Presbyterian Church led to the establishment of the separate Princeton Theological Seminary, but for many decades Presbyterian control over the college continued. Today, though Princeton is a nondenominational university, the Presbyterian tradition is strong. W. D. Metz

5:1440. Williams, George Huntston (Harvard Univ.). THE WILDERNESS AND PARADISE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH. *Church History* 1959 28(1): 3-24.

A discussion of the application of the Biblical motif of wilderness and garden in American history. The author traces the expression of the motif in the thought of the New England Puritans, Joseph Smith, the American Negroes, and leaders of American theological education; demonstrates its impact on American history, and relates the theme to the work of Turner and Sweet. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1441. Wolf, Edwin, II. THE DISPERSAL OF THE LIBRARY OF WILLIAM BYRD OF WESTOVER. *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 1958 68(1): 19-106.

The library of William Byrd III (1728-1777), built largely by his father and grandfather, was one of the largest and finest libraries in colonial America, "a carefully balanced collection of the best literature and learning of the day." A catalogue made about 1750 lists 2,345 titles in 3,513 volumes. The author traces the dispersal of the library by sale between 1778 and 1803 and the subsequent history of various segments of it. Approximately four hundred volumes have been identified and located. W. D. Metz

5:1442. --. [LIBERAL DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL CONTROL]. *American Political Science Review* 1957 51(4). Hacker, Andrew (Cornell Univ.), LIBERAL DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL CONTROL, pp. 1009-1026. An essay on the shift of power from the civilized liberal democrats to the uncultured engineers in American society from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century. Cook, Samuel Dubois (Atlanta Univ.), A CRITIQUE, pp. 1027-1039. A critique of Hacker's article.

R. D. S. Higham

5:1443. --. [RELIGION IN AMERICA]. *Americas* 1958 14(4). Latourette, Kenneth Scott (Yale Univ.), THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE RELIGION OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES TO THE IDEALS AND LIFE OF THE UNITED STATES, pp. 340-355. General treatment of this theme, stressing the positive contribution of Christianity, in its colonial Protestant form, to the "American dream" of liberty, democracy, individualism, etc. Mead, Sidney E. (Meadville Theological School), RELIGION IN AMERICA. COMMENTS ON PROFESSOR LATOURETTE'S PAPER, pp. 356-360. Questions certain details of Latourette's thesis, and especially his view that religious liberty was an intentional contribution of Protestantism (in particular, of the more radical Protestant groups). See also: 5:1193 D. Bushnell

5:1444. --. [THE SUPREME COURT AND AMERICAN POLITICS]. *American Political Science Review* 1958 52(3). Mavrinac, Albert A. (Colby College), FROM LOCHNER TO BROWN v. TOPEKA: THE COURT AND THE CONFLICTING CONCEPTS OF THE POLITICAL PROCESS, pp. 641-664. Argues that the *Lochner v. New York* decision is by no means dead. Though its concepts are still fundamental to the Court's view of American society, there has however been a quiet rev-

olution in the Court's attitude to American political processes, as seen in the unanimous decision in *Brown v. Topeka*. Westin, Alan F. (Cornell Univ.), *THE SUPREME COURT AND*

GROUP CONFLICT: THOUGHTS ON SEEING BURKE PUT THROUGH THE MILL, pp. 665-667. A rebuttal of Mavriac's thesis. R. D. S. Higham

B.1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History," unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 5:1729, 1734

5:1445. Ámados, K. (Professor emeritus, Univ. of Athens). *TÓ EMPÓRION TÓN CHIÓN PRÓ TOU 1821* [The commerce of the Chians before 1821]. *Deltíon tís Istorikís ké Ethnologikís Etaireías tís Ellados* 1957/58 12: 178-185.

Information on the commerce and merchants of the island of Chios. Chian merchants living in Austria, Italy, Holland and Russia succeeded in keeping in their hands the commerce of a number of cities, including Vienna, Amsterdam, Constantinople, Smyrna and Odessa. By becoming very rich they were able to give considerable help to their island and to Greece as a whole, extending financial support to schools, hospitals and churches. A list of wealthy Chian merchants is included.

Catherine Koumarianou

5:1446. Anderson, M. S. (London School of Economics and Political Science). *THE GREAT POWERS AND THE RUSSIAN ANNEXATION OF THE CRIMEA, 1783-1784*. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1958 37(88): 17-41.

Discusses diplomatic repercussions of the Russian annexation of the Crimea in April 1783 in violation of the Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji (1774); the feeble attempts of France, "traditional ally" of the Ottoman Empire, to intervene, and the attitudes of Austria, Prussia and England. Based on published French, German, English and Russian sources. V. S. Mamatey

5:1447. Arribas Palau, Mariano. *UNA RECLAMACION MARROQUI DIRIGIDA AL GENERAL CASTAÑOS EN 1810* [A Moroccan remonstrance addressed to General Castaños in 1810]. *Tamuda* 1957 5(2): 297-300. Presents the Arab text and an annotated Spanish translation of a remonstrance presented by the Moroccan sultan to General Castaños, president of the Regency Junta in the absence of the Spanish royal family, protesting against the seizure of a vessel flying the Moroccan flag on board which a number of Frenchmen were traveling. The document is preserved in the Archivo Histórico Nacional.

M. Gu. (IHE 26815)

5:1448. Azcárate, Pablo de. *MEMORIA SOBRE LOS "VAUGHAN PAPERS"* [Note on the "Vaughan Papers"]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia* 1957 141(2): 723-749. Note on the important papers, including letters, diaries and secret records of the Cortes of Cádiz, referring to the Spanish war of independence collected by Sir Charles Richard Vaughan, an English traveler and diplomat who was in Spain from 1808 to 1820. The papers are preserved in All Souls College, Oxford. A list of 42 works on Wellington and Spain presented by the author to the Real Academia de la Historia is included.

J. N. (IHE 24867)

5:1449. Beer, Sir Gavin de (Director, British Museum). *GREGORY WATT'S TOUR ON THE CONTINENT, 1801*. *Annals of Science* 1957 13(3): 127-136. Gregory Watt (1777-1804), son of James Watt, was a young man of much scientific promise who died an untimely death a few days after his twenty-seventh birthday. In 1801 he made a tour, unusual under war-time circumstances, through Germany, Switzerland and France. During this trip he kept a memorandum-book which contains information of some historical and scientific interest. These memoranda are reprinted here with explanatory notes and commentary. N. Rescher

5:1450. Berte-Langereau, Jack (Lycée français, Vienna). *MARIE-LOUISE DE PARME ET LES SIENS* [María Luisa of Parma and her own people]. *Hispania* 1958 18(71): 237-278. A biography of María Luisa of Parma, queen of Spain, whose

influence on the events leading to the dethronement of the Bourbons by Napoleon was of prime importance. The author describes her childhood (1751-1765), spent with her father, Don Felipe, her departure for Spain and marriage with the future Carlos IV in 1765, her married life with a despised and jeered-at husband; her relations with her daughters, whom she hastened to marry off and whom she saw leave without regret, with her son Fernando VII, whom she detested, and with her daughter-in-law, whom she persecuted. He also describes her relations with her favorite, Manuel Godoy, who governed Spain from 1792 until the catastrophe of 1808, and gives an account of María Luisa in exile (1808-1819), referring to her stays in Compiègne, Marseilles and Rome, where the queen died. Based on material from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid, the foreign ministries of Spain, Parma, Naples, Tuscany and Portugal and the Archives Nationales, and on secret papers of Fernando VII in the Archivo de la Real Casa y Patrimonio. A (t)

5:1451. Bétencourt Massieu, Antonio. *CANARIAS E INGLATERRA: EL COMERCIO DE VINOS (1650-1800)* [The Canaries and England: the wine trade (1650-1800)]. *Anuario de Estudios Atlánticos* 1956 2: 31-144. A detailed account of the obstacles to the export to England and its colonies of Canary wine (which had become the most important product of the Islands since the decline of sugar cane), and of the efforts of the Canary authorities and wine producers to overcome them.

In the beginning these efforts failed, first as a result of English mercantile policy and then because of the competition of Portuguese port wine and rum made from West Indian cane. At the end of the 18th century, however, free trade with America opened a new era of prosperity for the export of spirituous liquors from the Canary Islands. Based mainly on documents from the Archivos de Simancas and from the Cabildo of Tenerife. J. N. (IHE 24510)

5:1452. Born, Karl Erich. *DIE URSACHEN DES PREUSSISCHEN ZUSAMMENBRUCHS 1806 IM LICHT DER NEUEREN HISTORISCHEN FORSCHUNG* [The causes of the Prussian collapse of 1806 in the light of recent historical research]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1958 8(12): 713-715. A statement on Hans Wachtler's "Die Ursachen des jähen Zusammenbruchs Preussens im Jahre 1806," *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1958 8(10): 571-579 [See abstract 5:288].

Born argues that the Prussian defeat in 1806 was not a catastrophe: Prussia was not a major power and the Napoleonic victory was inevitable. He also finds that Prussian national unity has been overemphasized, and that Prussian army troops were not of the best quality. Many efforts to find the basic causes of the Prussian disaster are founded upon improper assumptions. C. B. Burdick

5:1453. Bosch, J. W. *NEDERLANDSE VERTALINGEN VAN FRANSE WETTEN EN WERKEN VAN FRANSE JURISTEN IN DE JAREN 1810-1813* [Dutch translations of French laws and the works of French jurists, 1810-1813]. *Tijdschrift voor Rechtsgeschiedenis* 1957 25(4): 345-384.

An elaboration of the 18th chapter of a catalogue of old law books of foreign origin, published in the Netherlands by R. Feenstra and J. W. Bosch (Amsterdam, 1953). As early as 1802-1806, the lawyer van der Linden translated the works of Pothier, and numerous translations were made in Belgium. In 1807 Napoleon urged his brother Louis to introduce the Code Napoléon in the Netherlands, and this began with the translation of books of French jurists. The amount of translating increased considerably during the period in which Holland was part of the French Empire: translations were made, *inter alia*, of five codes and, above all, of the works of such French jurists as Favard de Langlade. These translations strongly influenced Dutch jurists and promoted the replacement of the old Dutch law by the French codes. Based on research in Dutch and Belgian libraries. A(t)

5:1454. Briguglio, Letterio. *TIMORI E SPERANZE DEL CARDINALE LEONARDO ANTONELLI PRIMA DEL CONCLAVE DI VENEZIA* [The fears and hopes of Cardinal Leonardo

Antonelli before the conclave of Venice]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1958 45(3): 449-457. In 1798, while the Habsburg Emperor Francis II still occupied the throne of Peter, Cardinal Antonelli was much concerned about the site of the next conclave. As a result of the French occupation of the Papal States, the members of the College of Cardinals had become dispersed, and antipapal legislation was being enforced in the new Roman Republic. Cardinal Antonelli wished to hold the future conclave in Austrian territory, but Pius VI refused to issue a bull to comply with his wishes. However, after the death of the Pontiff August 1799 it was decided to hold the conclave in Venice, much to Antonelli's satisfaction. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1455. Ciasca, Raffaele (Univ. of Rome). UN PAPA RIFORMATORE E BONIFICATORE DELLA FINE DEL SECOLO XVIII [A reforming and land-reclaiming Pope at the end of the 18th century]. Economia e Storia 1956 3(3): 260-30. Pius VI (1775-1799), who died in exile, a prisoner of Napoleon, initiated many economic and agricultural reforms in the Papal States. Among them were: 1) simplifying various internal customs duties that hindered the circulation of goods; beginning the drainage of the Pontine Marshes in an attempt to create more arable land and to wipe out malaria, and 3) renewing the vast land holdings with the aim of introducing a more equitable system of land distribution. The author discusses conditions before and after these reforms and the extent to which the reform program was effective. Emiliana P. Noether

5:1456. Compton, Arthur H. (Washington Univ.). THE WORLD OF SCIENCE IN THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AND TODAY. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1956 100(4): 296-303. A summary and interpretation of Benjamin Franklin's contributions to the understanding of electrical phenomena and a discussion of the development of Newtonian mechanics and its effect on 18th-century conceptions of the role of God. N. Kurland

5:1457. Díaz de Quijano, Paulino. LA SORPRENDENTE BATALLA DEL BRUCH [The surprising battle of El Bruch]. Ensayamiento y Acción 1958 9(93): 20-21. Commemorates General Schwartz's victory over French troops at the battle of El Bruch (1808). C. B. (IHE 26195)

5:1458. Gembruch, W. DAS REFORMWERK SCHARNHORST [The reform work of Scharnhorst]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(11): 627-642. Details the numerous efforts of Scharnhorst to reorganize the Prussian army after its defeats at Jena and Auerstädt by Napoleon. The author examines the entire program of changing the education, supply and organization of the army. Scharnhorst's main contributions were the concept of the "nation at war" and the changes in military organization throughout the military establishment. C. B. Burdick

5:1459. Gil Novales, Alberto. ALVARO FLOREZ ESTRADA. Bolívar (Colombia) 1957 (47): 289-301. Commentary on several works by Alvaro Flórez Estrada in which he passes judgment on various events in Spain and America in the first third of the 19th century, including the gaining of independence by Spanish America. E. Rz. (IHE 25222)

5:1460. Godechot, Jacques (Univ. of Toulouse). THE BUSINESS CLASSES AND THE REVOLUTION OUTSIDE FRANCE. American Historical Review 1958 64(1): 1-13. ... our knowledge of the business classes, their composition, attitude, and ideas, is still very incomplete. This paper has merely defined problems and sketched tentative solutions. ... it appears that, with few exceptions, the business people are not hostile to the Revolution. In several cases, in Belgium, Switzerland, and Egypt, the great merchants were among those chiefly responsible for the revolutionary explosion. Elsewhere, Genoa and Venice, if they did not introduce the Revolution they at least aided it. In the United Provinces, in Germany, and at Naples they were more reserved, but did not oppose it." R. C. Raack

5:1461. Hamann Carrillo, Sara María. AUQUENIDOS EL PERU PARA MADAME BONAPARTE [Auchenias from Peru for Madame Bonaparte]. Revista Histórica (Peru) 1955/ [1958] 22: 216-221. Presents an annotated copy of two documents dating from 1804 and 1805 relating to Empress Josephine's unusual passion for collecting animals (vicuñas and

alpacas, in this case). The documents are from the archives of the Ministerio de Hacienda, Lima, and the Archivo de Indias, Seville. A list of the animals sent and a note on the expenses involved are also included. R. C. (IHE 26670)

5:1462. Hanson, Norwood Russell (Indiana Univ.). COPERNICUS' ROLE IN KANT'S REVOLUTION. Journal of the History of Ideas 1959 20(2): 274-281. Although there is justification for following the tradition of Kantian scholarship in saying that he, in his Critique of Pure Reason, "effected a Copernican revolution in metaphysics, we must, in the interests of scholarship, distinguish the explicit from the implicit features of Kant's own claim." W. H. Coates

5:1463. Hauser, Albert. DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHEN BEZIEHUNGEN DER SCHWEIZ ZU DEUTSCHLAND IN DER ERSTEN HÄLFTE DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS [The economic relations between Switzerland and Germany in the first half of the 19th century]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1958 8(3): 355-382. French repressive measures tended to improve trade relations between Switzerland and some German states. Archival records reveal measures and countermeasures attempted by all concerned. Unwritten agreements occasionally improved trade relations, whereas formal agreements often failed. Regional economic interests superseded blurred national considerations. Economic absorption of Switzerland by Germany appealed to some Germans; the poet Rückert expressed a prevailing notion: "Swiss cheese is necessary for German economic freedom (Freiheitsbrot)." The Zollverein forced Swiss exporters to seek markets in Italy, the Levant, India and the Americas, although the consummation of the Zollverein did not have the expected deleterious effects. German economic measures elicited agitation by J. C. Gégul, Christian Bleyel and Schmits for countermeasures, which stimulated a new Swiss national consciousness (Gemeinschaftsbewusstsein). The majority of Swiss favored free trade. Internal reforms in 1850 ruined several Swiss industries because German competitors inundated the market. The combination of new markets and competitive imports from the Baltic and Black seas led to Swiss economic independence from Germany and a "true nationality." L. Kestenberg

5:1464. Hausserr, Hans (Univ. of Halle). HARDENBERG UND DER FRIEDE VON BASEL [Hardenberg and the Treaty of Basel]. Historische Zeitschrift 1957 184(2): 292-335. An attempt to analyze the Prussian position in the Treaty of Basel of 1795, by examining the role of Hardenberg, the chief Prussian negotiator. Although Hardenberg supported the withdrawal of Prussia from the alliance against revolutionary France, the Treaty of Basel was contrary to his major policies. G. H. Davis

5:1465. Limoli, Donald A. (Duke Univ.). PIETRO VERRI: A LOMBARD REFORMER UNDER ENLIGHTENED ABSOLUTISM AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Journal of Central European Affairs 1958 18(3): 254-280. Documented study of an aristocratic Lombard reformer who believed that enlightened despotism represented the fastest way to reform, but who became disappointed with absolutism as a result of the concentration of all power in Vienna. Thereafter he worked through the agency of the French Revolution to achieve reform. As long as the latter remained in the stage of constitutional monarchy, he gave it his complete sympathy. Though the impact of Lombard Jacobinism led him to reject monarchy completely, he remained a moderate liberal. His hope for a united Italian republic was significant, but most important were his efforts, through the journal Caffè, to develop public consciousness and to reform Lombard economy and administration. C. F. Delzell

5:1466. Lippi, Albertina. UN CIFRARIO DI FERDINANDO IV DI BORBONE (DA UN ARCHIVIO PRIVATO) [A cipher of Ferdinand IV of the Bourbons (from a private archive)]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1958 45(1): 97-112. Maintains that certain anonymous papers of 1814 in the Scaletta archives were written by Ferdinando IV, King of the Two Sicilies. While ostensibly dealing with commercial transactions, they contained, in reality, a plan for a Bourbon invasion of Naples, which was then held by Joachim Murat. This conclusion is supported by the discovery of a key to the code, as well as by the letters of the king to the governor of Piazza di Messina, Don Antonio Ruffo, Prince of Scaletta.

Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1467. Lousse, Emile (Blanden-Louvain). ABSOLUTISME, DROIT DIVIN, DESPOTISME ECLAIRE [Absolutism, Divine Right and enlightened despotism]. Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1958 16: 91-106.

Absolutism, as it was practiced during the modern era in Europe, was a system of monarchy in which the authority of the prince was in practice freed from all control by a superior authority and by an organ of popular representation. It is important to distinguish this type of autocracy from other analogous or related forms by which it was likely to be supported or complemented: dictatorship, tyranny, personal rule, and the centralization of power and administration. Absolutism should not, however, be confused with the totalitarian state. Historically and genetically it was a type of monarchy of the estates, in which the distinctions of orders were not outlawed but in which the representatives of the orders were no longer consulted. Absolutism was careful to justify itself, at first by the theory of Divine Right and then later by the conception of enlightened despotism. A (t)

5:1468. Martínez Cachero, Luis Alfonso. LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA EN ASTURIAS: ACTUACION DE FLOREZ ESTRADA [The war of independence in Asturias: activity of Flórez Estrada]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos 1958 12(33): 65-78. Notes on the opposition of Alvaro Flórez Estrada, attorney general of the Junta of the Principality of Asturias, to the French intervention, from May 1808 until the dissolution of the Junta in April 1809. The author refers to Flórez' appeal to the English for help. Three documents from the Archivo Histórico Nacional are included.

R. O. (IHE 26193)

5:1469. Mathieux, J. LEVANT, BARBARIE ET EUROPE CHRETIENNE [The Levant, Barbary and Christian Europe]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1958 57(5): 4-9. Reviews Mediterranean trade in the 18th century, concluding that Moslem traders were hampered by an unfavorable balance of trade, a lack of consular representation, insufficient investment-capital facilities, and ruinous bank rates and transfer charges. More important were continuous and far-reaching privateering actions by most of the second-rate maritime powers as well as private speculative ventures (mostly from Malta) which led to losses of ships, cargoes and sailors at the hands of the Christian raiders. Recourse to foreign registry only enhanced the ascendancy of Malta and other Christian maritime areas, to the detriment of the Turkish merchant marine. Based on Maltese and Venetian archival sources. H. Emery, Jr.

5:1470. Meek, Ronald L. (Univ. of Glasgow). THE PHYSIOCRATIC CONCEPT OF PROFIT. Economica 1959 26(101): 39-53. A discussion of the contribution made by the French physiocrats to the classical concept of profit. François Quesnay, the leader of the physiocrats, recognized the existence of entrepreneurial profits, both in agriculture and in manufacture, but reconciled it with his doctrine that land rent was the sole income in the nature of a surplus by means of a number of methodological devices, which are described. The author also discusses the contributions of Mercier, Baudeau and Turgot, which led much further in the direction of the classical concept of profit. Based mainly on the original writings of the French physiocrats. A

5:1471. Olaechea, Raphaël, S.J. KAISER JOSEPH II. VOR DER FRAGE EINES SCHISMAS (1783) [Emperor Joseph II facing the question of a schism (1783)]. Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie 1958 80(3): 410-420. After Pius VI's visit to Joseph II in 1782, during which no agreement was reached concerning Church-State relations, the tension between Vienna and Rome reached its culmination. When Pius VI refused to accept the nomination of Visconti as archbishop of Milan, Kaunitz suggested a strong course even if it led to a schism. By quoting from the Emperor's correspondence and other sources, the author shows that the Spanish ambassador in Rome, José Nicolás de Azara, used diplomatic skill to persuade the Emperor during his visit to Rome in the winter of 1782 to abandon the idea of a break with the Pope and to come to an agreement with him. O. Stenzl

5:1472. Perales, Julio. EXPULSION DE LAS COMUNIDADES RELIGIOSAS DE LA CIUDAD DE VALENCIA EN 1812 [Expulsion of the religious communities from the city of Valencia in 1812]. Boletín de la Sociedad Castellonense de Cultura 1958 34(3): 152-167. Transcription of a manuscript (preserved

in a private archive) of the Minim friar Peregrín Benavent describing his difficult journey from Valencia to Saragossa together with members of the regular clergy expelled by the French. An appendix contains biographical sketches of five Dominicans shot by the French. R. O. (IHE 26203)

5:1473. Piccirilli, Ricardo. LOS AMIGOS BRITANICOS DE SAN MARTIN [San Martín's British friends]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Argentina) 1957[1958] 34(28): 287-318. Deals mainly with San Martín's friendship between 1813 and 1817 with Commodore William Bowles, whom he entrusted to convey to the British government his political plans, which included 1) complete independence of South America from Spain; 2) the establishment of a system of monarchies in South America, whose territory was to be divided among the European powers into kingdoms ruled by princes of Europe's royal houses; 3) concessions to Great Britain in exchange for aid to the cause of independence, and 4) the offer of Chile to an English prince. By means of Bowles' reports, extracts of which are included in the text, light is thrown on San Martín's personality and political thought. D. B. (IHE 26724)

5:1474. Raumer, Kurt von (Univ. of Münster). ABSOLUTER STAAT, KORPORATIVER LIBERTÄT, PERSÖNLICHE FREIHEIT [Absolute state, corporative liberty, personal freedom]. Historische Zeitschrift 1957 183(1): 55-96. Beginning with a commentary on Montesquieu's view of liberty as corporative or group liberty, examines the whole concept of the absolute state in the 17th and 18th centuries. The author asserts that the current popular concept of the absolute state as directly opposed to personal freedom does not apply to the monarchies of the ancien régime. He holds that the problem involves three factors: 1) the state machinery; 2) the individual subject, and 3) the traditional liberties of classes, estates, regions and towns, i.e. corporative liberties. G. H. Davis

5:1475. Reid, W. (London). [SAMUEL JOHANNES PAULY]. Journal of the Arms and Armour Society 1958 2. PAULY, GUN-DESIGNER, (9): 181-208. A biography of Samuel Johannes Pauly (1766 - c. 1825?) of Vechingen, Switzerland, with details and illustrations of his designs for a navigable balloon (London, 1815) and extremely advanced firearms (Paris, 1812 and London, 1814 and 1816), which establish him as the outstanding gun inventor of the early 19th century. Based on original records at Bern, Paris and London. PAULY, A POSTSCRIPT, (11): 254-258. Additional notes on Pauly referring to his inventions offered unsuccessfully to the Royal Navy (1817-18) and to a Pauly gun once owned by King George IV. Based on documents in the Public Record Office, London. A

5:1476. Robinson, Eric. R. E. RASPE, FRANKLIN'S "CLUB OF THIRTEEN," AND THE LUNAR SOCIETY. Annals of Science 1955 11(2): 142-144. Discussion of a "Club of Thirteen" founded at Slaughter's Coffee House shortly before the American Revolution by Benjamin Franklin, R. E. Raspe (geologist, antiquarian and author of Adventures of Baron Munchausen), Josiah Wedgwood and others interested in natural philosophy. The author suggests the existence of a network of interlocking philosophical clubs and societies, international in scope. N. Rescher

5:1477. Sánchez de Agüeros, and Angel de la Torre. DOS FIGURAS DE LA NOBLEZA CATALANA [Two figures of the Catalan nobility]. Hidalguía 1957 5(23): 561-576. Portrait of Juan Antonio de Fivaller y Bru (1758-1846), Marqués de Villel, First Duke of Almenara Alta, who achieved prominence in the Barcelona government during the war of Rosellón (1794), and by his opposition to the French at the time of the Napoleonic invasion, and of General Prim, First Count of Reus, First Marqués de los Castillejos. J. N. (IHE 24772)

5:1478. Schofield, Robert E. (Univ. of Kansas). THE SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND OF JOSEPH PRIESTLEY. Annals of Science 1957 13(3): 148-163. A discussion of Priestley's background of study and reading in the sciences. The author concludes: "Priestley's scientific education was better than has been assumed, ... his reading of scientific and especially of chemical authors was extensive. Whatever explanation is ultimately found for the individual nature of Priestley's scientific work and for his failure to accept new theories ... that explanation cannot be based on any assumed ignorance or lack of knowledge either of the history of chemistry or of the work being done by his contemporaries." N. Rescher

5:1479. Seidel, F. (Univ. of Rostock). GOETHE, EIN ORTLÄUFER DER ENTWICKLUNGSLEHRE [Goethe, a precursor of the doctrine of evolution]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock, Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1956/57 6(2): 225-233. Goethe's dynamic, dialectical view of nature, devoted to the problem of form and type, moved in complete freedom in the orbit of evolutionary doctrine. In his youth he was close to Herder and his view that "the older brothers of the humans are the animals." His essay on the rodents, Goethe spoke of an "irresistibly progressing transformation." Surprising is the boldness of a text from Goethe's works: "The birds are quite late products of nature." A(t)

5:1480. Sheridan, R. B. (Univ. of Kansas). THE COMMERICAL AND FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH SLAVE TRADE, 1750-1807. Economic History Review 1958/59 11(2): 249-263. Triangular trade between Africa, West Indies and Britain did work at first in the way usually described by historians, but in the period 1750-1807 the arrangement whereby slavers took colonial products to Britain broke down. The chief causes were the legislation passed by colonial legislatures, now in planters' hands, and the establishment in London of planters' commission agents handling colonial produce. B. L. Crapster

5:1481. Sherwin, Oscar (City College of New York). A MAN WITH A TAIL -- LORD MONBODDO. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1958 13(4): 435-468. Study of a precursor of Darwin as to the origin of man and his ascent or ascent from lower types. The root principle of Monboddó's teaching was evolution -- that the human race originally was in a worse state than animals, with no power of language or speech. In his Origin and Progress of Language (1773-1792) he held that the superior attainments of the human race were the result of long experience, continuous struggle, and artifice. He firmly believed acquired characters were inherited. Monboddó contended that the orangutan belonged to our species and possessed many characteristics of man -- intelligence, gregariousness, friendship, honor, etc. -- and that men existed with tails. Monboddó was also renowned as the most learned judge of his time, who earned more fame by his eccentricities than by his piety. Based on contemporary records and accounts, medical journals, scientific, historical and literary investigations and narratives of evolution, acquired characters, tails and tailed humans, and anthropoids. A

5:1482. Šindelář, Bedřich. K OTÁZCE DĚLNICKÉHO NUTÍ V PRŮSKÉM A RAKOUSKÉM SLEZSKU V LETECH 1793-1846 [On the question of the workers' movement in Prussian and Austrian Silesia in the years 1793-1846]. Sborník Prací Filozofické Fakulty Brněnské University, Řada Historická (C) 1956 5(3): 123-143. Points to the existence of workers' movements in both parts of Silesia since the end of the 18th century, as demonstrated in strikes and rebellions, such as those in Breslau in 1793 and Bielitz and Biala in 1801 and 1811, and especially in the big rebellion of the weavers in Silesia in 1844. The causes were the transition from production by hand to machine production and the resulting temporary unemployment, and the threat of starvation. The awakening realization by the workers of solidarity can be recognized in many of these strikes and rebellions. F. Podjed

5:1483. Steinen, Wolfram von den (Univ. of Basel). MITTELALTER UND GOETHEZEIT [The Middle Ages and the Goethe era]. Historische Zeitschrift 1957 183(2): 249-301. An effort to show that the greatest personal force in making the study of the Middle Ages an essential part of modern historical education was Goethe himself. The author considers the ideas and influence of the Middle Ages as they were seen during Goethe's lifetime, the prevalent literary ideas of medieval life that were held at the time, the influence of Herder, and the use of medieval themes in Goethe's work, as well as Goethe's own judgment of the Middle Ages. G. H. Davis

5:1484. Taylor, George P. (Georgetown Univ.). SPANISH-RUSSIAN RIVALRY IN THE PACIFIC, 1769-1820. Americas 1958 15(2): 109-127. Traces Russian exploration and fur-trading in northwestern America and resultant attempts to trade with Spanish California and to plant an illegal settlement near San Francisco. Spain refused to trade and denounced Russian territorial claims, but took no effective measures to limit Russian incursions, which continued until after the end of Spanish rule in

the area. Based on material from the archives of the Russian American Company and printed sources. D. Bushnell

5:1485. Tompkins, Stuart, R. (Univ. of Oklahoma). AFTER BERING: MAPPING THE NORTH PACIFIC. British Columbia Historical Quarterly 1955[1958] 19(1/2): 1-55. An extensive summary of the voyages of Russians, British, Americans and others in the northern Pacific areas of North America, with some emphasis on Alaska, the Aleutians and Vancouver Island. The material is arranged chronologically by year from 1743 to 1795. A list of sources is included. C. C. Gorchels

5:1486. Tudisco, Anthony (Columbia Univ.). AMERICA IN SOME TRAVELERS, HISTORIANS, AND POLITICAL ECONOMISTS OF THE SPANISH EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Americas 1958 15(1): 1-22. Takes note of works by Spanish authors concerning Spanish America and to a lesser extent the United States. One theme found in this literature is defense of Spain's conquest and colonization against foreign critics, sometimes to the point of reviling the Indians by comparison. Yet many of the published works also contained keen, objective descriptions of American phenomena. Economic writers looked on the Spanish colonies as a source of wealth for Spain, but proposed some valid reforms. D. Bushnell

5:1487. Unsigned. INFORME-RESUMEN DEL EXPEDIENTE MANDADO INSTRUIR POR REAL ORDEN DE 30 DE ENERO DE 1924 EN AVERIGUACION DE SI LAS BANDERAS DE LOS SANTOS PATRONOS Y DE LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION DEL SOMATEN DE MANRESA SE ENCUENTAN POR LO MENOS EN IGUALES CONDICIONES HISTORICAS QUE LA DEL SANTO CRISTO DEL SOMATEN DE IGUALADA [Information summary of the action commanded by Royal Decree on 30 January 1924 to ascertain if the Holy Patrons and the Most Pure Conception Banners of the Somatén (armed municipal defense corps) of Manresa compare historically in any way with the Holy Christ banner of the Somatén of Igualada]. Bages 1958 6(64/65): 10-11. Presents the text of a certificate concerning the participation of Manresa in the battles of El Bruch (1808). Article to be continued. M. R. (IHE 26194)

5:1488. Unsigned. LA BATALLA DE ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS, EN 1808, SEGUN EL MONJE BENITO FRAY INIGO ALONSO GUERRA [The battle of Espinosa de los Monteros in 1808 according to the Benedictine monk Fray Inigo Alonso Guerra]. Altamira 1957 (1-3): 225-234. An account of this battle as seen by an eyewitness, the vicar of Espinosa de los Monteros (Santander). E. G. (IHE 26197)

5:1489. Vegas Castillo, Manuel. GEOGRAFOS NOTABLES. FEDERICO ENRIQUE ALEJANDRO VON HUMBOLDT. JOSE DOMINGO CHOQUEHUANCA [Eminent geographers. Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt. José Domingo Choquehuanca]. Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima (Peru) 1957 74: 11-21. Biographical notes on the geographers Humboldt (1769-1859) and Choquehuanca (1792-1854). B. T. (IHE 25092)

5:1490. Wilkie, J. S. (Univ. of London). THE IDEA OF EVOLUTION IN THE WRITINGS OF BUFFON. I. Annals of Science 1956 12(1): 48-62. In the first part, considers the evidence for Samuel Butler's view that Buffon's private views on man's place in the animal kingdom did not accord with the relative orthodoxy and theological cautiousness of his published statements, concluding that difference in emphasis rather than outright duplicity was involved. The second half of the paper deals with Buffon's views on the origin of species, particularly in his article "De l'Ane," concluding that no serious and consistent evolutionary theory can be found in Buffon. N. Rescher

5:1491. Winter, Eduard (Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin). JENAER UND HALLENSER BRIEFE VON J. S. ERSCH AN F. ADELUNG IN ST. PETERSBURG (1803-1819) [Letters by J. S. Ersch from Jena and Halle to F. Adelung in St. Petersburg (1803-1819)]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(4): 465-474. Presents, with an explanatory introduction, letters by J. S. Ersch, director of the university library at Jena and later at Halle, to the linguist F. Adelung. The letters throw light on the contributions

of Adelung and other scholars residing in Russia to the *Allgemeine Literaturzeitung* and to Ersch's lexographical and bibliographical work. G. Iggers

5:1492. Zwehl, Hans Karl von. *UM DIE ENTSCHEIDUNG VON 1805* [Concerning the decision of 1805]. *Neues Abendland* 1958 13(4): 333-338. Asserts that Max Joseph of Bavaria was forced to join Napoleon in 1805 in order to prevent his state from being destroyed in the struggle of British, French and Russian imperialism. G. Schoebe

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

5:1493. Ricard, Robert. *JOVELLANOS ET L'AFRIQUE DU NORD* [Jovellanos and North Africa]. *Tamuda* 1957 5(2): 315-323. Deals with two North African episodes in the life of Gaspar Melchor de Jovellanos: 1) a scientific mission of 1798-1801 to study intensively vernacular Arabic, and 2) the visit paid him while in exile in Majorca, in 1806, by Sidi 'Abd al-Rahmān, the supposed Tunisian ambassador. M. Gu. (IHE 26141)

5:1494. Torra Ferrer, David. *LA AMISTAD ENTRE MAWLĀY MUHAMMAD Y CARLOS III, SEGUN GONZALEZ SALMON* [The friendship between Mulai Mohammed and Carlos III according to González Salmón]. *Tamuda* 1956 4(2): 213-228. Presents a letter written by González Salmón, Spanish consul general in Tangier, to Floridablanca in October 1783 describing the internal situation in Morocco, Mulai Mohammed's opinion of the Spaniards, and the concessions and privileges enjoyed by them in his domains. The letter shows that he granted an extension of Spanish territory in Ceuta in 1782. The letter is from the *Archivo Histórico Nacional*. M. Gu. (IHE 24798)

Asia

5:1495. --. *GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA*. *History Today* 1959 9. Bennell, A. S., PART I. WELLESLEY, (2): 94-102. Richard Colley, Marquess Wellesley, one of the early Governors General of India (1798-1805) is depicted as an ambitious, but relatively untried politician who nevertheless served Great Britain effectively and greatly expanded British rule in India. His unsuccessful campaigns against the Maratha Confederacy led to his recall, but he did not suffer politically, and later became Foreign Secretary. Gopal, S., PART II. DALHOUSIE, (3): 186-194. James Andrew Ramsay, Marquess of Dalhousie, was Governor General of India during the period 1848-1856, which included some of the most trying times in that area's history. An expansionist and a modernizer, Dalhousie was one of the best of the 19th-century governors general, both for Great Britain and for India. MacLagan, Michael, PART III. "CLEMENCY" CANNING, (4): 233-242. Lord Canning, Governor General of India from 1855 to 1860, administered that portion of the British Empire during a most important period. The Sepoy Rebellion and the change in the control of India from the East India Company to the Crown were the major events, but there was also a campaign against Persia, and numerous troubles with various Indian princes. Canning was a better than average administrator. E. D. Johnson

Canada

5:1496. Bailey, Patrick (Saltley College, Birmingham). *PIONEER SETTLERS: EAST ANGLIA AND QUEBEC*. *Amateur Historian* 1958 4(1): 9-11. A study of historical and geographical similarities between English pioneer settlement in the eastern townships of Quebec after 1796, as described in local records, and early medieval Saxon and Scandinavian settlement in East Anglia, as reconstructed from place-name evidence. A

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

5:1497. Arsch, G. L. *K VOPROSU OB EKONOMICHE-SKOI POLITIKE ALI-PASHY IANINSKOGO* [On the question of

the economic policy of Ali Pasha Janina]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (6): 103-112. The period from 1787 to 1822, when Ali Pasha Janina ruled independently over a large part of European Turkey, was marked by an accelerated decay of the military landholding system in the territories under his rule. A new class of peasant exploiters, which represented an uncompromising feudalism, came into being. The growth and consolidation of this class was promoted by all the measures of Ali Pasha Janina relating to landed property. Based partly on material from the Archive for the Foreign Policy of Russia (AVPR). Erna Wollert

5:1498. Dimópoulos, Arist. G. *HEPTANESIAKAÍ DIAITESÍAI 18ou AÍONOS* [Heptanesian acts of arbitration in the 18th century]. *Néon Athínaion* 1957 2(1/2): 87-115. Maintains that Byzantine legislation did not cease to be in use in the Ionian islands even after the introduction of Venetian law. It survived as customary law and was in use for the settlement of private differences. In order to support his assertion the author publishes fifteen legal documents, originating from Cephalonia and Leukas and dated 1745, 1760 and 1783, consisting of acts of arbitration by which private property disputes were settled. Catherine Koumarianou

5:1499. Marinković, Borivoje. *PETAR TOMIĆ, ZABORAVLJENI PESNIK IZ KARADJORDJEVE SRBIJE* [Petar Tomić, a forgotten poet from Karageorge's Serbia]. *Istorijski Glasnik* 1958 (1/2): 107-115. Biographical sketch of a little known Serb from Vršac (Voivodina) who was active in Karageorge's Serbia. Reference is made, *inter alia*, to Tomić's mission in the company of Stevan Živković Telemak and Aleksa Grigorijević to Czar Alexander I in Teplitz-Schönau in 1813. Based on the private papers of Vuk Stefanović Karadžić, in the Archive of the Serbian Academy of Sciences in Belgrade, and extensive Serbian, Rumanian and Russian literature. S. Gavrilović

5:1500. Panayiotópoulos, B. P. *NÉA STOICHEIA PERI TOU THESMOU TON "KAPON" EN PELOPONNÉSO* [New data about the institution of "Kapon" in Peloponnesus]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Elládos* 1956 11: 78-85. Publishes two letters, dated November 1802, which, according to the author, prove that the institution of "Armatoloi" did not exist in Peloponnesus at that time and that, on the contrary, that of "Kapon" (Greeks appointed by the Turkish authorities as civil, not military servants) was very common in this area. The author also maintains that in 1802 the brothers Theodor and Ioannis Kolokotronis were "Kapon" in the service of Ioannis Deliyánnis. Catherine Koumarianou

5:1501. Protopsáltis, Emm. *SYMBOLÉ EIS TEN HISTORIAN TOU LAMBROU KATSÓNE, 1792, EX HENETIKÉS PEGÉS* [Historical contribution to Lambros Katsonis' story, 1792, from a Venetian source]. *Athina* 1958 62: 61-78. Presents official documents written by the Venetian consular authorities of Constantinople in the year 1792 dealing chiefly with the activity of Lambros Katsonis in the Aegean and Ionian sea, during the Russo-Turkish war. The Venetians try to justify their attitude toward the Turkish government, which had accused them of giving refuge and support to Lambros Katsonis, a Greek who was in the service of the Russian navy. Catherine Koumarianou

FRANCE

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History," unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 5:1663, 1673, 1676, 1782

5:1502. Clark, William Bell. *A HOAX ON DOCTOR FRANKLIN*. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1957 101(6): 559-564. Describes a hoax perpetrated by a British captain, William Peacock, who came into Dieppe in November 1778 and announced to the American agent that he had just brought his ship from America for privateering and was awaiting orders. Franklin was beguiled into sending his grandson, William Temple Franklin, to Dieppe, but Peacock had left after receiving some supplies. Documented. N. Kurland

5:1503. Curzon, Alfred de. *LA REVISION DES GRADES CHEZ LES EMIGRES EN 1793* [Changes in grades among the

nigrés, 1793]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1957 71(4): 33-372. Reproduces correspondence from the archives of the château de Leschelle and the French national archives concerned with the refusal of the émigré brothers of Louis XVI to recognize any of the official acts of the king dated after his return to Paris in July 1789. Officers of the royal guard who fled from France after the execution of Louis in 1793 were refused recognition of their promotions, in spite of the heroism which they had displayed in his defense on 10 August 1792. A protest against this treatment by one of them, Count d'Hervilly, is featured in this account. J. H. Jensen

5:1504. Dalin, V. M. ROBESPIERRE I BABEUF [Robespierre and Babeuf]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1958 (6): 88-97. Analyzes statements on Robespierre made during the first years of the Revolution and during the periods of the Convention and the Directory by Babeuf, the leader of the democratic wing of the French Revolution. Babeuf at first believed that Robespierre was secretly on his side, then saw him as a tyrant thirsty for power, and finally completely reversed his views once more, by placing Robespierre above all the other revolutionaries. Based on documents from the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert

5:1505. Dommanget, Maurice. LES ORIGINES DU TRAPEAU ROUGE. DE SPARTACUS A BABEUF [The origins of the red flag: from Spartacus to Babeuf]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1958 (23): 3-21. The red flag was used in the Jacobinist revolt and may have appeared -- authorities disagree -- in the Jacquerie, the German Peasants' War and the Hussite uprising. In 17th-century France the flag was used in two popular uprisings in Bordeaux and became a symbol of peasant revolt. In the French Revolution, however, the red flag acquired a very different meaning. The Martial Law of 1 October 1789 provided for the display of the red flag whenever the public order was threatened, and the red flag became a symbol of massacre and the suppression of the working class. Although used in irony by the workers against the Right, the red flag remained a symbol of royalism and was not widely used as a symbol of revolution. G. Iggers

5:1506. Dulieu, Louis. LE MOUVEMENT SCIENTIFIQUE MONTPELLIERAIN AU XVIII^e SIECLE [The scientific movement in Montpellier in the 18th century]. Revue d'Histoire des Sciences et de leurs Applications 1958 11(3): 227-49. At the beginning of the 18th century the medical school at Montpellier enjoyed an international reputation, its academy of sciences was universally respected, and its Jardin des Plantes was unsurpassed in the kingdom. As the century progressed, Montpellier consolidated this position, becoming the "southern pole of French Science." J. A. Clarke

5:1507. Greenlaw, Ralph W. (Wellesley College). PAMPHLET LITERATURE IN FRANCE DURING THE PERIOD OF THE ARISTOCRATIC REVOLT (1787-1788). Journal of Modern History 1957 24(4): 349-354. A summary of a statistical analysis of pamphlets published in France between 1 January 1787 and 25 September 1788, showing: 1) that many more appeared than has heretofore been recognized; 2) the variations in the rate of publication; 3) their geographical distribution; 4) their class origin in so far as determinable; 5) that at least one third of the pamphlets were published by noblemen, and 6) that the vast majority of pamphlets were critical of royal policy. Based on pamphlets found in collections in the U. S. (85 per cent), as well as bibliographical data in the balance. A

5:1508. Kirk, Grayson (Columbia Univ.). THE UNITED STATES IN THE FAMILY OF NATIONS. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1956 100(4): 289-295. An account of Benjamin Franklin's mission to France, 1777-1785, and an analysis of the diplomatic methods by which he won French support for the American cause. N. Kurland

5:1509. Langner, Gerhard. ZUR ENTWICKLUNG DES RUSSLANDBILDES IN FRANKREICH VON DIDEROT BIS MERIMEE [Concerning the development of the picture of Russia in France from Diderot to Mérimée]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1956/57 6(2): 251-294. Examines the remarks made by French writers on Russia and its inhabitants, on the political and historical conditions, particularly the problem of serfdom, and on literature. The author shows the change which took place in the views from the 18th to the 19th century. A (t)

5:1510. Lytle, Scott H. (Univ. of Washington). ROBESPIERRE, DANTON, AND THE LEVEE EN MASSE. Journal of Modern History 1958 30(4): 325-337. A study of the contending meanings given *levée en masse* in August 1793. For the Paris sections, backed by Danton, the *levée* was to be a military and economic mobilization against the foreign foe. For the *enragés*, the Hébertists, and their Convention backers, it was to be, in contrast, a pursuit of domestic enemies, of "suspects." Robespierre, appealing for an acceleration of terrorism, leaned toward the latter view, while resisting, unsuccessfully, the military *levée* demanded by the Dantonists. Based on various published documents of the period. A

5:1511. McKie, Douglas (Univ. of London). THE "OBSERVATIONS" OF THE ABBE FRANÇOIS ROZIER (1734-93)-I. Annals of Science 1957 13(2): 73-89. A study of the origins and early history of Rozier's journal *Observations sur la Physique*, launched in 1771, which subsequently became the *Journal de Physique*. N. Rescher

5:1512. Outrey, Amédée. UNE EPISODE MAL CONNU DE L'HISTOIRE DES ARCHIVES NATIONALES [A little known episode in the history of the National Archives]. Revue Historique du Droit Français et Etranger 1958 36(4): 530-554. Describes the unsuccessful attempt of Danton, while minister of justice, to unite in a national repository the five separate archives of the former royal council. Based on contemporary pamphlets and the laws of the period. J. A. Clarke

5:1513. Richard, Guy (Lycée d'Evreux). LA NOBLESSE COMMERÇANTE A BORDEAUX ET A NANTES AU XVIII^e SIECLE [The mercantile nobility of Bordeaux and Nantes in the 18th century]. Information Historique 1958 20(5): 185-190, and 201. Assesses the failure of the attempts of the French monarchy in the 17th and 18th centuries to create a nobility dedicated to commerce. Nantes and Bordeaux records show that very few persons of noble descent entered commerce and that bourgeois elevated into the nobility tended to abandon commerce for investments in lands, titles and offices. G. Iggers

5:1514. Szajkowski, Zosa. SYNAGOGUES DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789-1800. Jewish Social Studies 1958 20(4): 215-229. A detailed study of individual congregations which suggests that the building of synagogues was encouraged by the free atmosphere of France during the early period of the Revolution, that many of them were closed and their religious objects confiscated during the Reign of Terror, but that these restrictions resulted from the general antireligious policy rather than from anti-Semitism. A. B. Rollins

5:1515. Yoshida, Shizukazu. MONTANYĀRU TO ROBESPIERU-HA [Montagnards and Robespierrists]. Rekishigaku-Kenkyū 1959 (227): 3-15. The fundamental aim of the bourgeois revolution is to create conditions which promote modern industrial capital by means of transforming or abolishing the feudal system of landownership. The author attempts to determine who supported such revolutionary goals in the French Revolution, examining: 1) the character of the dictatorship of the Robespierrists; 2) the Robespierrists' ideological foundation, and 3) the principle of the revolutionary party. He concludes that the Montagnards rather than the Robespierrists prepared for a bourgeois social order based on modern industrial capital. M. Nishikawa

5:1516. Zakher, I. M. ZHAN VARLE VO VREMIA IAKOBINSKOI DIKTATURY [Jean Varlet at the time of the Jacobin dictatorship]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (2): 113-126. Describes the ideological evolution of Jean Varlet, which compelled him in 1792 to abandon the position of "classical Jacobinism" and to represent the interests of the masses until he ceased to be politically active in the years of the revolutionary dictatorship, 1793-1794. Documented. Erna Wollert

5:1517. --. [THE REVOLUTIONARY ROLE OF ROBESPIERRE]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1958 57(6). Bouloiseau, M., AUX ORIGINES DES LEGENDES CONTRE-REVOLUTIONNAIRES. ROBESPIERRE VU PAR LES JOURNAUX SATIRIQUES (1789-1791) [On the origins of counterrevolutionary legends. Robespierre as seen by the satirical press (1789-1791)], pp. 6-8. Soboul, A., ROBESPIERRE ET LES SOCIÉTÉS POPULAIRES [Robespierre and the popular societies], pp. 8-11. Lefebvre, G., ROBESPIERRE, pp. 11-12. Three French scholars seek to assess aspects of the revolutionary role of Robespierre.

1) the satirical press shifted its aim from Mirabeau to Robespierre in the fall of 1789 with its slanderous attacks reaching such heights after Robespierre assumed power that they have perpetuated a libelous myth concerning the man's private life and activity. 2) With the necessity for centralized authority under the revolutionary government, Robespierre initiated action in November 1793 to proscribe the autonomous district societies, as distinct from the Jacobin-affiliated popular societies. After sporadic persecution many of these societies were dissolved by mid-1794. 3) Lefebvre reaffirms the influence of Rousseau on Robespierre, showing the latter as the faithful and intrepid defender of the revolutionary ideals despite his preference for authoritarian democracy as opposed to popular democracy. H. Emery

GERMANY

See also: 5:1790

5:1518. Kunstmann, Heinrich (Hamburg). DER JENAER ADJUNKT UND THÜRINGER GEISTLICHE CHRISTIAN HEINRICH HASE ALS VERMITTLER SLAVISCHEN KULTURGUTES [Christian Heinrich Hase, a Jena assistant and Thuringian clergyman, as mediator of Slavic culture]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(4): 485-493. The 18th-century interest in Eastern European studies derived not merely from French Enlightenment philosophy but also from the growing interest in history and in economic and geographic factors. The main contribution of Hase, whose career and scholarly life is described, was as a student of the literature of the South Slavs and as a translator of Russian literary works. G. Iggers

5:1519. Langelüddecke, Erich. DIE VERÄNDERUNG DER LÄNDLICHEN EIGENTUMSVERHÄLTNISSE IN DEN OSTELBISCHEN PROVINZEN PREUSSENS DURCH DIE REFORMEN IM 18. UND 19. JAHRHUNDERT [The changes in land ownership in the Prussian provinces east of the Elbe brought about by the reforms of the 18th and 19th centuries]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(6): 1091-1095. A summary of the author's dissertation of the same title. The problem under discussion is of fundamental importance for the history of German capitalism, seen in the context of industrialization and the creation of a class of free wage earners, and it offers a starting point in the solution of the question of how the original accumulation of capital in eastern Germany differed from the classical development in England described by Marx. The author finally shows the development of capitalism in Prussia's agriculture. Based on documents from Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Merseburg, and the Landeshauptarchiv Brandenburg. A(t)

5:1520. Meinertz, Joachim. FRIEDRICH II. UND DIE FRANZÖSISCHE AUFKLÄRUNG [Friedrich II and the French Enlightenment]. Merkur 1958 12(7): 629-645. Friedrich's admiration for, and interest in, the French Enlightenment was limited mainly to Voltaire. He was contemptuous of the Encyclopedists and Rousseau and was not interested in Montesquieu. His preference for Voltaire was due to the latter's susceptibility to the idea of expansion of political power. Considering the question whether Friedrich was a philosopher or a Machiavellian, the author concludes that he always possessed a clear and radical realism and pragmatism, to which he subordinated everything else, including his interest in philosophical and aesthetic education, when making political decisions. O. Stenzl

5:1521. Münz, Teodor (Bratislava). JÁN LAURENCZY, EIN PHILOSOPH DER SLOWAKISCHEN AUFKLÄRUNG UND ZÜGLING DER UNIVERSITÄT JENA [Ján Laurency, a philosopher of the Slovak Enlightenment and a student of the University of Jena]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(4): 459-463. Jena was the university attended by the largest number of Slovak Enlightenment thinkers in the late 18th and the early 19th century, including in Ján Laurency an advocate of an education oriented toward practical life and enriched by visual aids, and an ardent champion of a rationalistic deism. G. Iggers

5:1522. Nohn, E. A. (Frankfurt am Main). "MORALISCHE GRÖSSEN" IM WERK "VOM KRIEGE" UND IN EINEM

UNGEZEICHNETEN BEITRAG ZUR "NEUEN BELLONA" DES JAHRGANGS 1801 ["Moral values" in the work *Vom Kriege* and in an anonymous contribution to the *Neue Bellona* of the year 1801]. Historische Zeitschrift 1958 186(1): 35-64. The moral or spiritual values, whose acceptance characterizes Clausewitz's work *Vom Kriege*, were also the subject of a contribution entitled "Über den Einfluss der Gemütsbewegungen..." which appeared in the 1801 volume of the military-science journal *Neue Bellona*. The unnamed author, whose scepticism toward "enthusiasm" was criticized by Reinhard Höhn in *Scharnhorsts Vermächtnis* (Bonn, 1952), is here identified, by means of textual comparisons and evidence of H. P. R. von Porbeck (the editor of *Neue Bellona*) and Scharnhorst, as Adam Ludwig von Ochs, the chief of general staff in Hesse-Cassel. His views can now be examined against the background of his career and statements of fellow soldiers in the American Revolution. Ochs was a representative of a national conservative current, also supported by the much younger Clausewitz, which was opposed to the enlightened liberalism of the time (though not opposed to reforms). The identity of the basic convictions of Ochs and Clausewitz explains the similar evaluation of moral values. Based on Clausewitz' *Vom Kriege* (1832-34); *Neue Bellona* (1801-06), and *Militärische Denkwürdigkeiten* (particularly 1801), edited by Scharnhorst. A(t)

5:1523. Raumer, Kurt von (Univ. of Münster). DER JUNGE STEIN [The young Stein]. Historische Zeitschrift 1957 184(3): 497-530. In order to illuminate a neglected period of the life of Freiherr vom Stein and to show that a need for continued research on the famous Prussian statesman still exists, presents a study of Stein's university days. The author concludes that Stein matured early and that the letters of the student reveal that his basic personal characteristics were clearly evident while he was still at Göttingen. G. H. Davis

5:1524. Schildhauer, J. (Univ. of Greifswald). AUSWIRKUNGEN DER FRANZÖSISCHEN REVOLUTION AUF MECKLENBURG (1789-1800) [The effects of the French Revolution on Mecklenburg (1789-1800)]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität Greifswald. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1/2): 1-8. Describes the strikes and rebellions of the lowest classes in the Mecklenburg towns during the years 1789-1800. Although the "disturbances" were due mainly to the distressed situation of large sections of the town population, the aggravation of social tensions and fighting can also be attributed to the influence of the French Revolution. Based on unpublished and published source material. A(t)

5:1525. Schildhauer, J. DIE WIDERSPIEGELUNG DER SOZIALEN, POLITISCHEN UND IDEOLOGISCHEN AUSEINANDERSETZUNGEN IN DEN DICHTUNGEN VON JOHANN HEINRICH VOSS [The reflection of social, political and ideological conflicts in the poetic works of Johann Heinrich Voss]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität Greifswald. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1956/57 6(4): 301-310. On the basis of Voss's poetic works and letters, examines his views on serfdom and the nobility in his native region and on the Church, and describes the influence of the Enlightenment and the effects of the French Revolution on his literary work. Because of its strong social emphasis and its portrayal of the fate of the lower classes, the poetry is of particular interest to the historian. A(t)

5:1526. Šindelář, Bedřich. K OTÁZCE NÁSTUPU ÉRY KAPITALISMU V NĚMECKU [On the question of the beginning of the capitalistic era in Germany]. Sborník Prací Filosofické Fakulty Brněnské University. Rada Historická 1957 6(4): 105-119. The decisive years for the beginning of the capitalistic era in Germany were not 1789 or 1807-1811, as maintained by Jürgen Kuczynski, but the revolutionary years 1848 and 1849. 1789 was of great importance for French but hardly for German history, while the Prussian agricultural reform of 1807-1811 and similar reforms in South and West Germany have been largely overrated, since they relieved only a very small part of the peasantry of its feudal burdens. Moreover, political power in Germany remained in the hands of the feudal classes, as can be seen from the existence of numerous feudal monarchies in Germany. Only after 1848-49 did these feudal monarchies develop into bourgeois monarchies. The revolution of 1848-49 also decisively influenced subsequent development in Germany. F. Podjed

5:1527. Skälweit, St. (Univ. des Saarlandes). FRIEDRICH WILHELM I. UND DIE PREUSSISCHE HISTORIE [Friedrich Wilhelm I and Prussian historiography]. *Jahrbuch für Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands* 1957 6: 107-121. Examines the change in the historical evaluation of Friedrich Wilhelm I of Prussia from the first contemporary biographies (Assmann) up to the last works of C. Hinrichs. The main problem with which students of Friedrich Wilhelm I have had to contend from the beginning has been the comprehension of the correlation between the singularity of the phenomenon of Friedrich and the continuity of Prussian history which he helped to carry further. The strong preoccupation of German administrative historians (Schmoller and Hintze) with factual material resulted in the development of a complete picture of the domestic state order of this ... kingdom, but the traits of this strange, exceptional person could only be presented in a greatly simplified form. Although the achievement of the King was understood within the tradition of Prussian history, the king's individuality and its intellectual and political impulses were relegated to a place of lesser importance. These could only be given their full importance in a comprehensive view based on a biographical approach, such as that upon which Hinrichs has worked since 1938. A (t)

5:1528. Wanner-Brandt, Otto (Ludwigsburg). DIE VORLÄSUNG DER HERZOGLICH-KÖNIGLICHEN PORZELLAN-MANUFABRIK IN LUDWIGSBURG GEDENKT IN DIESEM JAHR DER VOR 100 JAHREN ERFOLGTEN GRÜNDUNG [This year the former imperial royal porcelain manufactory at Ludwigsburg commemorates its foundation two hundred years ago]. *Ruperto-Carola* 1958 10(23): 148-157. Describes the history of the former imperial royal porcelain manufactory at Ludwigsburg, which was founded in 1758 and closed down in 1824. ... Manufacture of porcelain in Ludwigsburg was resumed after the Second World War. A (t)

GREAT BRITAIN (including IRELAND)

See also: 5:1587, 1629, 1669

5:1529. Blackmore, Howard L. (Caterham, Surrey). THE EXPERIMENTAL FIREARMS OF HENRY NOCK. *Journal of the Arms and Armour Society* 1956 2(4): 69-103. Biography of the London gunmaker Henry Nock (1741-1804). In 1787 he invented a screwless flintlock which he used on various experimental firearms, including a musket produced in quantity for the British Army and named after the Duke of Richmond, Master General of the Ordnance. This musket was finally discarded owing to expense and difficulties of manufacture. Based on papers in the Public Record Office, London. A

5:1530. Christensen, Merton A. (Illinois State Normal Univ.). TAYLOR OF NORWICH AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(2): 179-194. The results of German Biblical criticism reached a popular audience in England through William Taylor of Norwich between 1800 and 1825. The problems which most interested Taylor "were the composition and chronology of the Pentateuch, the composition and nature of the prophetic books of the Old Testament, and the historicity of the gospel records." In his analysis of these problems, as well as in his desire to "enhance true religion by forcing it to concentrate on the moral ideas," he foreshadowed and anticipated his well-known English successors of the middle and late 19th century. W. H. Coates

5:1531. Cochrane, Rexmond C. (Univ. of Maryland). FRANCIS BACON AND THE RISE OF THE MECHANICAL SCIENCES IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND. *Annals of Science* 1956 12(2): 137-156. A study of the influence of Bacon on the industrial revolution in England. Although Newton and the mathematical sciences were apotheosized in the 18th century, it was the utilitarian or Baconian elements in the sciences -- that is, the "mixed mathematics" which Bacon said was the only useful part of mathematics -- that Newton's popularizers disseminated widely. The increase of inventions and societies of inventors in the century attested to Bacon's assertion that the application of mixed mathematics to the mechanical arts would prove of most "immediate benefit... operative to relieve the inconveniences of man's estate." A

5:1532. Cullen, Louis M. (Department of External Affairs, Dublin). THE EXCHANGE BUSINESS OF THE IRISH

BANKS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Economica* 1958 25(100): 326-338. Almost all the Irish banks were mercantile in origin, and their main business was the discounting of inland bills of exchange and foreign bills on London. The existence of a course of exchange imposed a severe strain, especially during the acute shortage of specie in the early 18th century, and the Irish banking system was strengthened and the character of its business largely altered by the abolition of the separate Irish currency in 1826. Based on contemporary pamphlet and official material and on manuscript sources in the National Library, Dublin, and elsewhere. A

5:1533. Ellis, K. L. BRITISH COMMUNICATIONS AND DIPLOMACY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1958 31(84): 159-167. Discusses the security of correspondence in British diplomacy. Negotiations were customarily carried on through British diplomats abroad rather than through foreign representatives in London. The author describes courier services and means to ensure secrecy, especially ciphers, and cites examples of security breaches. P. H. Hardacre

5:1534. Fussell, G. E. (Sudbury, Suffolk). NEW CROPS IN NORFOLK. *Amateur Historian* 1958 4(1): 1-8. A discussion of the introduction of clover, turnips, sainfoin, carrots, coleseed, mustard and other crops into Norfolk farming practice between about 1600 and 1840. Based partly on contemporary farming textbooks and political works. A

5:1535. Gottschalk, Louis (Univ. of Chicago). REFLECTIONS ON BURKE'S REFLECTIONS ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1956 100(5): 417-429. Uses analysis of Burke's views to demonstrate that 1) revolutions result from collapse of the ancien régime rather than conspiracy; 2) the American Revolution was a source of a revolutionary epidemic that spread to France and the rest of the world, and 3) subsequent events shed light upon the past. Burke was an antirationalist and a historicist, and he believed in examining circumstances before making political judgments, but his evaluation of the Revolution seems to have been determined by a sense of panic. He was doctrinaire in believing that nothing good could come from doctrinaires and was finally forced to retreat from approval of the American Revolution. The influence of his views may have helped bring about the disaster he had predicted. Documented. N. Kurland

5:1536. Johnston, Edith. THE CAREER AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS ALLAN, 1767-85. *Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences* 1956 (75): 2-3. A study of the career of Thomas Allan, Lord Nash, when he was agent of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, advisor to the British government on Irish affairs, and acted as an unofficial under-secretary for Ireland. Allan's correspondence contains information relating to: the North administration, Irish affairs, the American Revolution, the Wilkes Case, and 18th-century administration. Based on manuscripts and documents in Somerset House, Richmond Parish church and the Bank of England Record Office. K. Eubank

5:1537. Johnston, Edith. THE IRISH ADMINISTRATION, 1767-85. *Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences* 1956 (75): 4-5. A study of the structure of the Irish administration which stresses the role of the viceroy as supreme Irish executive and the main channel of communication between Westminster and Ireland. Through his exercise of the viceroy's authority, the chief secretary became "the king-pin of the Irish administration" until the office was reorganized in 1777. By 1778 bureaucrats who owed allegiance to the British ministers and not to the viceroy emerged as a new feature of Irish administration. K. Eubank

5:1538. Jones, Wilbur Devereux (Univ. of Georgia). A BRITISH VIEW OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1958 45(3): 481-487. On the basis of a section of the autobiography of Henry Goulburn found among his private papers describes his part (as Under Secretary for War and the Colonies) in directing operations during the War of 1812, and his role in negotiating peace at the end of the war. Goulburn presented the American war objective as "the conquest of the Canadas," and explained that the British negotiators at Ghent were controlled completely by the Foreign Office. A

5:1539. Levy, H. Phillip. JOHN ADAMS PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS. *History Today* 1959 9(1): 59-63. John Adams' ministry to England in 1785 as representative of the new United States can hardly be considered successful from the American point of view, or as a high point in his career, but it was a dramatic moment between a king and his former colonist, and on the whole it went far toward establishing peaceful relations between the two countries. E. D. Johnson

5:1540. Mowat, C. L. (Univ. of Chicago). GEORGE III: THE HISTORIANS' WHETSTONE. William and Mary Quarterly 1959 16(1): 121-128. A review article discussing Butterfield's critique of the "Namier School," and agreeing with him that the novelty of the Namierists has been overrated and that Namier approaches the Tory position. The reviewer rejects Butterfield's assertion that the Namierists have misinterpreted the influence of George III and of political parties. Not Namier but John Brooke [in *The Chatham Administration, 1766-1768* (London, 1956)] has confused the problem. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1541. Piper, Herbert (Univ. of New England, Australia). THE PANTHEISTIC SOURCES OF COLERIDGE'S EARLY POETRY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(1): 47-59. The pantheistic ideas in Coleridge's *Joan of Arc* Book IV (revised as *The Destiny of Nations*), and *Religious Musings*, were largely derived from Joseph Priestley and Erasmus Darwin. These early long poems were expressions of a passing phase in Coleridge's thinking about God and nature. Soon his concept of God was to change and he wrote *The Ancient Mariner*, "a work of imagination," rather than a "versified tract." W. H. Coates

5:1542. Robinson, Eric. THE LUNAR SOCIETY AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS: II. *Annals of Science* 1957 13(1): 1-8. Continuation of a previous article [See abstract 4:1174]. The author deals with Josiah Wedgwood's pyrometers and scientific glass earthenware for use at high temperatures, and with Matthew Boulton's thermometers and scientific instruments. These instruments were used by scientists of such stature as Priestley, Black and Lavoisier. N. Rescher

5:1543. Rudé, George (Holloway School, London). THE LONDON "MOB" OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Historical Journal* 1959 2(1): 1-18. Analysis of the nature and behavior of 18th-century London mobs and of their significance in the development of a mass radical movement in Great Britain. The author shows that these mobs were "socially identifiable crowds of men and women" and that their disturbances were motivated by social and economic grievances, by fears for their "liberty," by anti-Catholicism, and by hostility to foreigners. Based mainly on contemporary court records, local rate books and land-tax assessments, and several files from the private papers of Sir Robert Walpole. S. H. Zebel

5:1544. Stewart, A. T. Q. PRESBYTERIAN RADICALISM IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND, 1792-3. *Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences* 1956 (76): 1-2. A study of Presbyterian radicals' activities to achieve national independence, Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform. Organized efforts were weakened by internal divisions over policy, and government action in the spring of 1793 silenced the radicals and forced their activities underground. Based on the Drennan correspondence in the Public Record Office, Belfast, and newspaper files. K. Eubank

5:1545. Wall, Maureen. CATHOLIC WEALTH IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY IRELAND. *Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences* 1958 (81): 2-4. Legislation in the 18th century against property-holding forced Irish Catholics to enter trade, where they amassed wealth. A shortage of currency as well as a need for private funds to improve the economy produced legislation which released Catholic funds for investment. Financial aid and the loyal attitude of Roman Catholics during the American Revolution paved the way for the Relief Acts of 1778 and 1782. K. Eubank

5:1546. Whitworth, Rex. FIELD-MARSHAL LORD AMHERST, A MILITARY ENIGMA. *History Today* 1959 9(2): 132-137. Lord Amherst (1717-1797) was the hero of the Seven Years' War in America, but he was reluctant to return there either as Governor of Virginia, or as commander of the

British military forces during the American Revolution. The author discusses several possible reasons for this enigma, but decides that the answer will only be found by further research. E. D. Johnson

5:1547. Willis, Arthur J. (Lyninge, Folkestone). CHURCH AND LAYMAN IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. A STUDY OF SOME ARCHIVES OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. *Amateur Historian* 1958 4(1): 12-22. Records of the Bishop of Winchester's Consistory Court throw light on contemporary social life. "Office causes," initiated by the Judge in right of his office, were disciplinary, for the punishment of sins, such as fornication, or of irregularities, such as teaching without the bishop's license. "Instance causes" arose at the instance of one of the parties and included tithe, testamentary, defamation and matrimonial suits. Examples are given and facsimile reproduction of some of the documents are included. Based on material from the Archives of the Diocesan Registry, Winchester. A

HABSBURG EMPIRE

5:1548. Gavrilović, Slavko (University of Novi Sad). AGRARNI POKRETI U SREMU, SLAVONIJI I MOSLAVINI POČETKOM XIX VEKA [The agrarian movements in Syrmia, Slavonia and Moslava at the beginning of the 19th century]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1957 10(1-4): 71-82. Describes four specific developments: 1) a revolt by the peasants (kmet) of Dalj and Borovo in 1806; 2) the "Tican revolt" of 1807, involving the peasants of Vrdnik and neighboring villages in Syrmia and led by Teodor Avramović-Tican; 3) a strike, led by Georgije Perčević, in 1803, of the peasants of about sixty Croat and Serb villages belonging to Count Isidor Janković-Daruvarski's feudal estate in the district of Požega, and 4) the revolt of the Moslava peasants led by Mihailo Marinković and Andreja Pleše in 1815-1816. Based on material from the State Archive of Zagreb, and on the author's own works, such as *Agrarni pokreti u sremu i slavonskoj početkom XIX veka*. S. Gavrilović

5:1549. Mainuš, František. MANUFAKTURA NA VÝROBU FAJANSÍ V HRANICÍCH Z KONCE 18. STOLETÍ [Factory production of faience in Hranice at the end of the 18th century]. *Sborník Prací Filosofické Fakulty Brněnské University. Řada Historická* 1958 7(5): 98-122. A description of the development of production of faience in Hranice during the second half of the 18th century, its organization, and the technical and production process. The production of faience was originally introduced by Anabaptists from Münster, but large-scale faience production did not begin until the second half of the 18th century. The First Dietrichstein factory in Hranice was established in 1783 but closed down in 1796/97 because of too much competition. F. Podjed

5:1550. Neamțu, AL. (Cluj). INOVATORI ROMÎNI ÎN TEHNICA MINIERA DIN TRANSILVANIA ÎN A DOUA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XVIII-LEA [Rumanian innovators in mining techniques in Transylvania in the second half of the 18th century]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1957 10(2): 97-126. Deals with two Rumanian miners from Transylvania, who, in the second half of the 18th century, submitted to the Austrian administrative authorities of the gold mines of Zlatna sketches of machines to facilitate work and increase production. One of them, Idu Crăciun, constructed a model of a pounding machine, and the other, Munteanu Urs, also constructed a pounding machine as well as a machine for washing the ore. The machines of Urs came to be widely used later on in that area, causing, however, a decrease in the number of workers employed and a fall in wages. Drawings of the machines and correspondence concerning these inventions are included. I. Popinceanu

5:1551. Sashegyi, Oszkár (Hungarian National Archives). II. JÓZSEF SAJTÓPOLITIKÁJA [The press policy of Joseph II]. *Századok* 1958 92(1-4): 88-118. Sums up briefly the situation of press liberty in the Habsburg Empire during the last decades (1750-1780) of the reign of Maria Theresia and then presents a detailed account of the more liberal press censorship under Joseph II (1780-1790), showing that the Catholic Church gradually lost its influence, with leadership being assumed by the bourgeois elements. Based partly on archival material. F. Wagner

5:1552. Wright, William E. (Univ. of Minnesota). THE ABOLITION OF ROBOTA ABOLITION IN BOHEMIA. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1958 18(3): 239-253. Explains the circumstances and nature of Joseph II's rescripts of 1783-84 calling for the abolition of robota in Bohemia. The author discusses in some detail the work and problems of the Robota Abolitions-Hofkommission headed by Karl Graf von Zinzendorf. So long as the result remained within the limits imposed by policy, Joseph II left the specific arrangements of abolition to the negotiations of lord and serf. His program in this field was much more ambitious than that of Maria Theresa and Anton von Raab. Based on materials in the Vienna Hofkammerarchiv, etc. C. F. Delzell

ITALY

also: 5:1501

5:1553. Felice, Renzo de. RICERCHE STORICHE SUL "JACOBINISMO" ITALIANO [Historical research on Italian Jacobinism]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(1): 9. Biographical study of an Italian Jacobin, Pasquale Pitrera of Sicily. Of bourgeois background, Matera was attracted to the ideals of the French Revolution and entered the French army in 1793. Subsequently he took part in the establishment of the Roman Republic, becoming the commander of the First Roman Legion, and also carried out various diplomatic and military missions in Milan and Naples. After the downfall of the Neapolitan Republic Matera was arrested by the Bourbons and condemned to death. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1554. Ghisalberti, Carlo. PER LA STORIA DEL MOVIMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO NEL REGNO MERIDIONALE [For the history of administrative justice in the Southern Kingdom]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(4): 679-732. Traces the relationship between administrative authority and judicial power in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies from the eve of the French Revolution to the Kingdom's absorption by Piedmont. The author devotes particular attention to the legislation of March 1817. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1555. Gilardi, Vittoria. FOSSANO E LA SUA REALE ACADEMIA [Fossano and its royal academy]. *Historica* 1956 5(6): 175-183, and 1957 10(2): 63-72. A short history of the Italian town of Fossano in Piedmont and an outline of the history of its royal academy, founded in 1774 by the Marchese Alessandro Valperga di Albarey, with an appraisal of the main personalities associated with it and their activity. The Academy has been inactive since 1830, but its library has been reopened to the public. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:1556. Rattu, Salvatore. L'ULTIMA RESISTENZA ALL'ANTICO BALUARDO DI CAGLIARI [The last resistance of the old bastion of Cagliari]. *Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio* 1958 24(3): 351-363. Outline of the history of Cagliari from its beginnings up to the great attack of the French navy in 1793. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:1557. Rydén, Stig. OTRO FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA EN NAPOLES, A FINES DEL SIGLO XVIII [Another Francisco de Miranda in Naples at the end of the 18th century]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela)* 1957 40(59): 359-361. An account of a Francisco de Miranda who lived in Naples at the time that the Venezuelan Miranda was occupied in France in the service of the revolution of the Spanish-American colonies. Like the Venezuelan, the Miranda in Naples had dealings with a Swedish gun factory; this fact, together with the homonymy, could well lead to confusion. Included are photographic copies of letters sent by the Miranda in Naples to the Swedish factory, requesting guns for the Neapolitan fleet. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1558. Saladino, Antonio (State Archives, Naples). ASPECTI DEL PROBLEMA PER LA RICERCA DELLE FONTI PER LA STORIA DELLA RIFORMA AMMINISTRATIVA IN NAPOLI DURANTE IL DECENNIO FRANCESE [Aspects of the problem of research on the sources of the history of administrative reform in Naples during the decade of French rule]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1958 18(2): 227-244. Discusses archival sources, chiefly in Italy and France, concerning documents of value in the writing of a history of the reign of Murat at Naples. S. E. Humphreys

POLAND

5:1559. Davis, Curtis Carroll, ed. AN AMERICAN COURTIER IN EUROPE. LEWIS LITTLEPAGE'S "PRIVATE POLITICAL MEMOIR" (HAMBURG, 1795). *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1957 101(3): 255-269. French text and annotated translation of a memoir by the Virginian Lewis Littlepage (1762-1802) in which he recounts the nature of his dealings with King Stanisław Poniatowski, last king of Poland (1764-1795). Littlepage's reasons for writing the memoir (explained in the editor's introduction) were to explain and defend his relations with Russia while serving as chamberlain to the king from 1787 to the end of the Kosciuszko rebellion in 1794. N. Kurland

5:1560. Górski, Janusz. KILKA UWAG NAD AKTUALNYM STANEM HISTORII POLSKIEJ MYŚLI EKONOMICZNEJ EPOKI FEUDALIZMU [On the present state of historical research on Polish economic thought during the period of feudalism]. *Ekonomista* 1958 (6): 1599-1630. A review of the historiography of Polish economic thought during the feudal period (the period up to the end of the 18th century). The author discusses the problems of periodization, physiocracy, mercantilism and Polish protectionism of the 18th century. He makes extensive references to published works, which are divided into those by capitalist economists and those by Marxists. The former contributed much factual information but no correct interpretation. The part played in recent research by Professor Lipiński is stressed. J. Lewartowski

5:1561. Lewitter, L. R. THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND. *History Today* 1958 8(12): 813-820, and 1959 9(1): 30-39. An attempt to outline the factors behind the partitions of Poland in 1772-1795, and to relate those factors to the history of Poland down to the present. The feudal system and weak central government are cited as the main causes of Poland's weakness. In the second part the author examines the partitions of 1792 and 1795, with particular emphasis upon internal conditions in Poland, and the attempts of that troubled nation to set its house in order. He also deals with the relations of Poland with the European powers, particularly Russia, Prussia and Austria, and the revolt of 1794, led by Tadeusz Kościuszko. Poland was on the verge of success in solving its internal problems when it was finally wiped off the map by international forces over which it had no control. E. D. Johnson

5:1562. Sierpiński, Witold. KILKA UWAG NA TEMAT POLSKIEJ MYŚLI MERCHANTYSTYCZNEJ XVIII WIEKU [A few remarks on the 18th-century Polish mercantilists]. *Ekonomista* 1958 (6): 1652-1678. Although Polish mercantilism has been the subject of some research, several sources have not yet been analyzed; among these, two periodicals, *Monitor* (1765-1784) and *Pamiętnik Historyczno-Polityczny* [Historical and Political Review] (1782-1792), which reveal the changes undergone by mercantilist thought in Poland during the period reviewed. The whole mercantilist trend was influenced by, and dependent on, Polish political conditions. It was progressive, since it aimed at abolishing the landowning monopoly of the magnates and at the introduction of a capitalist economy into Poland. Posing the question whether it is possible to speak of mercantilism in a country still partly feudal, where the growth of agricultural estates had checked the development of merchandise markets, the author states that if mercantile theories were propounded during the period, mercantilism existed, despite the fact that the latter is an ideology of the bourgeoisie, a group which at the time did not possess sufficient strength to ensure the acceptance of the system throughout the Polish economy. J. Lewartowski

5:1563. Sokołowska, Alina. BAZYLI WALICKI I ZAŁOŻENIE WALICOWA W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XVIII WIEKU [Bazyli Walicki and the foundation of Waliców in the second half of the 18th century]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1958 49(4): 761-772. Detailed analysis and description of the settlement of a new suburb of Warsaw, named Waliców, after its founder, Bazyli Walicki. Based mainly on archival material. A. F. Dygnas

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 5:1499 1559, 1672, 1855

5:1564. Burgess, Malcolm (London School of Slavonic and East European Studies). RUSSIAN PUBLIC THEATRE AUDIENCES OF THE 18TH AND EARLY 19TH CENTURIES. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1958 37(88): 160-183. Discusses types of Russian theater audiences, from the modest beginnings of the theater in Russia under Peter the Great, when all forms of theatrical entertainment were interdicted by the Moscow Patriarch and regarded as godless "amusement from abroad," to the theater's attainment of respectability at the beginning of the 19th century. Based on published sources in Russian and Western languages. V. S. Mamatey

5:1565. Ruuth, Martti. MATTHIAS GOTTLUNDIN MUISTOONMERKINNÄT SUOMEN SODAN ALKUVAIHEISTA 1808 [Matthias Gottlund's notes from the beginning of the Russo-Finnish War, 1808]. *Historiallinen Arkisto* 1958 56: 5-15. Reproduces and comments on the manuscript notes made by Pastor Matthias Gottlund (1765-1821) of Juva Parish in eastern Finland during March, April and May 1808, together with a letter from Gottlund to the Russian colonel Stackelberg in August 1808 concerning the duties of the clergy under Russian occupation. The notes describe the impact of Russian propaganda and of the surrender of Svartholm and Sveaborg fortresses on opinion in Juva, and record Russian troop movements in Savo Province of Finland. Roberta G. Selleck

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 5:1346, 1565

5:1566. Bien, Horst (Greifswald). ZUM BEGRIFF DER DÄNISCH-NORWEGISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTSLITERATUR [On the concept of a common Danish-Norwegian literature]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(1): 147-171. Disputes the theory that a Norwegian literature came into being only after the separation from Denmark in 1814. A Norwegian bourgeois national literature arose much earlier with the movement for Norwegian national emancipation. The decisive task of this literature was the preparation of the ideological basis for an independent bourgeois nation. G. Iggers

5:1567. Petrini, H. (Director, Landsarkivarie, Härnösand). ARKIVALIER I HÄRNÖSANDS LANDSARKIV AV INTRESSE FÖR FINSK FORSKNING [Archival material in the Härnösand Regional Archives of interest for Finnish research]. *Historiallinen Arkisto* 1958 56: 16-31. Refers to administrative, judicial and ecclesiastical records of Norrbotten, Finnish Lapland and Ostrobothnia from the 17th and 18th centuries. Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

See also: 5:1494, 1592, 1878

5:1568. Baso Andreu, Antonio. MEMORIA DEL CONDE DE ARANDA A CARLOS III SOBRE LA INDEPENDENCIA DE AMERICA [Memorandum from the Conde de Aranda to Charles III on the independence of America]. *Argensola* 1957 8(31): 233-244. Comments on the report presented by Aranda to Charles III after the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The recognition of the independence of the British colonies raised the problem of the future of the Spanish colonies, and Aranda suggested, as the only way of retarding a process which his great political perspicacity made him regard as inevitable, that Spain should give up its possessions in the two Americas, retaining only Cuba and Puerto Rico in the north and "what-ever else is convenient" in the south, for use as ports for Spanish trade. He suggested the enthronement of princes from the Spanish royal family in the remaining possessions. The report was ignored by the king. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1569. Capel Margarito, Manuel. PAPELES Y DOCUMENTOS DE PABLO ANTONIO JOSE DE OLAVIDE Y JAUREGUI [Papers and documents concerning Pablo Antonio José de Olavide y Jáuregui]. *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Giennenses* 1957 4(11): 11 p. Note on the Bartolomé Soriano papers (preserved in the Archivo Municipal de La Carolina) relating to Pablo de Olavide, a Spanish encyclopedist. In addition to genealogical documents and royal decrees (the text

of which is presented) the papers include two unpublished autograph manuscripts: "El testamento del Filósofo" and "Cartas filosóficas." J. V. V. (IHE 24820)

5:1570. Druene, B. LES DEBUTS DE LA CAMPAGNE DE 1793 AUX PYRENEES CENTRALES ET LE COMBAT DE LA CAZE DE BROUSSETTE [The beginning of the campaign of 1793 in the central Pyrenees and the battle of the Caze de Broussette]. *Pyreneos* 1956[1958] 12(39-42): 191-249. Relates the victory of the prince of Castel Franco (General Pablo de Sangro y de Merode) over the French in Broussette on 1 July 1793 to the bad defensive situation in the French central Pyrenees in 1792 and 1793. This battle had no influence on the development of the war. Based partly on archival material. R. O. (IHE 26190)

5:1571. Fernández Avello, Manuel. NOTAS PARA UNA HISTORIA DEL PERIODISMO OVETENSE [Notes for a history of journalism in Oviedo]. *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos* 1957 11(32): 420-432, and 1958 12(33): 124-131. Notes on some 19th-century periodical publications in Oviedo, discussing their position and contributors. Among others, the author refers to *El Observador de Asturias* (1813) and *El Conciliador de la Nación y el Rey* (1820). R. O. (IHE 26166)

5:1572. Gárate, J[usto]. ASPECTO ETNOGRAFICO DE PRETERITAS DESCRIPCIONES DE VIAJES POR ALEMANES EN ESPAÑA. SPANISHES VOLKSTUM NACH ÄLTEREN DEUTSCHEN REISEBESCHREIBUNGEN [The ethnographic aspect of old descriptions of travels in Spain by Germans. "Spanish Nationality According to Older German Travel Accounts"]. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de los Amigos del País* 1958 14(1): 69-74. A list of references to the Basque country made by German travelers (from 1760 to 1860), based on Carl Heinz Vogeler's *Spanisches Volkstum nach älteren Deutschen Reisebeschreibungen* (Hamburg, 1941). A photographic copy of the index of the travel narrations used as sources for Vogeler's work is included. R. O. (IHE 25892)

5:1573. Gil Farrés, Octavio. EL PARTICULARISMO CATALAN DURANTE LA FRANCESADA Y LA EXPRESION "CINCO PESETAS" EN EL NUMERARIO ESPAÑOL [Catalan particularism during the French invasion and the expression "five pesetas" in Spanish coin]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* 1957 63(1): 337-349. Examines the change from use of the real de á ocho to that of the peseta and the evolution of the system of monetary computation from Felipe V to the middle of the 19th century. The author emphasizes the role of Catalonia in this evolution, particularly in times of crisis (the French invasion, the three-year constitutional period and the first Carlist War). J. Ll. (IHE 26188)

5:1574. Llufs y Navas-Brusi, Jaime. LA ADMINISTRACION DE LA MONEDA ESPAÑOLA DURANTE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The administration of Spanish coinage during the war of independence]. *Numisma* 1957 7(24): 67-84. Examines the situation of the regular and emergency mints during the war of independence, the political, military and monetary authorities concerned with coining, and the special characteristics of coining in Gerona. J. Ró. (IHE 26186)

5:1575. Llufs y Navas-Brusi, Jaime. LAS CARACTERISTICAS DE LA MONEDA DE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The characteristics of money in the war of independence]. *Numisma* 1957 7(26): 39-60. Examines the legal and the real coin circulation during and after the war, the relation between the political situation and the symbols used on coins, the effort and economic exhaustion that the war represented for Spain, and the effects of the war on the Spanish monetary system. J. Ró. (IHE 26187)

5:1576. Marquez Abanto, Felipe. PREOCUPACIONES Y GASTOS OCASIONADOS AL GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL. CON MOTIVO DE LA SUBLEVACION DE JOSEPH DE TUPAC AMARU. GESTIONES A FAVOR DE LA CORONA, POR EL VISITADOR DON JOSE ANTONIO DE ARECHE [Trouble and expense caused to the Spanish government by the rising of Joseph de Tupac Amaru. Efforts for the Crown by the visitor Don José Antonio de Areche]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú (Peru)* 1957 21(2): 473-496. Following a short commentary, publishes three documents of the year 1780 from the Archivo Nacional del Perú which contain data on the expenses to the Spanish Crown resulting from Tupac Amaru's uprising. R. C. (IHE 26660)

- 5:1577. Martínez Pérez, Felipe, and José Aznar López. DOCTOR CAPDEVILA RECHAZA EL PROTOMEDICATO GUATEMALA [Doctor Capdevila declines the post of royal physician in Guatemala]. *Medicamenta* 1958 16(322): 270-272. Information about the dispute, brought before the Crown in 1806, between the Real Academia de Medicina Práctica in Barcelona and Dr. Juan Cabrera y Capdevila concerning the latter's nomination as royal physician in Guatemala. Based on unpublished documents from the Archivo de Indias, Sevilla.
E. Rz. (IHE 24778)
- 5:1578. Melón, Amando. HUMBOLDT EN EL CONOCER ESPAÑA PENINSULAR Y CANARIA [Humboldt and the knowledge of peninsular Spain and the Canaries]. *Estudios Geográficos* 1957 18(67/68): 239-259. Gives information on Humboldt prior to his trip to America, outlines the observations made in Spain and gives data on the help and permission he gained for his trip to America. The author presents a detailed note on the observations Humboldt made in the Canaries during the few days he spent there on his way to the New World.
S. Ll. (IHE 26189)
- 5:1579. Monbeig, Pierre. LA REVOLUCION ECONOMICA DE MALLORCA Y MENORCA EN EL SIGLO XVIII [The economic revolution in Majorca and Minorca during the 18th century]. *Estudios Geográficos* 1957 18(69): 499-509. Spanish translation of an article published in the *Bolletín de la Societat Arqueològica Luliana* (Palma, 1932). The author describes the economy of these islands in the 18th century. The transition to an arboricultural economy, with a decline in agricultural industry, was made chiefly in the 19th century. Based partly on material from the archives of the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País, the Consulado del Mar and the Junta de Comercio.
S. Ll. (IHE 26117)
- 5:1580. Mota Arévalo, Horacio. REAL CEDULA DE M. D. CARLOS III Y SRS. DEL CONSEJO -- AÑO 1788 -- SOBRE USO Y CONSERVACION DE ESPECIFICOS QUE SE EMPLEAN EN UTILES A LA SALUD [The royal seal of H. Carlos III and the gentlemen of the Consejo (1788) on the use and preservation of those patent medicines invented for the betterment of health]. *Medicamenta* 1958 16(320): 176. Presents a document, from the Archive of Montemolín (Badajoz), which was printed in Badajoz.
E. Rz. (IHE 26124)
- 5:1581. Muñoz Pérez, José. PAPEL DE LA GEOGRAFIA EN EL PROGRAMA DEL REAJUSTE ECONOMICO DEL SIGLO XVIII ESPAÑOL [The role of geography in the program of 18th century Spain's economic readjustment]. *Estudios Geográficos* 1957 18(67/68): 423-427. Discusses the recognition by Spanish politicians of the need for knowledge of the geography of the Spanish empire, which then served as a basis for more realistic concrete plans for future economic development. Documented.
S. Ll. (IHE 26116)
- 5:1582. Ortega Costa, Antonio de P. PEREZ Y LOPEZ LOS ESCRITORES LABORALISTAS [Pérez y López and the labor writers]. *Boletín del Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Económicas y Comerciales* 1958 5(17): 1-4. Analysis of the campaign in defense of the dignity of manual work as expressed in the works of the lawyer Antonio Pérez López (1736-1792), Pedro Beringoaga and José Guevara Sconcelos. The consequence of this campaign, together with the activity of the economic societies, was the support of the Cade de Campomanes and a royal patent of 1783 punishing those who abandoned their work.
C. B. (IHE 26120)
- 5:1583. Rodríguez de Almeida, Fernando. LOS CADETES Y SOLDADOS DISTINGUIDOS DEL EJERCITO COMO ORDEN DE NOBLEZA [Cadets and soldiers distinguished in the army as a mark of their noble rank]. *Hidalguía* 1957 5(20): 1-40. Presents a copy of royal decrees of Carlos III from the year 1768 relating to cadets, as well as a list of, and names of, gentlemen cadets who graduated from the Colegio de Armería in Segovia in various years between 1765 and 1799.
J. N. (IHE 24803)
- 5:1584. Sánchez Granjel, Luis. EL PENSAMIENTO MEDICO DEL PADRE ANTONIO JOSE RODRIGUEZ [The medical thought of Padre Antonio José Rodríguez]. *Publicaciones del Seminario de Historia de la Medicina de la Universidad de Salamanca. Serie A: Estudios* 1957 1(4): 223-302. Identifies the cultural background of Padre Antonio José Rodríguez (1703-1777), gives a biographical sketch of him and a list of his works, discusses his posthumous reputation and examines his medical thought: his ideological position, his anthropological, and medical views, his writings on various questions relating to medical ethics, and his attacks against a number of superstitious beliefs. The appendix contains an inventory of his works and a bibliography.
J. Ms. (IHE 26136)
- 5:1585. Solís, Ramón. LAS SOCIEDADES SECRETAS Y LAS CORTES DE CADIZ [The Secret Societies and the Cortes of Cádiz]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* 1957 60(93): 111-112. Attempts to show that the Cádiz Masonic lodges of the 18th century were devoted to fellowship and commercial assistance, that Masons were rare and of little importance, having almost nothing to do with the constitution of 1812, and that the process of union between Spanish liberalism and Freemasonry began with the return of the liberals in 1820. Based on minutes of the Cortes of Cádiz, the contemporary press and secondary works.
R. O. (IHE 26198)
- 5:1586. Torrent, Juan. EL "DIARIO DE MANRESA" Bages 1958 6(62): 3-4. Notes on the *Diario de Manresa*, a patriotic newspaper which appeared during the war of independence (1808), on other Catalán newspapers of the same era, and on those published somewhat later in Manresa.
M. R. (IHE 26199)
- 5:1587. Voltes Bou, Pedro. LOS INCIDENTES MARITIMOS HISPANOBRTANICOS COMO ANTECEDENTES DE LA GUERRA DE INGLATERRA DE 1779-1783 [Anglo-Spanish naval incidents as antecedents of the war with England of 1779-1783]. *Revista General de Marina* 1957 152: 264-276. An account of naval incidents occurring between 1755 and 1779. The author suggests that the Anglo-Spanish conflict of 1779-1783 broke out against the wishes of both nations. Included are extracts of documents from the Archivo Historico Nacional, Archivo General de Simancas and Archivo General de Marina, Madrid.
N. C. (IHE 24796)
- 5:1588. Y[rizar], J[oaquín] de. CARTAS DE MR. DE FER [Letters of Monsieur de Fer]. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de Amigos del País* 1957 13(1): 79-81. Describes and comments on a collection of four letters (1783) of the French traveler François de Fer extolling the Basque countryside.
E. A. (IHE 24836)
- 5:1589. --. [A SPANISH ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY]. *Anales de Economía* 1953-56 13-15(49-60). Estapé, Fabián, LAS "REFLEXIONES SOBRE LA VARIACION DEL PRECIO DEL TRIGO" DE JUAN LOPEZ DE PEÑALVER. (UN ESTUDIO DE ECONOMIA MATEMATICA EN ESPAÑA A COMIENZOS DEL SIGLO XIX) [The "Reflections on the Variation in the Price of Wheat" by Juan López de Peñalver. (A study of mathematics of economics in Spain at the beginning of the 19th century)], pp. 173-205. A critical examination of *Reflexiones sobre la variacion del precio del trigo* (Madrid: Imprenta Sancha, 1812), evaluating López Peñalver's methodology and doctrines in the light of those current at the time, particularly those of the Frenchman Canard, of whom he was a follower. Estapé stresses the interest of this essay as a work of mathematics of economics without precedents in the Spain of the beginning of the 19th century. López de Peñalver, Juan, REFLEXIONES SOBRE LA VARIACION DEL PRECIO DEL TRIGO [Reflections on the variation in the price of wheat], pp. 207-252. A reprint of this work, which examines variations in the price of cereals by means of statistical data, chiefly from the 17th and 18th centuries, pertaining to production, income, prices, etc.
E. G. (IHE 25898 and 25899)

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence, dealing with both the years before and after 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.
See also: 5:1576, 1925

5:1590. Giraldo Jaramillo, Gabriel. LIBROS Y CULTURA EN LA COLONIA [Books and culture in the colony].

Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1957 44(507-509): 107-111. Citing direct and indirect evidence, shows that Spanish literary production was passed on to the Indies in spite of prohibitions. Based partly on published documents. B. T. (IHE 25109)

5:1591. Gutiérrez del Arroyo, Isabel. ALCALDIAS Y CORREGIMIENTOS EN EL MEXICO DE 1777 [Alcaldias and corregimientos in Mexico, 1777]. *Historia Mexicana* (Mexico) 1958 7(28): 532-535. Discusses an anonymous manuscript of the year 1777 which lists the gobiernos, corregimientos and alcaldias mayores existing at the time in the viceroyalties of New Spain and Peru and gives data on their geographical situation and economic resources, as well as the possible expenditures and revenues of the corregidor or alcalde mayor. The manuscript is preserved in the New York Public Library. R. C. (IHE 26671)

5:1592. Lanning, John Tate (Duke Univ.). THE ENLIGHTENMENT IN RELATION TO THE CHURCH. *Américas* 1958 14(4): 489-496. A general discussion of this subject covering Spain and Spanish America. The author finds the scientific and other concepts of the Enlightenment more widespread than commonly supposed, and stresses the role of the clergy in spreading them. However, a definite tendency toward secularism, which among government officials was often nothing but regalism, was also present. Based chiefly on the author's own specialized research. D. Bushnell
See also: 5:1193, 1285, 1383, 1443, 1594, 1595

5:1593. Levene, Ricardo. EL CONSTITUCIONALISMO DE MARIANO MORENO Y LA EMANCIPACION AMERICANA [Mariano Moreno's constitutionalism and American emancipation]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1958 3(11): 53-71. A study of Mariano Moreno's constitutional ideas as expressed in some of his writings, and of the impulse given the republican cause in America by the writings of Thomas Paine, selections of which appeared in Spanish America in 1811, in a translation by García de Sena, under the title La Independencia de la Costa Firme justificada por Thomas Paine treinta años ha. The author also shows Paine's influence on the Asamblea General Constituyente in Buenos Aires in 1813, and examines the historical significance of a document written by San Martín in 1816 requesting copies of the Paine work for distribution in Chile. He concludes that constitutionalism was born in America in 1776 with the North American revolution and in Argentina with the Spanish-American revolution (1810). Based on documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires. D. B. (IHE 26719)

5:1594. Lohmann Villena, Guillermo. THE CHURCH AND CULTURE IN SPANISH AMERICA. *Américas* 1958 14(4): 383-398. A general survey of the role of the Church in colonial Spanish America, emphasizing its contributions to education and culture. The author credits the Church with a "harmonious" adjustment to the Enlightenment and calls for a re-evaluation of historical concepts concerning that period in Spanish America. D. Bushnell
See also: 5:1193, 1285, 1383, 1443, 1592, 1595

5:1595. d'Olwer, L. Nicolau. COMMENTS ON THE EVANGELIZATION OF THE NEW WORLD. *Américas* 1958 14(4): 399-410. For an understanding of religious activities in colonial America, the division among mestizo, mulatto and white or creole cultural groups is more significant than the division into separate colonial empires. The author stresses the persistence of pagan Indian beliefs and their infiltration into Spanish creole culture and briefly notes the unfavorable impact of the independence struggle on the Spanish colonial church. D. Bushnell
See also: 5:1193, 1285, 1383, 1443, 1592, 1594

5:1596. Torre Revello, José. LIBROS PERMITIDOS Y PROHIBIDOS EN AMERICA [Books permitted and prohibited in America]. *Cuadernos de Información Bibliográfica* 1957 1(2): 37-53. A reprint of the appendix, containing documents of the period 1737-1815 from the Archivo de Indias, to the article "Prohibiciones y licencias para imprimir libros referentes a América. 1737-1807," published in 1932 in *Boletín de Investigaciones Históricas*, Buenos Aires B. T. (IHE 26681)

CENTRAL AMERICA

See also: 5:1659

5:1597. Jinesta, Ricardo. LA INQUISICION EN SUS PROYECCIONES SOBRE INSTITUCIONES ANTIGUAS DE COSTA RICA [The Inquisition in its projections upon old institutions of Costa Rica]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* (Costa Rica) 1958 22(7-12): 362-374. A summary covering the period from the introduction of the Inquisition in the early colonial era to its abolition on the eve of independence. In Costa Rica the Inquisition's agents were not very active; moreover, any really important cases were referred elsewhere for decision. D. Bushnell

5:1598. Unsigned. ACTAS DEL CAVILDO JUSTICIA DE REAL VILLA DE SAN MIGUEL DE TEGUCIGALPA [Acts of the Cavildo Justicia of the Royal City of San Miguel de Tegucigalpa]. *Revista de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Honduras* 1957 35(1-3): 33. Transcription of two Actas Capitulares of the year 1775 concerning the opening and closing of the tribunals in affairs of justice. C. Ba. (IHE 26673)

MEXICO

5:1599. Fernández del Castillo, F. EL TIFUS EN MEXICO ANTES DE ZINSSER [Typhus in Mexico before Zinsser]. *Gaceta Médica de Mexico* (Mexico) 1956 86(3): 181-187. An account of the history of typhus in Mexico from the first descriptions of Bernal Díaz up to the work of Hans Zinsser in 1928. The author presents a chronology of epidemics in the colonial era. Illustrated. J. Mz. (IHE 25104)

5:1600. Llabrés, Juan. ENTRADA DEL NAVIO "ALGECIRAS" EN EL SURGIDERO DE ANTON LISARDO (NUEVA ESPAÑA). UN EPISODIO NAVAL DE 1812 [Entry of the ship "Algeciras" into the port of Antón Lisardo (New Spain). A naval episode of 1812]. *Revista General de Marina* 1957 152: 175-183. Presents an extract from the memoirs (which are for the most part unpublished) of an unidentified officer of the Spanish fleet who sailed on a ship carrying an infantry regiment from Asturias to fight against the insurgents in Mexico. The author describes the arrival of the ship and the landing of the regiment, and also refers briefly to the activity of the troops and to the state of the country. N. C. (IHE 26754)

5:1601. Reyes, Alfonso. LA HISPANIZACION DE MEXICO [The Hispanizing of Mexico]. *Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana* 1957 (80): 1-5. Examines the decisive institutional factors in the process of the Hispanizing of Mexico: the State and the Church, and, secondarily, education and printing. B. T. (IHE 26432)

5:1602. Rodríguez Castellano, José María. LOS GOBERNADORES DEL ESTADO DE COLIMA [The governors of the state of Colima]. *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia* (Mexico) 1957 16(3): 281-306. A list, in chronological order, of the governors of Colima from 1522 to 1821. A. F. (IHE 25096)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 5:1939

5:1603. Amador y Cortés, Alejandro. LA INDEPENDENCIA DE MOMPOS [The independence of Mompós]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1958 45(525-527): 445-450. A contribution to a continuing polemic concerning the question of the first declaration of outright independence from Spain in colonial New Granada. The author holds that the alleged independence declaration of Mompós in August 1810 was directed against the Spanish Council of Regency, not against Spanish rule as such. Thus Cartagena's declaration of 1811 is still the earliest. D. Bushnell

5:1604. Belgrano, Mario. LITERATURA POLITICA ADQUIRIDA EN EL SIGLO XVIII POR VIAJEROS RIOPLATENSES [Political literature acquired in the 18th century by Río de la Plata travelers]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho* (Argentina) 1957 (8): 88-96. Presents

annotated transcription of ten documents, from a private archive, in order to show the interest awakened in the Río de la Plata area by 18th-century ideas. The documents concern the expenses, mainly for books, incurred by a relative of Manuel Bermeo during a visit made to France, Spain and England between 1791 and 1795. D. B. (IHE 26691)

5:1605. Bermeo, Fray Manuel. LAS MISIONES DE LA PROVINCIA DE CANELOS EN 1778 [The missions in the province of Canelos in 1778]. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1958 (30): 243. Transcription of a report made in 1778 by Fray Manuel Bermeo, superior of the missions in Canelos (Quito). R. C. (IHE 26675)

5:1606. Caillet-Bois, Ricardo R. EL REAL CONSULADO Y UNA TENTATIVA PARA CONTRATAR MAESTROS CURTIDORES EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, EN 1801 [The Royal Consulate (tribunal of commerce) and an attempt to engage leather tanners in the United States in 1801]. Boletín del Instituto de Historia Argentina "Doctor Emilio Ravignani" (Argentina) 1958 1(1-3): 265-268. Gives information concerning the production of the tanning industry in the Río de la Plata area. Based on material from the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires. R. C. (IHE 25194)

5:1607. Camps, Ignacio J. EL TENIENTE ARTIGUISTA MILICIAS BERNARDO TEXERA (1812) [(José Artigas' militia lieutenant Bernardo Texera (1812)]. Boletín Histórico (Uruguay) 1957 (73/74): 115-117. Presents an annotated copy of a document of the year 1812 in which the services rendered by Lieutenant Texera are stated in autobiographical form. The document is preserved in the Archivo General de la Nación, Montevideo. C. Ba. (IHE 26768)

5:1608. Camps, Ignacio J. LA SORPRESA DE PASO ALEGUAYCHU (13 DE FEBRERO DE 1814) [The Gualaychú ambush (13 February 1814)]. Historia (Argentina) 1957 3(10): 117-124. Refers to an episode in the struggle between centralists and federalists, which took place in the provinces of La Plata at the height of the campaign for independence. Based on documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires. R. C. (IHE 26731)

5:1609. Carrasco Domínguez, Selim. RELACIONES EN ESPAÑA DURANTE LA PATRIA VIEJA [Relations with Spain during the period of the Old Country]. Revista de Marina (Buenos Aires) 1958 74(602): 27-38. Deals with the first contacts maintained by the Chilean authorities, who were already acting independently, with representatives of Spanish sovereignty (1810-1814). D. B. (IHE 26749)

5:1610. Comadrán Ruiz, Jorge. ALGO MAS SOBRE LA PATRIA VIEJA DE MAYO [More about the May Week]. Historia (Argentina) 1957 3(10): 75-94. An analysis of the revolutionary events of 1810 in Buenos Aires made on the basis of eyewitness account published in the Gaceta de Caracas on 10 October 1810. This account presents facts which call for new interpretations, especially with regard to the behavior of Leroy Cisneros and the possible intention of the provisional government of Buenos Aires to seek independence. Based on documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires, and the Archivo Histórico y Administrativo, Mendoza. R. C. (IHE 26730)

5:1611. Cortés de Madariaga, José. DIARIO.-VIAJE DE DON JOSE CORTES DE MADARIAGA POR EL RIO NEGRO, META Y ORINOCO [Diary. Don José Cortés de Madariaga's journey along the Negro, Meta and Orinoco rivers]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1957 1(58): 256-281. Presents the diary and observations of Cortés de Madariaga recorded during his journey in 1811 from Santa Fe back to Caracas, along the rivers Negro, Meta and Orinoco, after having carried out his government's commission to agree to treaties of friendship, alliance and federative union between the provinces of the Venezuelan Confederation and the state of Cundinamarca. The diary throws light on the state of communications at the time. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1612. Deustua Pimentel, Carlos. LA EXPEDICION MINERALOGICA DEL BARON NORDENFLICHT AL PERU [Mineralogical expedition of Baron Nordenflicht to Peru]. Boletín del Museo de Historia Natural (Peru) 1957 38(366/367): 510-519. Describes the progress of the mission made between 1788 and

1810 by a number of Saxon mineralogists, headed by Nordenflicht, to assess the possibility of renewed prosperity of mining in Peru. The author refers to the attitude of the viceroyalty's authorities and of the Crown, as well as to difficulties that Nordenflicht had with the Inquisition. Based on unpublished and published documents from the Archivo de Indias.

E. Rz. (IHE 25193)

5:1613. Domingo Figuerola, Luis. CONTRIBUCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA CECA DE POTOSI [Contribution to the study of the Potosí mint]. Numisma 1957 7(24): 47-65. Examines the imprints and other characteristics of the coins made by the mint of Potosí (Bolivia), referring to the types of coin issued by various kings during the period of Spanish domination. J. Ll. (IHE 26490)

5:1614. Domínguez, Luis Arturo. SUBLEVACION DE NEGROS Y ZAMBOS EN LA SIERRA DE CORO EN 1795 [The uprising of the Negroes and Sambo in the Sierra de Coro in 1795]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1958 41(162): 132-144. Presents an annotated copy of two documents: 1) one referring to the tragic fate suffered by the friends of the Sambo José Leonardo Chirino, who is regarded as one of the precursors of Venezuelan independence, and 2) a list of those who took part in the insurrection in the Serranía Coriana (1795). Based on material from various Venezuelan archives. C. Ba. (IHE 28741)

5:1615. Estrada, Marcos. LA CONQUISTA INGLESA DE BUENOS AIRES [The English conquest of Buenos Aires]. Historia (Argentina) 1957 3(9): 88-101. Examines the English plans to conquer Buenos Aires, and the main political and military events of the two invasions (1806-1807). Based partly on unpublished documents in the possession of the author. D. B. (IHE 25192)

5:1616. García, F. Flavio. OTRAS ESPIGAS DEL PERIODO HISPANO-ORIENTAL [More gleanings from the Spanish-eastern period]. Boletín Histórico (Uruguay) 1957 (73/74): 19-97. A miscellany dealing with the following subjects: 1) "Rondeau in the Yrao Orchestra" (1804); 2) "The first mention of Artigas in a newspaper" (1806); 3) "Ruiz Huidobro and the Montevideo prisoners sent to Great Britain" (1807); 4) "The last counterrevolutionary diplomatic efforts of 1814, in Juan de Latre's account"; 5) "A manuscript diary of the period 1814-1815"; 6) "Anonymous petition from ladies of counterrevolutionary Montevideo" (1816), and 7) "Spanish troubles of Acuña de Figueroa" (1818-1819). Based on unpublished documents from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid. C. Ba. (IHE 26767)

See also: 5:401

5:1617. Gargaro, Alfredo. SAN MARTIN Y BELGRANO SE CONOCIERON EN TUCUMAN EL 27 DE ENERO DE 1814 [San Martín and Belgrano met in Tucumán on 27 January 1814]. Historia (Argentina) 1957 3(10): 112-116. On the basis of data drawn from the unpublished correspondence of Manuel Belgrano, in the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires, shows that the two leaders met in Tucumán on 27 January 1814. R. C. (IHE 26737)

5:1618. Grenon, Pedro, S.J. EL PRIMER DESPACHO DE HIELO QUE HUBO EN CORDOBA (1781) [The first ice depot in Córdoba. (1781)]. Historia (Argentina) 1958 3(11): 132. Note on the "snow" depot established in Córdoba, Argentina, by Manuel Rodríguez. Special reference is made to the taxes levied on businesses of this type. Based on documents from the Archivo Histórico de Córdoba. D. B. (IHE 26667)

5:1619. Grenon, Pedro, S.J. NUESTROS DIVORCIOS HISTORICOS [Our historic divorces]. Historia (Argentina) 1958 3(11): 5-19. Publishes ten divorce documents, preserved in the Archivo Arzobispal and Archivo Histórico de Córdoba, and summarizes eighteen other cases of divorce in Argentine territory in the period 1620-1820. D. B. (IHE 26507)

5:1620. Guerra Iñiguez, Daniel. TRES MOMENTOS DE LA REVOLUCION DE INDEPENDENCIA [Three moments in the revolution for independence]. Revista Nacional de Cultura (Venezuela) 1957 19(123): 92-100. Discusses three incidents in Caracas in which the spirit of emancipation was already evident: 1) the execution in 1799 of José María España,

ringleader of a plot discovered in La Guaira; 2) the arrival in 1808 of French commissioners to plead the cause of Joseph Bonaparte before the governor, Juan de Casas, and 3) the appointment of the new governor of Caracas, Vicente Emperán and the creation of the Junta under his presidency in 1808.

D. B. (IHE 25264)

5:1621. Hernández de Alba, Guillermo. "LO QUE DEBE LA LIBERTAD DE COLOMBIA AL GENERAL NARIÑO" ["What Colombian Liberty Owes to General Nariño"]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1958 45(522-524): 193-214.

A biographical essay covering the entire career of Antonio Nariño, from his first activities as "precursor" of Colombian independence to his political frustrations after independence was won. The title of the article is taken from an anti-Nariño diatribe of 1823 [See abstract: 5:1661], whose arguments are in general firmly rejected, though not point by point.

D. Bushnell

5:1622. Karger, Alfredo. LA NUMISMATICA ECUATORIANA [Ecuadorian numismatics]. *Numisma* 1957 7(25): 55-58. Concludes that there was almost no monetary development in Ecuador during the Spanish period. J. Ll. (IHE 26488)

5:1623. Larrea, Carlos Manuel. DOCUMENTOS HISTORICOS [Historical documents]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1957 37(90): 269-276.

Copy, preceded by a short introduction, of an index of letters and documents relating to the revolution of 10 August 1809 in Quito which were not sent to the Consejo de Indias at the time. The index, which is dated 1814, is preserved in the Manuscripts Section of the British Museum.

E. Rz. (IHE 25254)

5:1624. Levene, Ricardo. BELGRANO Y LA LIBERTAD ECONOMICA [Belgrano and economic freedom]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina) 1957[1958] 34(28): 196-209.

A lecture dealing with the work carried out by Manuel Belgrano (1770-1820) as an educator and especially as a propagator in Argentina of the new ideas on economic freedom.

D. B. (IHE 26736)

5:1625. Lewin, Boleslao. EL ACTO FINAL EN LA REBELION DE TUPAC AMARU [The last act in the rebellion of Tupac Amaru]. *Revista de Educación* (Argentina) 1957 2(12): 489-513.

Discusses the cruel treatment by Spanish officials not only of those guilty of revolution in 1780 but also of relatives of Tupac Amaru who had not taken part in the uprising. Based on published documents.

E. Rz. (IHE 25191)

5:1626. Lohmann Villena, Guillermo. DOCUMENTOS CIFRADOS RELATIVOS AL PERU EN LA EPOCA DEL VIRREINATO [Documents in code referring to Peru at the time of the viceroyalty]. *Revista Histórica* (Peru) 1955/56[1958] 22: 222-253.

After a short introduction presents documentary appendices to an earlier article, "Cifras y Claves indianas. Capítulos provisionales de un estudio sobre criptografía indiano," which appeared in *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* 1954 11: 285-380 [See abstract 3:2367]. Included are about twenty coded documents, preserved in the Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, from the period 1547-1820 containing data on the Viceroyalty of Peru.

R. C. (IHE 26566)

See also: 3:1377

5:1627. Mariluz Urquijo, José M. BLAS DE PEDROSA, NATURAL DE LA CORUÑA Y BAQUEANO DE LA PAMPA [Blas de Pedrosa, native of La Coruña and native guide of La Pampa]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1957 3(9): 64-70.

A note on the activities of Blas de Pedrosa, particularly as an interpreter and guide in the territory of Argentina (1786-1791). Based on documents from the Archivo General de Indias (Sevilla) and the Archivo General de la Nación (Buenos Aires).

D. B. (IHE 25221)

5:1628. Martínez, Miguel A. FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA, PRECURSOR DE LA INDEPENDENCIA DE HISPANO-AMERICA [Francisco de Miranda, precursor of the independence of Spanish America]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1956/57 10(12): 94-103.

A summary of the life of this Venezuelan patriot (1750-1816).

E. Rz. (IHE 26778)

5:1629. Massini Ezcurra, José María. UN INCIDENTE EN EL OCEANO ATLANTICO EN 1797 [An incident in the Atlantic Ocean in 1797]. *Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires*

(Argentina) 1957 2(3): 423-431. A documented account of the mutiny on board the English ship "Lady Shore," which was brought by the mutineers to Montevideo. The author discusses the eyewitness account of the mutiny by the Scotch adventurer J. G. Semple Lisle, which he considers to be of great value, also for its geographical details. Based partly on unpublished documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires.

C. Ba. (IHE 26664)

5:1630. Mitre, Jorge A. CONTRIBUCION A LA HISTORIA DE LA LIBERTAD DE PRENSA ARGENTINA [Contribution to the history of the freedom of the Argentine press]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina) 1957[1958] 34(28): 326-353.

A lecture on contributions to the history of the freedom of the press in Argentina, dealing mainly with the persons associated with the birth and development of the ideas and laws concerning the freedom of the press in Argentina from 1810 on, including Manuel Belgrano, Mariano Moreno, Gregorio Funes and Bernardino Rivadavia.

D. B. (IHE 26734)

5:1631. Molina, Raúl Alejandro, and Eduardo Irigoyen Duprat. ARTIGAS, PRIMER BLANDENGUE DE LA BANDA ORIENTAL [Artigas, the first lancer of the Banda Oriental]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1957 3(9): 75-87.

Deals with the smuggling activities of this Uruguayan leader in 1795 and 1796, as well as his activity from 1797 to 1799, after having received his pardon, in the corps of Blandengues founded in Montevideo for the pursuit of malefactors and the suppression of smuggling. Based on published and unpublished documents, from the Archivo de la Nación, Buenos Aires. Copies of three documents are included.

D. B. (IHE 25200)

5:1632. Molinari, José Luis. BUENOS AIRES Y SU ESCUELA MEDICA DEL SIGLO XVIII [Buenos Aires and its medical school in the 18th century]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina) 1957[1958] 34(28): 402-451.

A study of the professional doctors who practiced in Buenos Aires in the 18th century, the antecedents and circumstances of the establishment (1779-1802) of the Tribunal del Provomedicato for the teaching of medicine, referring also to various aspects of Argentine medical history, and to the teaching and practice of medicine in Spain from the 16th to the 18th century. Based on unpublished documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires, and the Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla.

D. B. (IHE 26688)

5:1633. Muñoz Pérez, José. LA PÉROUSE EN CHILE (DOS INFORMES INEDITOS DE MARZO DE 1786) [La Pérouse in Chile (two unpublished reports of March 1786)]. *Estudios Geográficos* 1957 18(66): 169-176.

Copy of two short reports by O'Higgins and Urezberoeta referring to the scientific expedition which was being conducted by the Comte de La Pérouse. The route of this exploratory expedition was still secret at the time.

S. Ll. (IHE 26657)

5:1634. Navarro, Nicolás Eugenio. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1955 38(149).

UN EPISODIO DIVERTIDO DE LA PRIMERA EDUCACION DE BOLIVAR [An amusing episode in Bolívar's early education], pp. 3-15. In connection with an episode from Bolívar's childhood (his flight from the house of his legal guardian, Don Carlos Palacios, and his taking refuge in the house of his sister, Dona María Antonia Bolívar), examines the influence that Bolívar's various instructors had on the formation of his character. The author alludes briefly to the general conditions of primary education in Caracas during Bolívar's childhood.

TRANSCRIPCION DEL EXPEDIENTE ORIGINAL DE LA REAL AUDIENCIA DE CARACAS, SOBRE DOMICILIO TUTELAR DEL MENOR DON SIMON DE BOLIVAR, ORIGINADO POR LA FUGA DE ESTE DE LA CASA DE SU TUTOR DON CARLOS PALACIOS Y SOJO EN EL MES DE JULIO DE 1795 [Copy of the original papers of the Real Audiencia in Caracas concerning the tutelary domicile of the minor Don Simón Bolívar, occasioned by the flight of the latter from the house of his guardian, Don Carlos Palacios y Sojo, in the month of July 1795], pp. 16-59. Publishes documents acquired by the Academia Nacional de la Historia in Venezuela relating to this episode.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:1635. Ots Capdequí, José María. LAS INSTITUCIONES POLITICAS DEL NUEVO REINO DE GRANADA EN LOS PRIMEROS AÑOS DEL SIGLO XIX [The political institutions of the New Realm of Granada in the first years of the 19th century]. *Revista*

de la Facultad de Derecho de México (Mexico) 1955 5(10): 161-189. An analysis of the political institutions of this period, discussing viceroys, governors, alcaldes mayores and corregidores, and bureaucratic rules. Based on documents from the Archivo Nacional de Colombia. J. Mz. (IHE 25203)

5:1636. Pi Sunyer, Carlos. CATALOGACION DE REPRODUCCIONES EN MICROFILM DE DOCUMENTOS DE ARCHIVOS LONDINENSES DE INTERES PARA VENEZUELA [Catalogue of reproductions on microfilm of documents in London archives that are of interest for Venezuela]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1957 40(159): 343-345. Information on the work undertaken by the Academia Nacional de la Historia of reproducing on microfilm and cataloguing those documents in the Public Record Office and the British Museum, in London, that are of interest for the history of Venezuela from 1810 to 1817. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1637. Pueyrredón, Carlos A. LAS INVASIONES BRITANICAS [The British invasions]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Argentina) 1957[1958] 34(28): 231-251. A lecture describing the principal events of the two English attacks on Buenos Aires (1806 and 1807). The patriotic defense of the city was an important antecedent of the independence movement. D. B. (IHE 26728)

5:1638. Ramón de San Pedro, J[osé] M[aría]. LA REAL COMPAÑIA GUIPUZCOANA DE NAVEGACION DE CARACAS [The Royal Guipuzcoan Navigation Company of Caracas]. Punta Europa 1957 (22): 95-105. Chapter of a book in preparation. The author concentrates on the accusations made against the Company that it bribed Spanish and colonial authorities, that its managers in Venezuela were venal, and that it practiced smuggling, which it was supposed to prevent. He also refers to the expulsion of the Jesuits from Venezuela in 1767. J. V. V. (IHE 25195)

5:1639. Ramos, Demetrio. LAS MISIONES DEL ORINOCO A LA LUZ DE PUGNAS TERRITORIALES (SIGLOS XVII Y XVIII) [The Orinoco missions in the light of territorial conflicts (17th and 18th centuries)]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos 1955 12: 1-37. Examines the territorial conflicts caused by the growing activities of Observants, Aragonese and Andalusian Franciscan missionaries and the Jesuits in the 17th and 18th centuries. Based on unpublished documents from the Archivo de Indias, Sevilla, and other Spanish archives. C. Ba. (IHE 26573)

5:1640. Restrepo Sáenz, José María. DON CUSTODIO GARCIA ROVIRA. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1958 45(519-521): 3-44. Sketches the career of García Rovira (1780-1816), a leader in the early stages of independence in New Granada (modern Colombia). After both conducting military operations and holding high political positions, -- including that of president of the United Provinces of New Granada, García Rovira was captured and executed during the Spanish reconquest of 1816. Based in large part on original sources. D. Bushnell

5:1641. Rodríguez Molas, Ricardo. ANTIGÜEDAD Y SIGNIFICADO HISTORICO DE LA PALABRA "GAUCHO" (1774-1805) [The antiquity and historical meaning of the word "gaucho" (1774-1805)]. Boletín del Instituto de Historia Argentina "Doctor Emilio Ravignani" (Argentina) 1956 1(1-3): 144-164. Part of a book in preparation on the gaucho and Río de la Plata society. The author gives some information on the appearance of the word "gaucho" in the middle of the 18th century and on its meaning during that century. Based on material from the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires. R. C. (IHE 25197)

5:1642. Romay, Francisco L. EL COMISARIO SAENZ, RIVADAVIA Y LA ORGANIZACION DE LA POLICIA URUGUAYA [The commissary Sáenz, Rivadavia and the organization of the police in Uruguay]. Boletín del Instituto de Historia Argentina "Doctor Emilio Ravignani" (Argentina) 1956 1(1-3): 212-231. Examines the organization of the police in the provinces of Río de la Plata from 1811 on. The author also refers to the administration of justice during the colonial era. R. C. (IHE 25099)

5:1643. R[omay], F[rancisco] L. PRIMEROS INTENTOS DE ESCRIBIR HISTORIA PROPIA [First attempts to write proper history]. Historia (Argentina) 1957 3(10): 172. Copy of an article that appeared in the Buenos Aires newspaper

Telégrafo Mercantil on 16 May 1801, in which the author offered various prizes to those presenting works or documents pertaining to the history of the Viceroyalty. R. C. (IHE 26447)

5:1644. Ruiz-Guiñazu, Enrique. LA FIGURA HISTORICA DE CORNELIO DE SAAVEDRA, COMMANDANTE DE LA LEGION DE PATRICIOS [The historical importance of Cornelio de Saavedra, commander of the Patrician Legion]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Argentina) 1956 33(27): 114-162. A lecture dealing chiefly with the activity of Saavedra (1760-1829) against the British invasion of La Plata. B. T. (IHE 25190)

5:1645. Tjarks, Germán O. E. LOS CORSARIOS DEL CONSULADO Y UNA BATALLA NAVAL CRIOLLA [The privateers of the Consulado and a Creole naval battle]. Historia (Argentina) 1958 3(11): 45-52. An account of a naval battle fought in 1810 against English and Portuguese ships blockading the basin of the Río de la Plata and against various vessels engaged in smuggling. This operation, which was organized and financed by the Consulado Tribunal of Buenos Aires because of the incompetence and passiveness of the local maritime authorities, was considered a Creole victory, since it was won without the intervention of the Spanish Royal Armada. Based on documents, some of which are extracted, from the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires. D. B. (IHE 26729)

5:1646. Unsigned. ACTA EN LA QUE SE VE AL OBISPO DE QUITO, JOSE CUERO Y CAICEDO PRESIDIENDO LA SESION DE LA SALA CAPITULAR EL 10 DE AGOSTO DE 1809 Y PRESENCIANDO EL JURAMENTO DE LOS PATRIOTAS EN LA CATEDRAL METROPOLITANA [Record of the bishop of Quito, José Cuero y Caicedo, presiding at the meeting in the Capitulary Hall on 10 August 1809 and witnessing the patriot's oath in the archiepiscopal cathedral]. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1957 (29): 104-111. Presents a copy made on 10 September 1809 of a document dated 16 August 1809. R. C. (IHE 25255)

5:1647. Unsigned. BIBLIOTECA DE LA CONDESA VIUDA DE TORRE VELARDE [The library of the widowed Condesa de Torre Velarde]. Bolívar (Colombia) 1957/58 (49): 127-134. Presents an inventory prepared in 1801 of this library, which comprises 310 religious, legal, historical and philosophical works. The location of the library is not indicated. R. C. (IHE 25381)

5:1648. Unsigned. CATALOGO DE DOCUMENTOS SOBRE HISTORIA DE S. PAULO EXISTENTES NO ARQUIVO HISTORICO ULTRAMARINO DE LISBOA [Catalogue of documents on the history of São Paulo in the Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino in Lisbon]. Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro (Brazil) 1956 1: 3-461; 2: 434 pp.; 3: 362 pp.; 1957 6: 431 pp., and 7: 439 pp. [all special volumes]. A catalogue of more than two thousand documents of the years 1618-1781 relating to the history of São Paulo. R. C. (IHE 18826, 20105, 23674, 25137, 26654)

5:1649. Unsigned. DE LOS PROCESOS CONTRA LOS PATRIOTAS DEL 10 DE AGOSTO DE 1809. ACTA DE ADHESION A LOS REALISTAS SUSCRITA POR EL OBISPO CUERO Y CAICEDO Y EL CLERO [Concerning the legal proceedings against the patriots of 10 August 1809. Record of adhesion to the royalists by Bishop Cuero y Caicedo and the clergy]. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1957 (29): 99-103. Translation of a document prepared in Quito in August 1809. See also: 4:312 R. C. (IHE 25256)

5:1650. Unsigned. EL PUBLICISTA DE VENEZUELA, NO. 10. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1957 40(160): 439-450. Presents, from a copy of the Venezuelan weekly El publicista de Venezuela, a transcription of the debate held at the Congress of Caracas on 2 July 1811 concerning the Congress' transfer to a town where it could find peace and quiet. The decision was made to remain in the capital. See also: 2:2407, 3:2566, 4:313 A. F. (IHE 26771)

5:1651. Unsigned. GOBERNACION Y CAPITANIA GENERAL [Government and captaincy general]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela) 1957 44(177): 432-449. Presents an index of folios 98-290 of volume 42 of documents of the Archivo General de la Nación, covering the period July-September 1789. These folios comprise reports from the lieutenantcies of justice to the government and circulars from

the government to the lieutenantancies on various matters.

R. Valdés del Toro

See also: 2:1138, 2408, 3:2568, 4:2681, 5:427

5:1652. Unsigned. INDICE O CATALOGO DEL ARCHIVO NACIONAL DEL PERU [Index or catalogue of the National Archive of Peru]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* (Peru) 1957 21(1): 237-252, and (2): 497-503.

Presents sections of this catalogue relating to documents on: 1) Indian law and encomiendas (1776-1819), and 2) encomiendas, tributes and Indian villages (1818-1845).

See also: 5:237

R. C. (IHE 26653)

5:1653. Unsigned. LA BIBLIOTECA DE D. JUAN JOSE D'ELHUYAR [The library of Don Juan José Delhuyar]. *Bolívar* (Colombia) 1957 (47): 321-326. A copy of the inventory of the library of a scientist who lived in New Granada in the 18th century. The inventory, which was prepared in Santa Fe de Bogotá in 1796, refers almost exclusively to scientific works.

E. Rz. (IHE 25208)

5:1654. Unsigned. LOS ABOGADOS DE LA COLONIA [Colonial lawyers]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1957 44(177): 559-574. Presents applications and allied documents pertaining to the bar examination from the years 1794 and 1795.

R. Valdés del Toro

See also: 2:1140, 3:2570, 4:2685, 5:429

5:1655. Unsigned. LOS ESCRIBANOS Y DEMAS DEPOSITARIOS DE LA FE PUBLICA SE AGRUPAN PARA FORMAR UN CUERPO MILITAR [The notaries and other public officials join together to form a military corps]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1957 44(176): 261-269.

Since before the outbreak of the revolution of Manuel Gual and José María España, the governor and captain general, Don Pedro Carbonell took measures to ensure the peace of the provinces. One of these was the formation of a military company composed of all the notaries, attorneys and appraisers and their clerks, which was approved by the Audiencia on 12 April 1797. The documents concerning this matter, which are here reproduced, are preserved in the Archivo General de la Nación.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:1656. Unsigned. NECROLOGIA PUBLICADA EN "EL COLOMBIANO" DE CARACAS. EL 1 DE FEBRERO DE 1826. LA MUERTE DE DON JOSE CORTES DE MADARIAGA [Obituary published in *El Colombiano* of Caracas on 1 February 1826. The death of Don José Cortés de Madariaga]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1957 40(158): 282-284.

Reprint of the short biographical notes on Cortés de Madariaga that appeared in the periodical *El Colombiano* on 1 February 1826, on the occasion of his death.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:1657. Unsigned. SOBRE PAGO DE HONORARIOS A LOS QUE INTERVINIERON EN EL PROCESO DE LA ABORTADA REVOLUCION DE GUAL Y ESPAÑA [On the payment of fees to those who took part in the legal proceedings relating to the abortive revolution of Gual and España]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1958 45(179): 220-228. A copy of documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Caracas, referring to the conspiracy of Manuel Gual and José María España, discovered in Venezuela in 1797.

D. B. (IHE 26663)

5:1658. Valcárcel, Daniel. LA EDUCACION EN EL PERU AUTOCTONO Y VIRREINAL [Education in aboriginal and viceregal Peru]. *Estudios Americanos* 1956 12(62): 305-326.

A summary of the development of education in Peru from the pre-Inca age to the dawn of independence. Within the pre-Spanish period the author distinguishes an initial, or archaic, period and the Inca period proper. For the Spanish era he distinguishes an initial period extending to the rule of Viceroy Toledo, a period of organization, from Toledo to the expulsion of the Jesuits, and one of reforms, continuing up to independence. He examines the development of elementary, intermediate and higher education, referring to the most representative figures. Based on published documents.

E. Rz. (IHE 26516)

5:1659. Vargas Ugarte, Rubén, S.J. INFORME DEL TRIBUNAL DEL CONSULADO DE LIMA, 1790 [Report of the Tribunal of the Consulado de Lima, 1790]. *Revista Histórica* (Peru) 1955/56[1958] 22: 266-310. Following an introduction, presents an unpublished report (from volume 11 of the Vargas Manuscript Collection) containing numerous data on various

questions relating to Peruvian trade, and reflecting the crisis of this trade resulting from the creation of the viceroyalty in Buenos Aires and the suppression of the system of convoyed fleets (Galeones). Also included are statistical tables on Peruvian trade with the Viceroyalty of New Granada, Chile, Panama and the ports of Guatemala.

R. C. (IHE 26665)

5:1660. Vázquez Machicado, Humberto. UN PASQUINISMO SEDICIOSO Y LOS PRODRAMOS DE LA EMANCIPACION EN EL ALTO PERU [Seditious lampoons and the warning symptoms of emancipation in Upper Peru]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1957 3(9): 102-133. Examines and interprets various published and unpublished lampoons of the period 1780-1811.

The author shows the decisive influence of these lampoons in the formation of Peruvian ideas of independence. Their tendentious satire contributed to the lowering of Spanish prestige.

D. B. (IHE 25260)

5:1661. [Veraz, Justo]. CARTA DE JUSTO VERAZ SOBRE LO QUE DEBE LA LIBERTAD DE COLOMBIA AL SEÑOR GENERAL DE DIVISION ANTONIO NARIÑO [Letter of Justo Veraz on what the liberty of Colombia owes to General of Division Antonio Nariño]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1958 45(519-521): 133-149. Presents a political tract of the year 1823, purportedly unpublished, relating stock charges against Antonio Nariño, "a precursor" of Colombian independence, concerning his activities under Spanish rule and as leader of the early patriot regime established after 1810.

Nariño is accused of mishandling funds, dictatorial conduct, and military incompetence, culminating in his own capture by the Spaniards in 1814.

D. Bushnell

See also: 5:1621

5:1662. Vicuña Machena, Benjamín. EL TRIBUNO DE CARACAS, DON JOSE CORTES DE MADARIAGA [The tribune of Caracas, Don José Cortés de Madariaga]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1957 40(158): 131-255. Presents a biographical essay on the Chilean José Cortés de Madariaga (1766-1826), originally published in 1881 in a limited abridged edition.

Following a stay in Europe, where he came into contact with a group of Latin Americans inspired by ideas of independence, and especially with Miranda, Madariaga went to Caracas, where he took an active part in political movements prior to 1810. The popular revolution of 19 April 1810 consolidated his power and political influence in Caracas. Madariaga represented the federalist revolutionary trend, a fact which together with his attachment to Miranda, resulted in his disagreements with Bolívar. Together with Mariño he organized the Congress of Cariaco without the knowledge of Bolívar, who considered this attempt to found the state of Venezuela an act of treachery, and outlawed Madariaga and ordered his arrest. Cortés de Madariaga finally took part in the Colombian campaigns, but after the battle of Carabobo, because of disagreement with other independence leaders, particularly Bolívar, he retired to the forests of New Granada, where he lived in abject poverty from 1821 to 1826.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:1663. Zérega-Fombona, Alberto (Univ. of Paris). ALGO MUY NUEVO SOBRE BOLIVAR [Something very new about Bolívar]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1958 45(529/530): 679-720. Refers to the recent rediscovery of a tradition that Simón Bolívar attended school at Sorez in southern France for a short period, apparently in 1802.

There is no positive documentary evidence, but there are strong indications that the tradition is correct: it would fit well with the fragmentary data otherwise available on that period of Bolívar's life, concerning which the author offers some further hypotheses.

D. Bushnell

WEST INDIES

5:1664. Le Riverend, Julio. LA IMPRENTA Y LAS PRIMERAS GACETAS. EN TORNO A LA CULTURA CUBANA DURANTE EL SIGLO XVIII [Printing and the first newspapers. Concerning Cuban culture during the 18th century]. *Boletín de la Asociación Cubana de Bibliotecarios* (Cuba) 1957 9(4): 117-131. Although cultural life in Cuba acquired a new, modern rhythm in 1790, the period prior to 1790 cannot be regarded as a vacuum. During this earlier period there existed a number of the important elements of cultural activity, which are enumerated by the author. Based on published documents.

E. Rz. (IHE 25207)

5:1665. McIntosh, Malcolm E. (Alfred Univ.), and Bernerd C. Weber (Univ. of Alabama). UNE CORRESPOND-

ANCE FAMILIALE AU TEMPS DES TROUBLES DE SAINT-DOMINGUE (1791-1796). LETTRES DU MARQUIS ET DE LA MARQUISE DE ROUVRAY A LEUR FILLE [Family correspondence in the period of the troubles in Santo Domingo (1791-1796). Letters of Marquis and Marquise de Rouvray to their daughter]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1958 45(2/3): 119-279.

Presents family correspondence of Laurent-François Le Noir, Marquis de Rouvray, and his wife, Rose-Angélique d'Allesso d'Eragny, with their daughter, Lenoir de Rouvray, Comtesse de Lostanges. The letters, which are now preserved in the library of the University of Alabama, give an uncensored colonial view of the slave insurrections in Santo Domingo growing out of the decree of 15 May 1791, which gave citizenship to colored people born of free parents. These letters cover the years 1791-1796. K. Eubank

5:1666. Ortiz, Fernando. ORIGEN GEOGRAFICO DE LOS AFRO-CUBANOS [Geographic origin of the Afro-Cubans]. *Revista Bimestre Cubana* (Cuba) 1957 72(1): 226-247. Reprint of a work originally published under the title *Los negros esclavos* (Havana, 1917). The author presents an alphabetical list of the ethnographical appellatives used by the Afro-Cubans (principally from the 16th to the 18th century), many of which serve to establish their place of origin. Based on published documents. D. B. (JHE 26502)

Pacific Area

5:1667. Faivre Jean-Paul. VOYAGE DU CONTRE-AMIRAL HAMELIN AUX TERRES AUSTRALES (1800-1803) [The voyage of Rear Admiral Hamelin to Australian shores (1800-1803)]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1958 45(1): 5-28.

An extract from a thesis on the career of Emmanuel Hamelin, narrating Hamelin's voyage to explore Australia, October 1800-June 1803. The scientific results of the expedition exceeded the geographical discoveries. Based mainly on Hamelin's journals, which are now in the French naval archives.

K. Eubank

5:1668. Mulvaney, D. J. (Univ. of Melbourne). THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES 1606-1859: OPINION AND FIELDWORK. PART I: 1606-1859. *Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand* 1958 8(30): 131-151.

European opinion of Australia's aborigines in the period 1606-1859 was first represented by Dutch explorers, who considered the aborigines cruel, bloodthirsty and savage, and were themselves interested largely in commerce. By the 18th century, Cook's voyages and Rousseau's "noble savage" encouraged the view that the aborigines were a mild people in a pure state of nature and happier than Europeans. This romanticism was succeeded by the 19th-century view, encouraged by missionary attitudes, that aborigines were weak, ignoble, physically disgusting, in need of Christianity and civilization, and likely to disappear before superior races. Before Darwin, physical anthropology and sympathetic field-study concerning these aborigines had scarcely begun. Article to be continued. G. D. Bearce

5:1669. Roe, Michael (Australian National Univ.). AUSTRALIA'S PLACE IN 'THE SWING TO THE EAST', 1788-1810. *Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand* 1958 8(30): 202-213.

The theory that the second British empire was an effort to open up new commerce in the Pacific has some justification in the case of Australia. Government views of colonization emphasized Australia's purpose as a penal colony, and the East India Company's jealousy of commercial rivals tended to discourage any emphasis on commercial goals. Nevertheless, the explorers and founders of Australian colonies were greatly interested in economic enterprises, whaling, sealing, sheep raising and the exploitation of the mineral and agricultural resources. In the long run, commerce was the stimulus for colonization. G. D. Bearce

United States of America

See also: 5:1508, 1538, 1539, 1546, 1606, 1963

5:1670. Balinky, Alexander S. (Rutgers Univ.). GALLATIN'S THEORY OF WAR FINANCE. William and Mary Quarterly 1959 16(1): 73-82. Neither irrational nor fundamentally inconsistent, Gallatin adapted his basic theory to changing conditions. He believed that the costs of war should be financed by loans, and that non-war expenditures and the interest on the war

debt should be financed from current revenues, preferably from customs duties and land sales, with internal taxes as a last resort. Since Gallatin's theory was not followed in the War of 1812, he cannot be blamed for the fiscal chaos of that time.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1671. Bell, Whitfield J., Jr. "ALL CLEAR SUNSHINE": NEW LETTERS OF FRANKLIN AND MARY STEVENSON HEWSON. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1956 100(6): 521-536.

After a brief description of the collections in which the letters exchanged between Benjamin Franklin and his friend Mary Stevenson Hewson can be found, gives a summary of the contents of the correspondence. Passages of some letters are quoted. Documented. N. Kurland

5:1672. Bolkhovitinov, N. N., ed. K ISTORII USTANOVLENIIA DIPLOMATICHESKIKH OTNOSHENII MEZHDU ROSSIE I SSHA (1808-1809 GG.) [The establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and the USA (1808-1809)]. *Novaya i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1959 (2): 151-162.

Publishes documents showing the significance of the friendly relations between Russia and the young United States, particularly for the latter. Among the documents, from the Archives for the Foreign Policy of Russia (AVPR), are letters exchanged between Jefferson and Alexander I, and letters and dispatches of Alopeus, Russian chargé d'affaires in London, and Rumiantsev, chief of the Russian ministry of foreign affairs. Erna Wollert

5:1673. Chinard, Gilbert (Princeton Univ.). ANDRE AND FRANÇOIS-ANDRE MICHAUX AND THEIR PREDECESSORS. AN ESSAY ON EARLY BOTANICAL EXCHANGES BETWEEN AMERICA AND FRANCE. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1957 101(4): 344-361.

Deals with exchanges of botanical ideas, and of seeds and plants, from the settlement of the first French colonists in Canada through the beginning of the 19th century. The author describes the activities of early missionaries and travelers, particularly Pierre de Charlevoix (1682-1761). The development of royal nurseries in France increased the demand for specimens, and this was one of the reasons for sending André Michaux to America in 1785. His primary task was to find suitable trees for the replenishment of depleted French forests which supplied naval stores. The author gives a detailed account of the activities of André, the father (1746-1802), and François-André, the son (1770-1855). François René de Chateaubriand, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin also played important parts in the exchange, which reflects the 18th-century attitude on science and the diffusion of knowledge. Documented. N. Kurland

5:1674. Condit, William W. CHRISTOPHER LUDWIG, PATRIOTIC GINGERBREAD BAKER. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 1957 81(4): 365-390.

Discusses the valiant efforts of baker Ludwig in supplying Washington's army with bread during the Revolution. Based on colonial documents and other primary sources. W. Hunsberger

5:1675. Corwin, Edward Samuel (Princeton Univ.). FRANKLIN AND THE CONSTITUTION. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1956 100(4): 283-288.

Benjamin Franklin's contribution to the U. S. Constitutional Convention was of small value, except in three instances: 1) he opposed a long residence requirement preliminary to naturalization; 2) he opposed limiting suffrage in national elections to freeholders, and 3) when dissension threatened to disrupt the Convention, he moved that sessions be opened with prayers, and when a text was agreed upon he urged its adoption even though he had reservations. The author denies the authenticity of a derogatory prophecy concerning Jews allegedly made in the Convention by Franklin and first published in 1934 in a pro-Nazi publication. Documented. N. Kurland

5:1676. Couve de Murville, Maurice. (PENROSE MEMORIAL LECTURE). BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: THE DIPLOMAT AND JOURNALIST. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1956 100(4): 316-325.

Franklin combined the traditional art of diplomacy with skillful manipulation of public opinion to win a brilliant diplomatic success in France during the American Revolution. He won French sympathy as a symbol of the free and self-made man and wrote letters and pamphlets to stir up public opinion in France and England. Franklin's restraint and skill brought France into the war on the American side and helped carry the allies through the war together without an open break. N. Kurland

5:1677. Crary, Catherine Snell (Finch College). THE TORY AND THE SPY: THE DOUBLE LIFE OF JAMES RIVINGTON. William and Mary Quarterly 1959 16(1): 61-72. Relying chiefly on the memoirs of Allan McLane, an informant of George Washington, corroborates the statement in G. W. P. Custis' memoirs that Rivington was an American spy, furnishing DeGrasse (via McLane) with the code of the British fleet in time for the siege of Yorktown. After the evacuation of New York, Rivington continued to publish Tory propaganda as a cover for his espionage. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1678. Davison, Robert (Hofstra College). THE REPUTATION OF A QUAKER BUSINESSMAN. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1958 47(2): 73-79. Quakers have generally been concerned about the moral dangers of business employment. However a Quaker merchant in New York, Isaac Hicks (1767-1820), had a reputation among Quakers for conducting his business on Quaker principles and providing a proper religious and moral atmosphere for his young apprentices. The author gives several examples of solicitations for employment of young boys under Hicks in which the main concern was with the opportunity for proper moral training and protection. Documented. N. Kurland

5:1679. Deardorff, Merle H., and George S. Snyderman, eds. A NINETEENTH-CENTURY JOURNAL OF A VISIT TO THE INDIANS OF NEW YORK. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1956 100(6): 582-612. John Philips (1753-1846) kept a journal of a trip by a committee of Quakers to the Seneca Indian Reservation in the Allegheny region of New York in 1806. The journal records economic, political, religious and social data on an Indian people in the process of change. Philips describes the plight of dispossessed refugee Munsee Delaware Indians in some detail, and also notes the rapidly contracting reservations, conflict between the youths and elders, encroaching whites and rising alcoholism. The full, annotated text of the journal is preceded by a history of the Quaker work with the Senecas, with particular attention to the role of Cornplanter and Handsome Lake, the Seneca leaders most influenced by the Quakers. N. Kurland
See also: 5:1701

5:1680. Fenton, William N. (New York State Museum and Science Service). TOWARD THE GRADUAL CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIAN NATIVES: THE MISSIONARY AND LINGUISTIC WORK OF ASHER WRIGHT (1803-1875) AMONG THE SENECAS OF WESTERN NEW YORK. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1956 100(6): 567-581. Describes changes in Seneca culture after Sullivan's raid in 1779 in terms of modern disaster-theory. The author discusses the cosmology, demography, and social and political organization of the Senecas, using the notes written in 1859 by Asher Wright, a Dartmouth graduate who learned the Seneca language and developed a written language for teaching. Fundamental in Seneca culture were the principles of unanimity in all tribal decisions, and land as common property. The author describes the disintegrating effect of the violation of these principles by the whites, and then gives an account of the reconstruction promoted by Wright and other Christian missionaries. One of their major efforts was the establishment in 1855 of the Thomas Indian School on the Cattaraugus Reservation. Illustrated. N. Kurland

5:1681. Goff, Frederick Richmond. EARLY PRINTING IN GEORGETOWN (POTOMAK) 1789-1800. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 1958 68(1): 107-120. Traces the establishment and early history of printing in Georgetown, District of Columbia. The output of the press comprised 26 titles, including nine newspapers. None of the printers were successful, as the newspapers all failed, job printing was negligible, local almanacs did not find an extensive market, and the competition of Mathew Carey in Philadelphia was keen. The only successful publications seem to have been Catholic devotional tracts which the College and local Catholic citizens supported. A complete listing of known Georgetown imprints for the period is given. W. D. Metz

5:1682. Greenberg, Evelyn Levov. ISAAC POLOCK: EARLY SETTLER IN WASHINGTON, D. C. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1958 48(1): 1-17. Jewish residence in Washington, D. C. began with the career of Isaac Polock in 1795, more than fifty years before the beginnings of an organized Jewish community in the city. Both as land speculator and builder of substantial dwellings Polock contributed

greatly to the growth of the new city. His "Six Buildings" were the first home of the Navy and State Departments and housed influential government figures. Three of these buildings are still standing today. F. Rosenthal

5:1683. Haywood, C. Robert (Southwestern College). ECONOMIC SANCTIONS: USE OF THE THREAT OF MANUFACTURING BY THE SOUTHERN COLONIES. Journal of Southern History 1959 25(2): 207-219. Studies primarily the various threats made from 1706 to 1765 by Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas to set up manufactories if British merchants failed to provide adequate quantities of manufactured goods in exchange for American agricultural products. In 1806-07 Thomas Jefferson, remembering this earlier attempt at coercion, tried it anew. However, in the 19th century this method was outdated, and it also repeated the mistake of considering American trade more important to Britain than it really was and stressing English necessity while minimizing American need. S. E. Humphreys

5:1684. Kahn, Robert L. (Univ. of Washington). ADDENDUM CONCERNING A LOST FRANKLIN-RASPE LETTER. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1956 100(3): 279. Text of, and brief comment on, a letter written by Benjamin Franklin from Passy on 4 May 1779. N. Kurland

5:1685. Kusielewicz, Eugene (St. John's Univ.), and Ludwig Krzyzanowski (Columbia Univ.), eds. JULYN URSYN NIEMCEWICZ'S AMERICAN DIARY. Polish Review 3(3): 83-115. Presents excerpts from Niemcewicz's diary in English translation, covering his stay in America from his arrival with Kosciuszko in 1797 to his departure for the Duchy of Warsaw in 1806. Included are his impressions of the United States, his relations with Kosciuszko, his visit with former President Washington at Mount Vernon, his marriage, and the background of his return to Poland. A

5:1686. Labaree, Leonard W., and Whitfield J. Bell, Jr. THE PAPERS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: A PROGRESS REPORT. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1957 101(6): 532-534. Approximately 27,000 surviving letters and other writings of Franklin and all letters to him have been photocopied and catalogued in preparation for the publication of a comprehensive edition of Franklin papers under the sponsorship of Yale University and the American Philosophical Society. There are about 5,000 duplicate items, and about 6,000 of the remainder are by Franklin. This new edition will have about three times as many documents by Franklin as the most recent previous edition by Albert Henry Smyth, published in 1905-07. N. Kurland

5:1687. Livingston, William S. (Univ. of Texas). EMIGRATION AS A THEORETICAL DOCTRINE DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Journal of Politics 1957 19(4): 591-615. Examines, against the background of the American Revolution, the "doctrine of emigration," whereby a citizen could revoke his consent to the social contract and leave a community, abandoning loyalty and obligation to it, in order to see how closely theory and practice fit in this particular controversy. The fit is close, but not perfect. Partly by means of an examination of the causes and nature of the emigration during the Revolution, the author shows that the outlook of the revolutionary era was sympathetic to such a theory, but not more than that. C. A. LeGuin

5:1688. Morison, Samuel Eliot (Harvard Univ.). THE WILLIE JONES - JOHN PAUL JONES TRADITION. William and Mary Quarterly 1959 16(2): 198-206. From a re-examination of the evidence, concludes that the tradition that John Paul added the name "Jones" in gratitude to Willie Jones resulted from the false identification of one Paul Jones, a grantee of land held by Willie Jones's parents-in-law, with John Paul Jones. The naval hero added the "Jones" as an alias while a fugitive from prosecution for killing a man in self-defense. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1689. Morris, Richard B. (Columbia Univ.) CLUES TO THE WASHINGTON PARADOX. New York Times Magazine 1959 22 February: 12, 43 and 45. Contrasts Washington's basic conservatism as a man of great holdings with his natural adventurous spirit and daring, to show how the leader of American independence used his military position to hold the Revolution

to limited objectives and to make it what it was, a war for political independence. R. J. Marion

5:1690. Newmyer, R. Kent (Lincoln, Nebraska). CHARLES STEDMAN'S HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WAR. American Historical Review 1958 63(4): 924-934. "... It is contended here that the reputation of this work is not fully warranted by the facts and that its present high evaluation must be severely qualified. . . . Although [Stedman] has not been guilty of the wholesale plagiarism employed by several of his contemporaries, he has resorted to that practice to a sufficient degree to cast doubt upon the value of his entire work." As in similar cases of plagiarism involving histories of the American Revolution, the main source of the plagiarized information was the Annual Register. R. C. Raack

5:1691. Posey, Walter B. (Agnes Scott College and Emory Univ.). THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH: AN AMERICAN ADAPTATION. Journal of Southern History 1959 25(1): 3-30. The Anglican church was ill-fitted for the task on the American frontier and poorly led in the colonial period. But between the Revolution and the Civil War the Episcopal Church succeeded in making an adjustment and came to rank sixth in membership and third in value of church property among American denominations. In the South, the particular area under study, the church had only one quarter of its membership. Judged by education, devotion, sincerity, refinement and courage, however, the galaxy of bishops who served the church in the South had no superior among the ecclesiastical leadership in other churches. The church and the communicants alike aspired to, and achieved, a sober, moral impact upon a growing country. S. E. Humphreys

5:1692. Pursell, Carroll W., Jr. E. I. DU PONT, DON PEDRO, AND THE INTRODUCTION OF MERINO SHEEP INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1801: A DOCUMENT. Agricultural History 1959 33(2): 86-88. The first significant importation of Merino sheep into the United States was made in 1801 by E. I. Du Pont, who brought the ram Don Pedro into the United States. In an article which appeared in the Archives of Useful Knowledge in 1811, and is here reprinted, Du Pont discussed Don Pedro's influence on the improvement of sheep in New York and Delaware. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:1693. Quarles, Benjamin (Morgan State College, Baltimore). LORD DUNMORE AS LIBERATOR. William and Mary Quarterly 1958 15(4): 494-507. Dunmore's proclamation granting freedom to slaves joining the Loyalist forces, which caused about eight hundred slaves to join the British side at the time and set the example for thousands of others, made him infamous in the eyes of the Patriots and a hero of the slaves. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1694. Ravitz, Abe C. (Hiram College, Ohio). TIMOTHY DWIGHT'S DECISIONS. New England Quarterly 1958 31(4): 514-519. Publishes three of Timothy Dwight's debate decisions as recorded by John Pierpont Litchfield. The decisions again reveal Dwight's religious orthodoxy, pedagogical indoctrination and strong political Federalism. L. Gara

5:1695. Reinoehl, John H., ed. SOME REMARKS ON THE AMERICAN TRADE: JACOB CROWNINSHIELD TO JAMES MADISON, 1806. William and Mary Quarterly 1959 16(1): 83-118. An edited version of the text of the report, with an introduction which includes a biographical sketch of Crowninshield, noting his Anglophobia and his thorough knowledge of trade conditions. The report discusses trade between the United States and other nations, notably the British West Indies, and reflects Crowninshield's anti-British bias. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1696. Rightmyer, Nelson W. (St. John's Church, Glyndon, Maryland). THE EPISCOPATE OF BISHOP KEMP OF MARYLAND. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1959 28(1): 66-84. Primarily a study of the tensions between High and Low Churchmen from 1803 to 1816, noting the roles of Bishop Thomas John Claggett and the schismatic George Dashiell, with some description of the work of James Kemp as bishop. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1697. Smelser, Marshall (Univ. of Notre Dame). THE FEDERALIST PERIOD AS AN AGE OF PASSION. American Quarterly 1958 10(4): 391-419. A study of the emotional

conditions in which the Federalists made their great national decisions, 1789-1801, serving as a corrective of any possible overemphasis of the American 18th century as an "age of reason." The Federalists employed vilification as an effective political tool and accused practically all of the Republican leaders of disloyalty. Every great decision of state (whether correct or not) was made in an atmosphere clouded by passion. Based on state papers, Congressional debates and papers of Federalist leaders. A

5:1698. Smelser, Marshall. THE JACOBIN PHRENZY THE MENACE OF MONARCHY. PLUTOCRACY, AND ANGLOPHILIA, 1789-1798. Review of Politics 1959 21(1): 239-258. An attempt at a corrective of possible overemphasis on the idea of the American 18th century as an "age of reason." The Republicans displayed a "social paranoia" in suspecting the Federalist Party of designs to establish a monarchy, to erect the rich as a ruling class, and to make the United States a pawn of British policy. Based on Congressional debates and papers of the principal Republican leaders. A

5:1699. Smelser, Marshall. WHETHER TO PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN A NAVY (1787-1788). U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(9): 944-953. A study of the constitutional debate on the national naval question, 1787-1788. The Federalists argued the need to protect the national territory and commerce, and to support diplomacy. Examination of the anti-Federalist arguments reveals two kinds of "isolationism": 1) a turning away from Europe to develop and occupy the continent, and 2) a "little America" provincialism with no vision of future greatness. Based on records of the Federal Convention and the State conventions, the press, and pamphlet literature. A

5:1700. Snyder, Martin P. (Philadelphia). WILLIAM BIRCH: HIS "COUNTRY SEATS OF THE UNITED STATES". Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1957 81(3): 225-247. Background information and commentary on William Birch, the early American engraver of rural estates, and on his book The Country Seats of the United States of North America (Springfield, Pennsylvania, 1808). Based on Birch's autobiography and papers at the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. W. D. Hunsberger

5:1701. Snyderman, George S., ed. HALLIDAY JACKSON'S JOURNAL OF A VISIT PAID TO THE INDIANS OF NEW YORK (1806). Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1957 101(6): 565-588. Presents the annotated text of this journal, with an introduction by the editor relating the background of the mission sent by the Quakers to the Seneca Indians in 1806 and giving an account of the condition of the Indians at the time and Jackson's relations with them. As a member of the mission Jackson noted the progress and problems of Indians arising from the Quaker work with them. This journal provides another view of the same visit described in the journal of John Phillips [See abstract 5:1679]. Documented. N. Kurland

5:1702. Spiller, Robert E. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). FRANKLIN ON THE ART OF BEING HUMAN. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1956 100(4): 304-315. A defense of the validity, greatness and contemporary relevance of Benjamin Franklin as a humanist and moral philosopher. Franklin's romantic and anti-intellectualist critics misjudged him because the value assumptions from which they proceeded differed from his. As the 20th century has renewed interest in 18th-century values, interest in, and correct interpretation of, Franklin has increased. The author discusses the consistency and reasonableness of Franklin's ideas to show that as a moral philosopher he displays the same intellectual detachment, faith in empirical procedure, and belief that the purpose of acquiring knowledge is its application to the improvement of man, that he reveals as a natural philosopher. Franklin is the artist of the good life. Documented. N. Kurland

5:1703. Squires, James Duane (Colby Junior College). OLD NUMBER FOUR: YESTERDAY AND TODAY. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1959 16(2): 11-14. Describes the colonial and Revolutionary history of Fort Number Four on the Connecticut River in Charlestown, New Hampshire.

The author also describes the construction in 1759-60 of the military road between the fort and Crown Point. In the Revolution the fort and the road played important parts in the preparations for the Battle of Bennington. W. D. Metz

5:1704. Swem, Earl G. (College of William and Mary). THE LEE FREE SCHOOL AND THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY. William and Mary Quarterly 1959 16(2): 207-213. The recently discovered will of William Ludwell Lee (died 1803) included a bequest of one thousand acres to be held in trust by the College of William and Mary for the support of a school for indigent pupils. Lee's project was frustrated by the College's legal disability to act as trustee, by a lack of funds, by the remoteness of Lee's executors and heirs, and by the need to provide for slaves manumitted by the will. The College relinquished its claim in 1837. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1705. Wade, Richard C. (Univ. of Rochester). URBAN LIFE IN WESTERN AMERICA, 1790-1830. American Historical Review 1958 64(1): 14-30. "Though town and country developed along different paths, clashes were still infrequent.... Yet the cities represented the more aggressive and dynamic force. By spreading their economic power over the entire nation, by bringing the fruits of civilization across the mountains, and by insinuating their ways into the countryside, they speeded up the transformation of the West from a gloomy wilderness to a richly diversified region." R. C. Raack

5:1706. Wright, Louis B. (Folger Shakespeare Library). INTELLECTUAL HISTORY AND THE COLONIAL SOUTH. William and Mary Quarterly 1959 16(2): 214-227. A plea

for the study of the intellectual history of the colonial South. The author urges the use of newspapers, private correspondence, and official documents as sources. Good biography should replace interested genealogical accounts; the history of education, Christianity and the arts also needs attention.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1707. Zimmerman, John J. (Kansas State Teachers College). BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND THE PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1957 81(4): 351-364. Shows how the Pennsylvania Chronicle, even though Franklin had no official or business connection with it, served as a channel for his ideas and as a result convinced his critics of his loyalty to the colonists' cause.

W. Hunsberger

5:1708. Zimmerman, John J. CHARLES THOMSON, "THE SAM ADAMS OF PHILADELPHIA." Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1958 45(3): 464-480. A study of the emergence of Thomson as the leader of the Philadelphia radicals in the decade prior to 1774. A brief biographical sketch of Thomson's early activities as a teacher, secretary at several Indian conferences, and merchant is included. During the Stamp Act crisis Thomson stood out as the only Quaker party supporter who actively opposed the Act. A significant result of the crisis was the entente formed between Thomson and Benjamin Franklin, then Pennsylvania's colonial agent in London. The co-operation between the two during the Townshend crisis (1767-1770) led to Thomson's leadership of the radicals when the First Continental Congress met. A

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 5:1445, 1450, 1459, 1463, 1473, 1475, 1479, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1489 1491, 2018, 2028

5:1709. Armstrong, A. MacC. SAMUEL WILBERFORCE V. T. H. HUXLEY: A RETROSPECT. Quarterly Review 1958 296(618): 426-437. After briefly noting the development of the conflict between natural science and religion opened by Galileo in 1615, describes and explains the debate over Darwinism carried on by Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, (for religion) and T. H. Huxley (for science). C. A. LeGuin

5:1710. Aubert, Roger. LE DISCOURS DE MONTALEMBERT A MALINES EN 1863 [Montalembert's speech at Malines in 1863]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1957 56 (special number): 15-18. Count de Montalembert addressed the First International Catholic Congress at Malines in August 1863 on behalf of liberal Catholicism as opposed to the beliefs of the school of Louis Veuillot. Despite an enthusiastic reception in Belgium, Montalembert was criticized in many religious circles, and he felt obliged to communicate directly with the Papacy to defend his position. Pius IX eschewed public condemnation, but in March 1864 sent Montalembert a private letter of censure. The author views this controversy as a contributing factor to the subsequent proclamation by the Papacy of an official position on such theological questions.

H. Emery

5:1711. Bergmann, Heinrich. "ÜBER PROUDHON UND DIE PROUDHON-FORSCHUNG: ZUM 150. GEBURTSTAG P. J. PROUDHONS" [On Proudhon and Proudhon research: On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of P. J. Proudhon's birth]. Geist und Tat 1959 14(3): 78-81. A bibliographical discussion referring to various writings on Proudhon from the Proudhon "renaissance" after 1909 to the present. H. Hirsch

5:1712. Bertier de Sauvigny, G. de. METTERNICH ET L'INTERVENTION FRANÇAISE EN ESPAGNE, EN 1822 [Metternich and the French intervention in Spain in 1822]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1958 57(5): 19-21. Metternich's policy at the 1822 conference of the Quintuple Alliance powers at Verona was strictly opportunistic. With regard to subverting the new constitutional regime in Spain the Austrian diplomat was willing to risk sanctioning French

freedom of action in order to forestall the feared Russian intervention in western Europe. He hoped that England would then discourage the French from engaging in any action that might result in an undesirable Bourbon compact.

H. Emery, Jr.

5:1713. Bóbr-Tylingo, Stanisław. OGÓLNOEUROPEJSKA INTERWENCJA DYPLMATYCZNA W 1863 ROKU [Diplomatic intervention of European states in 1863]. Teki Historyczne 1958 (9): 63-78. Deals with the diplomatic démarches of almost all European states in St. Petersburg in support of Poland, which resulted from the pressure of public opinion on the one hand and the initiative of France and Great Britain on the other. Napoleon III wanted to exert diplomatic pressure on Russia in order to avoid a military conflict with the latter, toward which he was being pushed by the prevailing tendency to look upon France as the supreme arbiter of European problems. Great Britain wanted above all to prevent a Franco-Russian agreement about Poland, fearing that Turkey would have to compensate in the Balkans for any concession made by Russia. J. Lewartowski

5:1714. Bourne, Kenneth. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE PROPOSED ROMAN CONFERENCE OF 1867. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(4): 759-763. Analysis of the Italian policy of Lord Stanley, the British Foreign Secretary from 1866 to 1868. In October 1867 France proposed an international conference to discuss the Roman question. In concert with Bismarck Stanley argued against the conference on the ground that prior agreement on terms was necessary. He knew that Emperor Napoleon III dared not provide these terms. Relevant documents are included. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1715. Demoulin, LEOPOLD II ET L'AFFAIRE DU LUXEMBOURG EN 1867 [Leopold II and the Luxembourg affair in 1867]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1957 56 (special number): 7-9. An attempt to clarify the role of the young Leopold II of Belgium at the time of the 1867 Luxembourg crisis. The Belgian monarch coveted Luxembourg and visited both France and Prussia during 1867 in order to ascertain the claims of these powers to the Grand Duchy. Prussian willingness to evacuate its garrison, provided the area received a guarantee of neutrality, motivated

Leopold to propose privately annexation by Belgium and, thereby, extension of the guarantees made to Belgium in 1839 to the new territory. Since his cabinet was not in agreement, Leopold acted only privately, but the refusal of Britain to extend its continental commitments ruined all hope of success. Based on material from British royal archives and papers of Van de Weyer, Belgian envoy to London. H. Emery

5:1716. Dougherty, Charles T., and Homer C. Welsh (both Saint Louis Univ.). WISEMAN ON THE OXFORD MOVEMENT: AN EARLY REPORT TO THE VATICAN. *Victorian Studies* 1958 2(2): 149-154. A letter from Nicholas Wiseman to the Propaganda dated 12 January 1839, translated from Italian into English with an introduction and notes. Wiseman gave an optimistic account of Roman Catholic progress in England and called the attention of Rome to the Oxford Movement. Although most official Roman Catholic opinion in England was hostile to the Movement, Wiseman's view prevailed with the Vatican and may have caused the reorganization of the English hierarchy in 1840. The letter is preserved in the Vatican Library. A (C. T. Dougherty)

5:1717. Ekmečić, Milorad. P. MITROVIĆ I H. KREŠEVLJAKOVIĆ, IZVEŠTAJI ITALIJANSKOG KONZULATA U SARAJEVU 1863 - 1870 GODINE. IZDANJE NAUČNOG DRUŠTVA BIH, SARAJEVO 1958 [Reports of the Italian Consulate in Sarajevo, 1863-1870. Published by the Scientific Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo 1958]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1958 9: 292-294. Sardinia established a consulate in Bosnia in 1863 to lay the groundwork for the dispatch of a Sardinian army to Hungary with the object of detaching this country from the Habsburgs and thus defeating Austria, the archenemy of Sardinia. Ekmečić discusses the first of a projected three-volume publication of the reports of this consulate. The reports are of great historical value because the Italian consuls were well-informed and were reliable witnesses. S. Gavrilović

5:1718. Gasking, Elizabeth B. (Univ. of Melbourne). WHY WAS MENDEL'S WORK IGNORED? *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(1): 60-84. Mendel's presentation of the basic laws of heredity in 1866 was ignored for two main ideological reasons: 1) the pre-Darwinian hybridists were preoccupied with assumptions about "specific essences," and 2) the immediate effect of the publication of the Origin of Species was to swing the attention of biologists away from the problems of heredity to environmental factors. Darwin, however, "freed [biologists] from the vain search for the undiscovered and undiscoverable essence of the term species," and the rise of cytology and biometrics before 1900 prepared the way for three scientists to recognize independently in the year 1900 the significance of Mendel's work. W. H. Coates

5:1719. Gómez Paz, Alma. SARMIENTO Y LA SOBERANIA DE LAS ISLAS MALVINAS [Sarmiento and the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho (Argentina)* 1957 (8): 144-151. Discusses a letter written in 1866 by the Argentine diplomat Domingo Faustino Sarmiento which reveals how the attitude of some diplomats induced England to take possession of the Falkland Islands. References to the jurisdiction over the Falklands in the colonial era are also made. D. B. (IHE 26539)

5:1720. Grodek, Andrzej. JÓZEFA TOKARZEWICZA KONSPEKT EKONOMII POLITYCZNEJ 1870 R. [Josef Tokarzewicz's conspectus of political economy in 1870]. *Ekonomista* 1958 (6): 1679-1690. Josef Tokarzewicz, known also as Hodi, was active as a political writer in Polish émigré circles in France after 1863. In April 1870 he offered to teach political economy at the Polish School in Paris and for that purpose produced a synopsis of the subject. Tokarzewicz regarded political economy as the science that dealt with the struggle for freedom, which would only be achieved by individuals if they were well off. He was opposed both to capitalism (a system of personal freedom restricted by economic inequality) and communism (one of economic equality without personal freedom). He advocated political decentralization and peasant communes, but not the expropriation of landowners. Tokarzewicz was an admirer of Proudhon. J. Lewartowski

5:1721. Jostock, Paul (Stuttgart). TOCQUEVILLES VERMÄCHTNIS AN UNSERE ZEIT [Tocqueville's legacy to our times]. *Stimmen der Zeit* 1958/59 164(7): 14-25.

An outline of the basic ideas of Tocqueville on society and their confirmation in the last hundred years. Tocqueville regarded the trend toward equality - the main passion of the modern age - as so great a threat to freedom that there was danger of the latter's disappearance in a centralized dictatorship, unless this development was counteracted by ethical forces, supported by administrative decentralization and a healthy social order. A (t)

5:1722. Koltay-Kastner, Eugenio. LETTERE INEDITE DI MAZZINI A NICCOLO KISS [Unpublished letters of Mazzini to Nicholas Kiss]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(3): 467-475. Nicholas Kiss was a Hungarian patriot who went into exile in France after the suppression of the Hungarian revolution of 1848-49. Mazzini, who was residing in England, sought to establish contact with Kossuth (then a prisoner in Kütahya) in order to enlarge the sphere of action of the European Democratic Committee. While awaiting the liberation of Kossuth, Mazzini entered into relations with other Hungarian refugees, among them Colonel Kiss. The letters addressed to Kiss by Mazzini in 1851 were mostly concerned with the arrival of Kossuth in England. In 1856 and 1857 Mazzini again wrote to Kiss requesting financial aid in organizing a national revolt in the Italian peninsula. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1723. Kukiel, Marian. UWAGI I PRZYCZYNY DO GENEZY REWOLUCJI LISTOPADOWEJ I WOJNY 1831 R. [A few remarks on the causes of the Polish November uprising and the war of 1831]. *Teki Historyczne* 1958 (9): 40-62. A review of the international ramifications of the Polish uprising of 1830-31. While not minimizing the causes of national unrest in Poland, the author stresses the influence of French politics and the implications of the Belgian question. He concludes that the Polish uprising prevented an armed intervention against France by the Holy Alliance under Nicholas I. The connections between Polish and French secret revolutionary societies, especially the Carbonari, are also described. J. Lewartowski

5:1724. Logan, Frenise A. (Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina). INDIA - BRITAIN'S SUBSTITUTE FOR AMERICAN COTTON, 1861-1865. *Journal of Southern History* 1958 24(4): 472-480. In the years of the American Civil War, 55-90 per cent of British cotton came from India. This was partly because of governmental encouragement but more because of the rapid increase in price from ten to thirty cents a pound. The cotton was grown chiefly in the Gujarat, Deccan and Maratha areas, and for the most part was shipped from Bombay. The situation had two far-reaching results, one for India and one for the United States: 1) it awakened the Indian cultivator to the realization that causes other than local ones could govern the kind and extent of the crops he sowed - to a certain extent it internationalized him. and 2) India foiled the grand scheme of the South to employ King Cotton as an economic weapon to force the British government to recognize the Confederacy. S. E. Humphreys

5:1725. Mielcke, Karl (Bad Gandersheim). DER HUMANISMUS DES JUNGEN MARX [The humanism of the young Marx]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(4): 201-214. The writings of Marx prior to the Communist Manifesto show that he was deeply concerned with the human misery produced by industrial conditions and that his views of these conditions had their origin in German classical philosophy, particularly Hegel. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:1726. Miko, Norbert (Linz). DAS RINGEN UM DIE KIRCHLICHE UNION IM UKRAINISCH-WEISSRUSSISCHEN RAUM. UNTER VERWERTUNG VON AKTENSTÜCKEN AUS DEM VATIKANISCHEN GEHEIMARCHIV DER JAHRE 1869 UND 1870 [The fight for church union in the Ukrainian-White Russian area. Using documents from the Vatican Secret Archives of the years 1869 and 1870]. *Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie* 1957 79(4): 467-483. Gives an account of the negotiations between the Austrian government and the Vatican concerning the nomination of a new archbishop for the Greek Orthodox diocese of Lvov in 1869-70, and presents the text of a report of 31 January 1870 from the last bishop of the united church at Chełm, Kuziemski, to Czar Alexander II. O. Stenzl

5:1727. Poúlos, Ioánnis Ch. HE EPANÁSTÁSIS TÉS 3es SEPTEMBRIÓU 1843 EPÍ TÈ BASEI TÓN GALLIKÓN ARCHEIÓN [The revolution of 3 September 1843, based on the French archives]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Elládos* 1956 11: 223-259. Maintains that the wish of the Greek people to obtain a constitution and the tendency of Russia and England to restrain the absolute rule of King Otto of Greece were the two main factors in the revolution of 3 September 1843. The documents here published for the first time evince the great role played in this crisis by the Russian ambassador, Catacazy, who, supported at first by the English ambassador, Lyons, aimed not only at the concession of a constitution to the Greeks but Otto's expulsion as well. The interference of the French ambassador Piscatory, who finally won his British colleague to his side, saved Otto's throne, while at the same time a constitution was granted by the king. From then on the French influence in the politics of Greece increased. Catherine Koumariárou

5:1728. Rapp, Adolf (Univ. of Tübingen). DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS: SEINE LEBENSLEISTUNG UND SEIN SCHICKSAL [David Friedrich Strauss: his life accomplishment and his fate]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1957 17(4): 213-220. An account of the achievements of Strauss, a 19th-century philosopher-theologian who proposed that the Christian faith be abandoned. Strauss applied methods of "profane" criticism to the study of the life of Jesus. Having shown that Christianity was no longer a proper guide for life, Strauss devoted his last years to expounding a materialistic and mechanistic philosophy which was in strong contrast with the spirit of the Enlightenment which inspired his earlier writings. G. H. Davis

5:1729. Robbins, William J. (Columbia Univ.). FRENCH BOTANISTS AND THE FLORA OF THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES: J. G. MILBERT AND ELIAS DURAND. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1957 101(4): 362-367. A discussion of a number of French botanists who came to North America and sent specimens to Europe. Pierre Paul Saunier (1768-1818) came to the United States with André Michaux in 1785 and remained there, tending a botanical garden near New York, until his death. Jacques Gérard Milbert (1766-1840) came to America in 1815 and sent plants and seeds which he thought would be useful in France. Elias Durand (1794-1873) came to the USA in 1816, ran a pharmacy and became a major collector of botanical specimens, supplying samples of about 15,000 North American species to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. A bibliography is included. N. Kurland

5:1730. Rossi, Mario. MARX, LA SINISTRA HEGELIANA E L'IDEOLOGIA TEDESCA [Marx, the Hegelian Left, and the Deutsche Ideologie]. *Società* 1958 14. PARTE I: I PRESUPPOSTI [Part I: presuppositions], (5): 819-868. PARTE II: LA CONCEZIONE MATERIALISTICA DELLA STORIA [Part II: the materialistic conception of history], (6): 1038-1105. An analysis of the *Deutsche Ideologie* by Marx and Engels (1845-46), taken from a book which is to appear under the title "Marx e la dialettica hegeliana" (Rome: Editore Riuniti). In the first part the author discusses the general problem, Marx's university thesis and early writings; and the following works: *Einleitung zur Kritik der Hegelschen Rechtsphilosophie* (1843/44); the *Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher*; *Einleitung zur Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie* (1857); *Zur Judenfrage*; *Ökonomisch-Philosophische Manuskripte* (1844); and *Die Heilige Familie*. In the second part he deals with such topics as 1) the genesis of historical materialism; 2) the illusions of ideology; 3) the materialistic conception of history; 4) history and conscience - division of labor; 5) Feuerbach; 6) property and the state, and 7) theory of the contradictions of bourgeois society. C. F. Delzell

5:1731. Rubel, Maximilien. TROIS LETTRES INÉDITES DE KARL MARX [Three unpublished letters of Karl Marx]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1958 (25): 22-32. Presents three letters by Marx to the Belgian socialist César de Paep, preceded by an explanatory introduction. In the first letter, written in September 1870, Marx spoke of the need of German workers to oppose Prussian annexations and at the same time condemned the chauvinist note in proclamations on the war by the French socialists. The second letter, written in 1871, reflects Marx's struggle with the Bakuninists in the First International. The last brief letter, written in 1872, deals with internal problems of the International. G. Iggers

5:1732. Sabetti, Alfredo. LA DEUTSCHE IDEOLOGIE E IL PROBLEMA DELLA FILOSOFIA COME IDEOLOGIA [The Deutsche Ideologie and the problem of philosophy as ideology]. *Società* 1958 14(4): 639-695. The first installment of an analysis of Marx's *Deutsche Ideologie*. Among the topics discussed are: 1) the *Deutsche Ideologie* and the foundation of historical materialism; 2) the young Marx and the problem of philosophy as ideology; 3) the formation of historical materialism, and 4) the problem of philosophy as ideology and the *Deutsche Ideologie*. Article to be continued. C. F. Delzell

5:1733. Taviani, Paolo Emilio. SAINT-SIMON ALLE ORIGINI DEL MODERNO RIVOLUZIONARISMO [Saint-Simon at the source of modern revolutionism]. *Civitas* 1959 10(1): 3-14. Shows how a pessimistic vision of European society after the French Revolution led Saint-Simon to advocate in all fields of public activity a synthetic and unitarian spirit opposed to the analytical spirit of the Encyclopedists. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:1734. Taviani, Paolo Emilio. SAINT-SIMON E IL SOCIALISMO MODERNO [Saint-Simon and modern socialism]. *Civitas* 1959 10(3/4): 3-14. An analysis of Saint-Simon's economic system, which contained socialistic elements (the universal right to work, and the elevation of the proletariat), but by overemphasizing individual initiative became plutocratic and antidemocratic. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:1735. Terracini, Lore. SU ALCUNE NUOVE PAGINE DI SARMIENTO [On some new pages of Sarmiento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(3): 458-466. Describes writings of Domingo Faustino Sarmiento which were edited and published between 1946 and 1950 by A. P. Castro, the director of the Museo Histórico Sarmiento of Buenos Aires. The first work contains the correspondence between Sarmiento and his fellow Argentinian José Posse; the second, the record of expenses kept by Sarmiento while traveling in Europe and the United States during the years 1845-47. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1736. Winckler, Martin. NOCH EINMAL: ZUR ZIELSETZUNG IN BISMARCKS NORDSCHLESWIG-POLITIK [Once more: Concerning the goals of Bismarck's North Schleswig policy]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1957 17(3): 203-210. A continuation of a scholarly argument between Winckler and Alexander Scharf about Bismarck's policy regarding North Schleswig, conducted in *ibid.* 1956 16(1): 41-63, and 1956 16(3/4): 211-216 [See abstracts 4:1544 and 1552]. Asserting that Bismarck's North Schleswig policy can be understood only in terms of his over-all policy and the general European situation, considers three problems formulated by Scharf: 1) the role of the Prussian bureaucracy; 2) the character of Andrassy's policies, and 3) the German "Ordnungsgedanken" in North Schleswig. The author refutes Scharf's claim that the Prussian-German policy in North Schleswig was misdirected and erroneous. G. H. Davis

5:1737. Zuccarini, Oliviero. MAZZINI E LE SOCIETÀ SEGRETE [Mazzini and the secret societies]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(33): 9-10. A book by E. E. Y. Hales, Mazzini and the Secret Societies (London, 1957), provides the point of departure for a brief discussion of Mazzini's efforts in the 1830's and 1840's to create an international "Young Europe" movement. C. F. Delzell

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 5:1860

5:1738. Shepherd, R. H. W. (Lovedale Missionary Institution). "APARTHEID" IN SOUTH AFRICA'S CHURCHES. *Christian Century* 1959 76(4): 103-105. In larger English speaking churches of the Union of South Africa races are mingled, although there is a separate Bantu Presbyterian Church, which was founded late in the 19th century. In the Dutch Reformed Church, organized in 1804, the question of separate

worship services first arose in 1829. At that time the synod declared it "an unshakeable rule founded upon the infallible Word of God" that communion should be administered to whites and nonwhites together. In 1857 the synod passed a resolution which stated that "it was desirable and scriptural" to worship together but that "on account of the weakness of some," separate congregations could be permitted on practical grounds. The synod decided in 1880 to establish a separate mission church, and there has been separation ever since. Nine indigenous daughter churches of the Dutch Reformed Church have been established in the various provinces of South Africa and other African countries. The change in Dutch Reformed Church opinion from 1829 to 1880 resulted chiefly from great social and political upheavals in the first half of the 19th century. S. E. Humphreys

5:1739. Ziadeh, Nicola (American Univ. of Beirut). MIN TARIKH' AL-MAGHRIB AL-ANABI [From the history of Arab North Africa]. Al-Abhath 1956 9(3):319-325. Reviews the various articles of the Tunisian constitution of 1857, and its suspension with the French occupation of Tunisia in 1881. I. R. Khalidi

Asia

See also: 5:1495

CHINA

5:1740. Ch'ên Huai. KUAN-YÜ T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO KÊ-MING TI HSING-CHIH WÊN-T'I [On the problem of the character of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. Wên shih ch'ê (--Shantung Ta-hsüeh hsüeh-pao chih-i) 1958 (4): 45-52. Examines the character of the T'ai-p'ing revolutionary movement. Though this movement had strong backing from the Chinese peasants, its character differed from that of any of the preceding peasant revolutions in Chinese history. Throughout its course, the T'ai-p'ing movement was characterized by opposition to the foreign imperialists. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1741. Ch'î Lung-wei. KUAN-YÜ 1860 NIEN 7 YÜEH HUA-ÉRH KUNG-HSIEN SUNG-KIANG TI CHING-KUO [On Frederick T. Ward's capture of Sungkiang in July 1860]. Li-shih yen-chiu 1958 (2): 16. Based chiefly on Wu Yun's Liang-lei Hsüan Ch'ih-tu and Yao Chi's Hsiao Ts'ang-sang Chi. Describes Ward's capture of Sungkiang from the army of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo as an invented story. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1742. Fairbank, J. K. (Harvard Univ.) PATTERNS BEHIND THE TIENSIN MASSACRE. Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies 1957 20(3/4): 480-511. A study of the interplay between foreign diplomacy in support of missionary rights under the unequal treaties and the anti-Christian movement which developed in China in the late 1860's. The policy of the Ch'ing officials, particularly Ts'eng Kuo-fan, is analyzed within the context of these foreign and native forces. Based on British blue book materials, Chinese documents published by the Palace Museum in Peking, and archives of American missionary boards. A

5:1743. Huard, P., F. Demanche, and M. Wong. DABRY DE THIERSANT ET LA MEDECINE CHINOISE (1842-1898) [Dabry de Thiersant and Chinese medicine (1842-1898)]. France - Asie 1958 15(148): 421-437. A little-known individual, Dabry de Thiersant (1842-1898), is nevertheless worthy of interest. He was born at a time when the generation of Jesuit and Lazarist Sinologists whose correspondence aroused the enthusiasm of European Sinophiles was coming to an end. Since his private correspondence is not yet accessible to the public, Dabry's intimate feelings about Chinese conditions are unknown. He was, however, warmly attracted by Chinese civilization, and in 1863 wrote *La Medecine chez les Chinois*, a work of an almost official nature, printed with the help of a government subsidy. The authors attempt to analyze this work in the light of recent Chinese documents. A (P. Huard) (t)

5:1744. Li Shih-yo. CHIA-WU CHAN-CH'ENG CH'IENT SAN-SHIH NIEN CHIEN TI FAN YANG-CHIAO YÜN-TUNG [On the movement against foreign churches during the three decades before the Sino-Japanese war of 1894]. Li-shih yen-chiu 1958 (6): 1-15. Presents a brief historical account of this movement, and reviews critically the reasons for, and

the results of, the Chinese people's opposition to the various foreign churches in China during the period 1861-1893.

Chen Tsu-lung

5:1745. Lung Shêng-yün. T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO HOU-CH'I T'U-TI CHIH-TU TI SHIH-SHI WÊN-T'I [On the agrarian policy during the later part of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. Li-shih yen-chiu 1958 (2): 35-54. Surveys the history of the T'ai-p'ing government's agrarian policy, maintaining that it did not adhere to a policy of letting the tillers have their own land. Based chiefly on data from the official papers of about eighteen district governments in Kiangsu. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1746. Ts'ao Kuo-chih (Chung-shan Univ., Canton). T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO TSA-SHUI K'AO [On the sundry taxes under the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. Li-shih yen-chiu 1958 (3): 43-54. Surveys the financial strength of the T'ai-p'ing government, and critically reviews the types of sundry taxes which it imposed on the people after 1861. According to the available data, these taxes can be conveniently divided into three categories: 1) land taxes; 2) poll taxes, and 3) property taxes. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1747. Ts'ên Tzŭ-ch'ien and Ts'ên Li-hu. T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO TI CH'IENT-PI [The coinage of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. Wên-wu Ts'an-k'ao Tzŭ-liao 1957 (12): 19-20. Notes, with illustrations, on the history of coinage under the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo (1850-1865). Chen Tsu-lung

5:1748. Tung Ts'ai-shih. SHIH-LUN FAN-KÊ-MING TI-CHU WU-CHUANG HSIANG-CHÜN TI TSU-CH'ENG CHI CH'I FAN-TUNG TSO-YUNG [On the composition of the military forces in Hunan and their reactionary features]. Wên shih ch'ê (--Shantung Ta-hsüeh hsüeh-pao chih-i) 1958 (11): 24-29. Reviews the various steps taken by the Manchu government, including the enlistment of large sections of the Chinese landed gentry to combat the T'ai-p'ing revolutionary forces, and examines Ts'eng Kuo-fan's career, with special reference to the reactionary activities of his "Tu'an-lien" [military corps] inside and outside Hunan during the period 1850-1865. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1749. Wang T'ien-chiang (Peking Univ.). T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO HSIAN-KUAN TI CHIEH-CHI CH'ENG-FÊN [The class composition of local officialdom under the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. Li-shih yen-chiu 1958 (3): 55-56. A description of local political organization during the period 1850-1865, noting that most of the local government posts were occupied by landlords who were not elected by the masses. There were no democratic elements in the political institutions under the T'ai-p'ing government. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1750. Wang T'ien-chiang. T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO TI CH'ÜN-HSIEN TI-FANG CH'ENG-CH'ÜAN [The local government system under the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. Wên shih ch'ê (--Shantung Ta-hsüeh hsüeh-pao chih-i) 1958 (5): 23-29. An account of local political organization during the period 1850-1860. The author examines the organization of local government offices, and discusses various characteristics of the officials in an effort to determine whether the local government system under the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo was based mainly on the principles of modern democracy. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1751. Wu, Yen-nan. SHIH-LUN T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO TI T'U-TI CHIH-TU [On the agrarian policy of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. Li-shih yen-chiu 1958 (2): 17-34. Throughout its existence, the central government of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo allowed the landlords to collect their revenues. It thus did not carry out a policy of letting tillers have their own land. However, the central government did pay much attention to the problem of elevating the standard of living of the poor peasants, and consequently put certain restrictions on the landowners in reference to their treatment of the tillers. Chen Tsu-lung

5:1752. Yamaguchi, Michiko. SHIN DAI NO SÔUN TO SENSHÔ [The grain tribute system and shipping merchants in the Ch'ing dynasty]. Tôyô-shih Kenkyû 1958 17(2): 56-72. The transportation of grain on the Grand Canal, which was used in the earlier part of the Ch'ing dynasty, broke down because of the blocking of the Canal in the 1840's and the internal corruption of the transport system itself. Sea transport was

planned by the shipping merchants in the vicinity of Shanghai, but this was hindered by the rivalry with the foreign merchants and by the pressure against the shipping merchants exerted by the Ch'ing government. The right to transport grain was finally given to Li hung-chang of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. M. Oyama

JAPAN

Abstracts on the Meiji Period are all grouped together under "D 1871-1918 (Asia)" even though they may also deal with the years before 1871.

5:1753. Craig, Albert (Univ. of Massachusetts). THE RESTORATION MOVEMENT IN CHŌSHŪ. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1959 18(2): 187-197. Shows that the early Restoration movement or sonno joi [Honor the Emperor, Expel the Barbarian] was not a "lower samurai" movement. Three groups were involved: the activist bureaucrats, the sonno joi intellectuals and the auxiliary militia. None of these groups were monoliths with a single set of class or group determinants; on the contrary, each had many facets, crucial at different times. G. A. Lensen

5:1754. Hackett, Roger F. (Northwestern Univ.). NISHI AMANE -- A TOKUGAWA-MEJI BUREAUCRAT. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1959 18(2): 213-225. Examines the career of Nishi Amane, who played a significant role both under the Shogunate and the restored imperial government. His career represented an element of continuity in a period of transition, and it also illustrates the continuity in the ideology of Japan and suggests the important role of lower-level officials in the evolution of modern Japan. G. A. Lensen

5:1755. Jansen, Marius B. (Univ. of Washington). TAKECHI ZUIZAN AND THE TOSA LOYALIST PARTY. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1959 18(2): 199-212. Examines the career of Takechi Zuizan, who in 1862-63 controlled the turbulent antiforeign, pro-imperial extremists in Kyoto and Edo. "As with the extremists of the Showa years [since 1926], Takechi and his followers affected their times more by the creation of unrest than by the establishment of new patterns." G. A. Lensen

5:1756. Nakamura, Tetsu, and Kōji Kawamura. BAKU-MATSU KEIZAI-DANKAI NO SHO-MONDAI [Some problems in the economic development in the later Tokugawa period]. *Rekishigaku Kenkyū* 1958 (225): 73-79. On the basis of examples from the advanced districts, characterizes the phase of economic development in the Tokugawa period as a "manufacture" period. In advanced districts, such as the Nobi area and Senshū, commercial agriculture and cotton industry made remarkable progress, and the social differentiation of the peasantry developed. In the Tempo period (1830-1843) "manufacture" became dominant in the cotton industry, and commercial and industrial village communities were formed in former agricultural districts. K. Sugiyama

5:1757. Yamada, Takemaro (Gumma Univ.). KINSEI YŌSAN CHITAI NI OKERU JINUSHI-SEI NO TENKAI TO CHINBIKI SEISHI KEITAI [Development of landownership and "chinbiki" silk manufacture in the sericultural areas in the Tokugawa period]. *Tochiseido-shi-gaku* 1959 (2): 19-34. A survey of landowner management in the sericultural areas in the northern part of the Kantō district. Following the trend in the development of silk manufacture in the later Tokugawa period, the H family, which owned 122 acres, reduced the quantity of homemade products and became dependent on outside labor. It sold mulberry on a large scale, taking advantage of its rising price, and also practiced the "chinbiki" putting-out system of silk manufacture, furnishing cocoons to the petty tenantry. K. Sugiyama

5:1758. Yoshinaga, Akira. SEISHI-GYŌ NO HATTEN TO ITO-KAISHO [Development of the silk-reeling industry and the function of the raw silk exchanges]. *Shigaku-Zasshi* 1959 68(2): 159-196. Deals with the development of silk manufacture in the Matsushiro han in the later Tokugawa period and the policy of the han concerning the silk industry. The founding of a raw-silk exchange in 1826 by the merchants of the han's castle town encouraged the independence of the silk-reelers in-

stead of tightening control of manufacture: on the one hand, the guild of raw-silk dealers was dissolved and on the other, reeling instruments and funds were lent, and raw cocoons given, to the reelers. However, because silk manufacture in this area was not fully developed, unauthorized raw-silk dealers survived, thus making the real independence of the reelers impossible. K. Sugiyama

Canada

See also: 5:1816, 2085

5:1759. Gluek, Alvin C., Jr. (Michigan State Univ.). INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENTS IN THE WILDERNESS: A SIDE-LIGHT IN THE BUSINESS HISTORY OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. *Business History Review* 1958 32(4): 423-433. Analyzes the many efforts of George Simpson and the Hudson's Bay Company "to endow the Red River Settlement with a staple" and the reasons for their failure. V. P. Carosso

5:1760. McCurdy, Alvin. HENRY WALTON BIBB. *Negro History Bulletin* 1958 12(1): 19-21. Reviews the character and achievements of Henry Bibb, a fugitive slave who escaped to Canada and became a successful newspaper editor and a promoter of Canadian colonization. The author makes a plea for improved racial understanding. Undocumented. L. Gara

5:1761. Masters, D. C. THE MOUNTAIN FAMILY CIRCLE: A STUDY IN CANADIAN URBAN CULTURE. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. Sections I and II* 1958 52: 21-31. A review of the social and cultural life of the families of George Jehoshaphat Mountain (1789-1863), who became Anglican Bishop of Quebec, and the related family of Gustavus Nicolls (1779-1860), who became Commander of Royal Engineers in Canada. The author throws some light on the urban life of the upper middle class in 19th-century Canada, in particular by referring to the Mountain family circle's interest in literature, music and the arts, by describing their social life, and by citing their published writings and correspondence. E. H. Boehm

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 5:1497, 1822

5:1762. Adăniloae, N., N. Camariano, S. Iancovici and others. PE MARGINEA LUCRĂRII TOV. S. ȘIRBU: "RĂSCOALA DIN 1821 ȘI LEGĂTURILE EI CU EVENIMENTELE INTERNAȚIONALE". [Marginal notes on the work by Comrade S. Șirbu, "The Revolution of 1821 and its Connection with International Events"]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1957 10(4): 157-175. Criticism of Șirbu's work on Tudor Vladimirescu's revolution of 1821, which appeared in 1956. The terminology and orthography used in this book are the product of its author's imagination. Șirbu has made unsubstantiated statements, and the book contains a number of incoherences and inaccuracies. He has arbitrarily and incorrectly interpreted the documents he has used, thereby disregarding the methods of scientific investigation. The conclusions of the book are incorrect and often surprising. I. Popinceanu

See also: 5:1773

5:1763. Aleksić, Ljiljana. O MISLIJ VUKA KARADŽIĆA NA CETINJU 1860-61 GODINE [Concerning the mission of Vuk Karadžić at Cetinje, 1860-61]. *Istorijski Glasnik* 1958 (1/2): 77-84. Examines the reports of French diplomatic representatives in the Balkans, which constitute the only source containing direct information on the secret mission of Vuk Karadžić in Cetinje, 1860-1861. Of particular importance is a report dated 15 January 1861 from the French consul at Scutari, who was informed by Prince Nicholas of Montenegro that Prince Michael of Serbia had proposed a Serbian-Montenegrin alliance for the liberation of their compatriots. Serbian and most Montenegrin and Austrian documents throw little light on Vuk's mission. Based partly on material from the archives of the ministry of foreign affairs, Paris, the archive of Jovan Ristić in the Historical Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences, and the State Archives of Zadar. S. Gavrilović

5:1764. Ámandos, K. (Professor emeritus, Univ. of Athens). *TA SCHOLEIA EIS TEN CHION KATA TA ETE 1839-1859* [Schools in Chios during the years 1839-1859]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Elládos* 1956 11: 261-266. Information on the efforts undertaken by the inhabitants of Chios in order to reorganize the schools of the island after the complete destruction of 1822. Chians living on the island and abroad gave their financial support for the foundation of new schools and for their better functioning. The author mentions names of teachers who taught at the schools of Chios in this period. Catherine Koumariou

5:1765. Berindei, Dan. *FRAMÎNTARILE GRANICERILOR ȘI DOROBANȚILOR ÎN JURUL FORMĂRII TABEREI DE LA FLOREȘTI (VARA ANULUI 1859)* [Disturbances among the border troops and infantry concerning the establishment of the camp at Florești (summer of 1859)]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1957 10(3): 113-133. In the period shortly after the unification of the Rumanian principalities, the agrarian question was the most important problem of Rumania, and the masses, which had fought for union, expected its solution. Walachian and Moldavian soldiers were concentrated in a camp at Florești as a warning to Austria and Turkey, which refused to recognize the unification of the principalities. The soldiers, who were exclusively peasants, opposed the manner in which the concentration of troops for this camp was carried out, and many of them tried to resist being sent there so that they could continue working in the fields. Disturbances and revolts broke out in several areas in Rumania, and finally Prince Cuza himself intervened to suppress the resistance. The military camp of Florești was of great importance in the consolidation of the new Rumanian state; the armies of the two principalities were united here, and the basis for a combined Rumanian army established. I. Popinceanu

5:1766. Bouboulidis, Ph. *ΕΙΔΕΣΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΡΙΣΙΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΩΝΟΣ 1821-1824 ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΙΟΥ ΠΟΣΤΟΛΑΚΑ* [News and opinions from the Postolákas Archive about the fighting in 1821-1824]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Elládos* 1957/58 12: 14-71. The private archive of D. Postolákas contains a large number of letters exchanged between D. Postolákas and other Greeks during the Greek war of independence. Some of the correspondents were living in Greece, some in other European countries. All of them took a great interest in the Greek revolution. In these letters, hitherto unpublished, they express their opinions on the improvement of the military and administrative organization of their country; they also exchange thoughts about the foreign attitude towards the Greek cause and probable foreign assistance, and give news on the latest developments of the war in Greece. Catherine Koumariou

5:1767. Ekmečić, Milorad. *POKUŠAJI ORGANIZOVANJA USTANKA U BOSNI 1860-1862 GODINE* [Attempts to organize an uprising in Bosnia in the years 1860-1862]. *Godišnjak Istorikog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine* 1958 9: 73-107. Publishes new material relating to the history of Balkan revolutionary nationalism in the mid-19th century. Among the subjects discussed are: 1) payment by the Serbian government of secret subsidies to Bosnian nationalist émigrés; 2) formation by Matija Ban, Niko Okan and others of a Serbo-Bosnian revolutionary committee in August 1860 with headquarters in Belgrade; 3) the "Mémoire" and "Plan général" submitted by Matija Ban in September 1860 to de Balabine, the Russian ambassador in Vienna; 4) organization of a network of trans-border "agencies", and 5) funds received through I. S. Aksakov from Russia. Based on confidential files of the Foreign Office in Belgrade, now in the Diplomatic Archive in Dubrovnik, and on the collection of the private papers of Matija Ban, now in the Archive of the Historical Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences, Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

5:1768. Koukou, Eléni E. *ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΟΝ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΤΟΥ Ι. ΚΑΠΟΔΙΣΤΡΙΑ; ΜΕΡΙΚΑΙ ΑΓΝΟΣΤΟΙ ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ* [From the educational work of J. Kapodistrias; a few unknown pages]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Elládos* 1956 11: 214-222. Presents hitherto unpublished applications from various parts of Greece addressed to President Kapodistrias requesting his help for the foundation of schools. The author also refers briefly to the efforts of the latter for the reorganization of education in liberated Greece. Catherine Koumariou

5:1769. Lignádis, An. D. *Α' ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΤΖΗΣ: ΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ ΠΕΡΙ ΙΑΤΡΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΝ* [A' Pétros Stephanitzis: documents concerning physicians of the time of the revolution]. *Néon Athínaion* 1957 2(1/2): 55-70. Announcing the publication of a series of monographs on Greek physicians active at the time of the Greek revolution of 1821, gives biographical and other information, based on hitherto unpublished documents, on the work and writings of Pétros D. Stephanitzis, a physician who took active part in the Greek revolution of 1821. Catherine Koumariou

5:1770. Marković, Radosav P. *THE ARMY AND THE ARMAMENT OF SERBIA DURING THE REIGN OF PRINCE MILOSH*. *Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences. Section des Sciences Sociales* 1957 19(5): 27-31. An abridgment of a paper concentrating on the first part of the reign of Miloš Obrenović (1815-1839). The author gives a detailed description of the gradual building-up of the Serbian army on the model of first the Austrian and then the Russian army. Based largely on unpublished material from the Serbian State Archives. P. Podjed

5:1771. Panagiotópoulos, B. P. *ΗΕ ΠΡΟΚΕΡΥΞΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΜΕΣΣΗΝΙΑΚΗΣ ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΑΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΑΣ ΑΥΛΑΣ* [The proclamation of the Messenian senate to the royal courts of Europe]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Elládos* 1957-58 12: 137-150. Discusses the problem of the authorship of the proclamation of the Messenian senate written in March 1821 and addressed to the royal courts of Europe. The text of the document is included. Catherine Koumariou

5:1772. Rădulescu, A. *EDIȚIA CRITICĂ A LEGIURII CARAGEA. PENTRU CRITICI* [The critical edition of the Caragea Code. For the critics]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1957 10(4): 135-156. A reply to the severe criticism made by Nestor Camariano [in *ibid.* 1957 10(1): 179-191] of the critical edition, prepared by a collective, of the legal code compiled under Duke Ion Caragea. Since the collective has already acknowledged its errors, the criticism by Camariano is superfluous. I. Popinceanu

5:1773. Știrbu, S. *RECENZIA UNEI PREȚINSE RECENZII* [Review of a pretended review]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1957 10(3): 213-236. Replying to the severe criticism of his book *Răscoala din 1821 și legăturile ei cu evenimente internaționale* [The Revolution of 1821 and its Connection with International Events] made by A. Oțetea in *ibid.* 1956 9(2), Știrbu attempts to defend himself and to prove that Oțetea's review was not objective and impartial, that he distorted the truth and that he revealed a lack of good will. Știrbu admits that his book contains errors and deficiencies, but maintains that Oțetea was not pursuing scientific objectives by attacking and insulting him personally. I. Popinceanu See also: 5:1762

5:1774. Vučković, Vojislav. *LA CRISE SERBE DANS LA QUESTION D'ORIENT (1842-1843)* [The Serbian crisis in the Eastern Question (1842-1843)]. *Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences. Section des Sciences Sociales* 1957 19(5): 33-34. An abridgment of a paper on the Vučić revolt which occurred in Serbia in 1842 when the Ottoman Empire tried to exchange the Russophile Prince Michael Obrenović for Alexander Karageorgević but finally had to yield to the combined Russian and Austrian diplomatic pressure. P. Podjed

5:1775. Zambetákis, Emm. *ΠΡΟΣΠΑΘΕΙΑ ΠΡΟΣΕΛΥΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΚΡΕΤΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΑΘΟΛΙΚΙΣΜΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ XIX ΑΙΩΝΑ* [Efforts to proselyte the Cretan people to Catholicism in the 19th century]. *Kritiká Chroniká* 1957 11(1-3): 244-258. Attempts of the French consular service and of Catholic clergy in Crete to proselyte the Greek Orthodox population of the island in the years 1859-1860 met with strong opposition on the part of both the Greek clergy and the Turkish authorities. The author presents previously unpublished reports, dated 1860, of the French consul of Canea to the French foreign service in which he tried to explain and justify his attitude in this matter. Catherine Koumariou

BELGIUM

5:1776. Kalken, Frans van. ITALIENS EN BELGIQUE [Italians in Belgium]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(1): 20-25. Examines the activities of Italians who fled to Belgium after the Austrian intervention in the Italian peninsula in 1821. Some of these Italian refugees played an important role in the educational history of Belgium. The Institute Gaggia, founded by Pietro Gaggia, was conducted according to the pedagogical principles of Pestalozzi.
Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1777. La Cruz Hermosilla, Emilio de: DON JUAN VAN HALEN. EL MARINO ESPAÑOL QUE LIBERO A BELGICA [Don Juan van Halen. The Spanish sailor who liberated Belgium]. *Revista General de Marina* 1957 152: 369. A biographical sketch of Juan van Halen (1788-1864), a native of the island of León and grandson of a Dutchman who had settled in Cádiz, who took part in the Belgian revolution of 1830 against King Willem I.
N. C. (IHE 24911)

FRANCE

See also: 5:1509, 1835, 1843, 1901

5:1778. Baughman, John J. (De Pauw Univ.) THE FRENCH BANQUET CAMPAIGN OF 1847-48. *Journal of Modern History* 1959 31(1): 1-15. An account and analysis of French political history just prior to the revolution of 1848. The author discusses the origins of the reform program, the banquets themselves, in Paris and the departments, and the results of the program. He describes the program of both the dynastic and republican opponents of the Guizot ministry. On the basis of correspondence in the Archives Nationales he emphasizes the role of L.-A. Pagnerre in the campaign. A

5:1779. Cameron, Rondo E. (Univ. of Wisconsin). ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STAGNATION IN FRANCE, 1815-1914. *Journal of Modern History* 1958 30(1): 1-13. French national income grew by approximately 2-3 per cent per annum in the period 1815-51; about 4-5 per cent, 1852-81; very slowly or not at all, 1882-96; and by about 3 per cent, 1897-1914. The causes of this relatively disappointing performance are to be found in the deficiency of aggregate demand for the products of industry, stemming from the low rate of population growth, the unequal distribution of wealth and income, and consumer preferences expressed in relatively strong propensities to save, to enjoy leisure time and to consume the products of agricultural and artistic industries; and in the relative scarcity and consequent high cost of industrial raw materials and fuel, especially coal. These obstacles were magnified by difficult locational problems entailing expensive transportation, and by unwise policies and inept administration by the government. A

5:1780. Guillemin, Henri. MADAME DE STAEL EN 1815 [Madame de Staël in 1815]. *Revue de Paris* 1959 66(5): 91-100. Madame de Staël, desperately attempting to raise the dowry to marry her daughter Albertine to a member of the Broglie family, welcomed the advent of the Bourbons in 1815. She hoped to obtain the repayment of a loan made to the government by her father, Necker, and repudiated by Napoleon. By using her vast influence with the great men of the day the affair was arranged amicably. Based on the correspondence of Madame de Staël.
J. A. Clarke

5:1781. Kergall, Atala. ATALA STAMATY, FILLEULE DE CHATEAUBRIAND [Atala Stamaty, Chateaubriand's goddaughter]. *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* 1955 69(3): 207-214. Sketches the life of a goddaughter of Chateaubriand who was the daughter of a French consul of Greek extraction who had contributed to the revival of Greece by his writings and revolutionary intrigues. Her marriage to Augustin Varcollier, the director of fine arts for the city of Paris during the middle decades of the 19th century, made her an intimate of many of the painters and musicians of that period, including Ingres, Delacroix and Bizet.
J. H. Jensen

5:1782. Kurtz, Harold. TALLEYRAND. PART II. *History Today* 1958 8(12): 847-855, and 871. Continued from a previous article [See abstract 5:311]. The author sketches Talleyrand's life from about 1807 to his death in 1838,

emphasizing his role as king-maker in 1815 and 1830.
E. D. Johnson

5:1783. Leleux, Fernand. LE DEBARQUEMENT A MARSEILLE DE LA DUCHESSE DE BERRY (30 AVRIL 1832) [The Duchess of Berry's landing at Marseilles (30 April 1832)]. *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* 1957 71(3): 219-227, and (4): 340-358. Follows the planning of the legitimist descent on the south of France through the reports of French consuls at Nice, Massa and Genoa. These consuls were no better informed on the plans of the regent for a continuation of her efforts in the Vendée than the Orleanist government in Paris.
J. H. Jensen

5:1784. Morrall, J. B. LAMENNAIS: A LIBERAL CATHOLIC. *History Today* 1958 8(12): 821-828. Félicité Robert de Lamennais (1782-1854) grew up in a strict Catholic family and became a priest, but his ideas of liberal Catholicism brought him both popularity and censure. As editor of the liberal newspaper *L'Avenir* in Paris, Lamennais played a significant role in the revolution of 1830, but his differences with the leaders of the Church led to his desertion of Catholicism in 1834. He tried to form a new religious group, but failed and died in poverty.
E. D. Johnson

5:1785. Payne, Howard C. (State College of Washington). THEORY AND PRACTICE OF POLITICAL POLICE DURING THE SECOND EMPIRE IN FRANCE. *Journal of Modern History* 1958 30(1): 14-23. After December 1851, Louis Napoleon manipulated political police powers which were theoretically almost unlimited but actually limited by legal, customary and moral deterrents. Political police functions were before 1851 already distributed through a centralized administrative hierarchy and immunized from public control or recourse. The Second Empire innovated less than it emphasized traditional police theory and practice. Innovation was blocked by officialdom. Most political police work was part of routine administrative duties. The increase of secret police activity was probably less than usually supposed. The imperial police lacked the omnipotence seen in later totalitarian states. Based on material from French national and provincial archives. A

5:1786. Tudesq, A. LA LEGENDE NAPOLEONNIENNE EN FRANCE EN 1848 [The Napoleonic legend in France in 1848]. *Revue Historique* 1957 218(1): 64-85. Examines both the memory of Napoleon and the Napoleonic ideology in France and Corsica in 1848 before the Bonapartist campaign, attempting to show the geographical and social distribution of the legend. Napoleonic sentiment was kept alive to 1848 more through oral sources than written ones, but the latter had a more important effect on the politically active part of the nation. Anglophobia played a part in the Napoleonic sentiment. Both republicans and antirepublicans favored Napoleon in 1848, and the Bonapartist vote was weakest where the legitimists were strongest. Other adversaries of the legend appeared among the republican bourgeoisie and the politically conscious workers. Based largely on the testimony of contemporary witnesses.
B. Holtman

5:1787. Zeldin, Theodore (St. Antony's College, Oxford). ENGLISH IDEALS IN FRENCH POLITICS DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Historical Journal* 1959 2(1): 40-58. An analysis of the influence of English political institutions on 19th-century France, from the Bourbon Restoration through the Second Empire. The author shows that there was far less deliberate copying of the English constitutional pattern than has generally been supposed. French statesmen and political theorists, anxious to achieve stability like their neighbors across the Channel, focused their attention mainly on the English social structure, notably on the system of hereditary aristocracy and the decentralized system of administration. However, the various projects they devised to create a similar aristocratic ruling class in France all failed because of popular opposition. Based mainly on contemporary studies of government.
S. H. Zebel

GERMANY

See also: 5:1519, 1525, 1526, 1528, 1854, 1857, 1991, 2118, 2120

5:1788. Berkov, Pavel Naumovič (Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). DIE UNIVERSITÄT JENA ENDE DER 50ER BIS

ANFANG DER 60ER JAHRE DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS IN DEN TAGEBÜCHERN, BRIEFEN UND ERINNERUNGEN DAMALIGER RUSSISCHER GELEHRTER [The University of Jena in the late 1850's and the early 1860's in the diaries, letters and memoirs of Russian scholars of the time]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(4): 475-482.

Discusses the impressions of four distinguished Russian visitors to the University of Jena: V. F. Odoyevsky, who received an honorary doctorate on the occasion of the three-hundredth anniversary of the university, M. M. Stasyulevich, A. N. Pypin and J. K. Grot. The last three discuss their impressions of the professors, particularly the philosopher Kuno Fischer, the historians Droysen and Rossmann, and the linguist Schleicher. Grot contrasts Russian and German student corporations. G. Iggers

5:1789. Cappeller, Fritz (Bad Salzungen). DREI BRIEFE ERNST MORITZ ARNDT'S ZUR JENAER UNIVERSITÄTSFEIER 1858 [Three letters of Ernst Moritz Arndt on the occasion of the Jena University celebration of 1858]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(4): 483-484.

Presents three very brief letters written by the eighty-nine year old Arndt in reply to invitations to attend the three-hundredth anniversary of the University of Jena. Arndt reminisces about his student days. G. Iggers

5:1790. Conze, Werner (Univ. of Heidelberg). STAAT UND GESELLSCHAFT IN DER FRÜH-REVOLUTIONÄREN EPOCHE DEUTSCHLANDS [State and society in the early revolutionary era in Germany]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1958 86(1): 1-34. A study of the question of the social emancipation and the prehistory of the revolution of 1848 in Germany. Following a discussion of the break-up of the old unity of the ideas of *societas* and *civitas*, and a reference to the peculiarities of this historical problem in England and France, the author examines the question of the dichotomy between politics and society in the German states between the French Revolution and the revolution of 1848. Special attention is devoted to interpreting the development in Prussia. In elucidating the main social trends, he makes use of the following categories: 1) *Disproportionierung* [the process leading from the old bourgeois society, which was characterized by personal-corporative forms of rule and association, to a disintegrated "system of necessities" (System der Bedürfnisse)]; 2) social disproportion (*Disproportionierung*), and 3) *Entsittlichung*: the loss of morality in society (morality being understood in a Hegelian sense as the unity of the objective social order with the subjective will). A(t)

5:1791. Hagen, Maximilian von (Berlin). THEODOR FONTANES POLITISCHE WANDLUNG [Theodor Fontane's political transformation]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1957 17(2): 106-112. A commentary on the transition in the thought of Theodor Fontane from conservative to democratic ideals. Based upon the collection of Fontane's letters to Georg Friedländer published in 1954. G. H. Davis

5:1792. Hauenstein, Fritz (Editor, Frankfurter Allgemeine). DER BEGINN: WIRTSCHAFTSPOLITIK. EIN JAHRHUNDERT FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG [The beginning: economic policy. A century of the Frankfurter Zeitung]. *Gegenwart* 1956 11(Special number): 5-10. The founder of the Frankfurter Zeitung, Leopold Sonnemann, recognized credit as the most important stimulus of prosperity and advocated already in 1856, far ahead of his time, a corresponding economic policy, characterized by harmony between capital formation and investment, freedom of mobile capital, as much publicity as possible, democratization of stocks, state inspection of stock exchanges, a central bank of issue and the gold standard. Based on the first volumes of the Frankfurter Zeitung, and on *Geschichte der Frankfurter Zeitung 1856-1906*. A(t)

5:1793. Kilian, G. Werner, and Peter Uibe (both Karl-Marx-Univ., Leipzig). DANIEL GOTTLÖB MORITZ SCHREBER. Forschungen und Fortschritte 1958 32(11): 335-340. In the first part examines the writings and work on general hygiene and natural way of life by Schreber, the founder of the world-wide movement for small allotment-gardens, in order to determine to what extent they have remained valid. In the second part the author discusses Schreber's views on orthopedics and hygienic

gymnastics, which still conform to the views and methods of prophylactic medicine. A(t)

5:1794. Kroeger, Gert (Lübeck). DIE POLITISCHE DENKWEISE DES LIVLÄNDISCHEN HEGELIANERS JOHANN EDUARD ERDMANN (1805-1892) [The political thought of the Livonian Hegelian Johann Eduard Erdmann (1805-1892)]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1958 7(3): 338-373. Summary and analysis of the political thought and activity of J. E. Erdmann, a celebrated 19th-century professor of philosophy at the University of Halle. Born in Livonia, Erdmann regarded Prussia as his fatherland and believed that the Prussian state had a world mission. An active commentator on politics, he criticized the inflexible dogma of the liberals and pointed out the undesirability of an unlimited electoral franchise. Despite his affirmation of an aristocratic society and a strong Prussian state, Erdmann cannot be classified as "ultra-conservative," or "reactionary." His program demanded utmost independence in personal thought. H. Davis

5:1795. Kutzsch, Gerhard. FRIEDRICH WILHELM IV. UND CARL WILHELM SAEGERT. Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands 1957 6: 133-172. Prussian liberals had great hopes in Friedrich Wilhelm IV when he came to the throne in 1840, but he did not fulfill them. Throughout his life he remained obsessed with romantic visions of a Germanic Christianity and of feudal legitimism in the monarchy. The revolution of 1848 completely crushed him. He fell under the influence of a charlatan, a Berlin headmaster named C. W. Saegert, who became his confidant for seven years. Saegert did not always get his own way, but he made the dealings of the government and diplomats with the monarch more difficult than ever before, especially at the time of the Crimean War. Only the king's psychopathic condition can explain his friendship with Saegert. A

5:1796. Menzel, Rudolf. HEINRICH BRZOSKA DER GEISTIGE URHEBER DES PÄDAGOGISCHEN SEMINARS AN DER UNIVERSITÄT JENA [Heinrich Brzoska, the spiritual founder of the pedagogical seminar at the University of Jena]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(2/3): 329-336. Although K. V. Stoy is generally credited with founding the pedagogical seminar at the University of Jena in 1843, Heinrich Brzoska (1807-1839), strongly influenced by Johann Friedrich Herbart, was its spiritual father. He made significant suggestions for a pedagogical seminar for prospective university teachers. G. Iggers

5:1797. Ormis, Ján V. (Bratislava). DEUTSCHE ERFÄHRUNGEN DES SLOWAKISCHEN DICHTERS JÁN CHALUPKA [German experiences of the Slovak poet Ján Chalupka]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(4): 449-457. Reproduces diary entries of a Slovak student at the University of Jena in 1816 and 1817 about life at the University of Jena as well as a list, contained in the diary, of Hungarian students at the University of Jena in 1816 and 1817 and a list of books read by Chalupka in Jena. G. Iggers

5:1798. Peccorini Letona, Francisco, S. I. ALGUNAS CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE EL "VOLKSGEIST" DE LA ESCUELA HISTORICA A LA LUZ DEL IUSNATURALISMO DE SANTO TOMAS [Considerations on the Volksgeist of the historical school in the light of St. Thomas' *jus naturalis*]. *Estudios de Deusto* 1957 5(10): 363-395. Compares St. Thomas' concept of custom with the Volksgeist of Savigny, concluding that the latter -- a German historical reaction against the uniform rationalism of the Napoleonic Code -- was closely related to the Scholastic *jus naturalis*. J. R. (IHE 25406)

5:1799. Pflanze, Otto P. (Univ. of Illinois). BISMARCK'S "REALPOLITIK." Review of Politics 1958 20(4): 492-514. An analysis of Bismarck's view of the nature of politics and of his political technique. Bismarck believed that the statesman was relatively helpless to achieve his will because of the all-powerful current of the "time stream" and the many clashing forces which beset his course. Hence politics could never be a science, but only "the art of the possible." To achieve the possible, Bismarck always provided for alternative courses of political action. He approached most political problems with at least two possible

solutions and sought to keep open the possibility of alliance with either of two opposing political forces. A

5:1800. Richter, Siegfried. DIE PREUSSISCHE ZOLLPOLITIK VOM WIENER KONGRESS BIS ZUR GRÜNDUNG DES DEUTSCHEN ZOLLVEREINS (1814/15-1834) [The Prussian customs policy from the Congress of Vienna up to the foundation of the German Zollverein (1814/15-1834)]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(3): 561-570. Examines Prussian customs policy of the period 1814/15-1834 with respect to the formation of a national market in Germany. The author shows how as a result of the Prussian customs law of 26 May 1818 a unified domestic market developed in Prussia in which the economic interests of the bourgeois-industrial western provinces merged with those of the Junker from eastern Prussia. By virtue of its economic supremacy within Germany and with the help of the customs law, Prussia then proceeded to the economic annexation of part of the small states of south and central Germany. As a result the Deutscher Zollverein led by Prussia was formed, and this in turn represented the first step toward a national market in Germany. A (t)

5:1801. Sterne, Margaret (Wayne State Univ.). THE END OF THE FREE CITY OF FRANKFORT. Journal of Modern History 1958 30(3): 203-214. A study of the Free City of Frankfurt within the German Confederation and during the Seven Weeks' War. The author describes the harsh behavior of the Prussian victors, occupying the town, and the "collaboration" of the City Fathers, the senators, to save their jobs despite a "resistance movement" by two senators who had been imprisoned by the Prussian general Vogel von Falckenstein. He discusses the suicide of the last burgomaster of the Free City, Dr. Viktor Fellner, which caused international protests, Otto von Bismarck's insistence that Frankfurt pay a war contribution to finance the Prussian campaign, and the final annexation on 8 October 1866. Based on regional newspapers, family papers and government documents, the Reyer reports in the Haus-Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna, and the reports by U. S. Consul Murphy in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. A

GREAT BRITAIN (including IRELAND)

See also: 5:1530, 1532, 1534, 2006, 2125

5:1802. Bibby, Cyril (Univ. of London). THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY AND UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT. Victorian Studies 1958 2(2): 97-116. A study of the ways in which Thomas Henry Huxley, largely through private lobbying and work on official and quasi-official committees, influenced the development of universities both in Britain and the USA during the latter half of the 19th century. He refused to become Professor of Physiology or Master of University College at Oxford, but influenced both Oxford and Cambridge by placing many of his disciples in scientific posts there, and through his friendships. As Rector of Aberdeen and member of the Royal Commission he prepared the way for radical changes in the Scottish universities. In London he built up what is now the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and unified the various interests which now constitute the University of London. Based largely on unpublished correspondence in Imperial College, on contemporary university records and on contemporary periodical literature. A

5:1803. Clancy, Deirdre. ARCHBISHOP JOHN MACHALE IN IRISH POLITICS 1830-1850. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1958 (84): 1-3. MacHale was active in the fight for repeal of penal laws in 1823. He appealed for legislation to help in the famine of 1830. In the years 1838-1840 he opposed the government's national education policy and became a close ally of Daniel O'Connell in fighting a bill which virtually disfranchised the Irish. K. Eubank

5:1804. Clark, G. Kitson (Trinity College, Cambridge). "STATESMEN IN DISGUISE": REFLEXIONS ON THE HISTORY OF THE NEUTRALITY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE. Historical Journal 1959 2(1): 19-39. Discussion of the historical role of the British permanent civil service and its relations with Crown ministers and with Parliament. The author disproves the hitherto accepted theory that the subordination and

anonymity of British civil servants was the result of the 1854 Northcote-Trevelyan proposals. Such subordination was appearing at least as early as 1830, although for another half century there was deviation from the developing pattern by Edwin Chadwick, Rowland Hill, Charles Trevelyan and other eminent civil servants, each of whom had achieved a reputation as an expert before his appointment to office. Based on 19th-century political writings and on recent scholarly monographs. S. H. Zebel

5:1805. Green, E. R. R. THE FOUNDING OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1958 (83): 2-3. Fenianism was a continuation of the republican movement of 1848. In 1858 James Stephens took over the leadership of a revolutionary, republican movement in Dublin at the invitation of refugee Irishmen in New York. The movement was later known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Stephens lost control over the American branch of the movement, called the Fenian Brotherhood, in 1863. K. Eubank

5:1806. Jamieson, John. REVEREND HENRY COOKE AS A POLITICIAN. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1957 (78): 4-6. Concludes that Cooke used oratorical ability for political rather than religious goals, supporting the Tories and the Protestant ascendancy. By 1829 he succeeded in destroying liberalism in the Ulster Synod. By maintaining sectarian hatreds he helped keep Ireland divided. He fought against a national system of education which could threaten Protestant domination. K. Eubank

5:1807. Kovalev, Y. V. (Univ. of Leningrad). THE LITERATURE OF CHARTISM. Victorian Studies 1958 2(2): 117-138. Presents the introduction to the author's Anthology of Chartist Literature (Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1956, and London: Central Books Ltd., 1957). The author makes a general comment upon Chartist poetry, prose and literary criticism, disclosing the different trends in the development of Chartist literature and their close relation to the political and ideological struggle of the period. At the same time he attempts to relate Chartist literature to the main streams of Romantic and early Victorian literature. A certain stress is laid upon the search for new subject matter as well as for a new literary method, as characteristic features of Chartist literary efforts. Based on numerous Chartist newspapers, magazines and leaflets issued between 1838 and 1853. A

5:1808. Mackerness, E. D. (Univ. of Sheffield). FRANCES PARTHENOPE, LADY VERNEY (1819-1890). Journal of Modern History 1958 30(2): 131-136. A study of Florence Nightingale's sister, Parthenope (afterwards wife of Sir Harry Verney). The author attempts to show that in her way Parthenope Verney was quite as remarkable a figure as the heroine of the Crimea, though not usually accounted such (see, for instance, Cecil Woodham Smith's Florence Nightingale, 1951). Parthenope's talent for the intelligent discussion of urgent political, economic, philanthropic and religious issues is examined with reference to her less-known (particularly nonhistorical) writings. She is presented as a journalist of distinction whose view of the trend of events -- especially during the Franco-Prussian War era -- was unusually subtle and penetrating. A

5:1809. Nowlan, Kevin B. SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND IRELAND, 1841-46, AN ARCHIVAL SURVEY. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1956 (76): 4-5. Surveys the papers of Sir James Graham (1792-1861) located at Netherby, Cumberland. These papers are a neglected source for Anglo-Irish history; most of them fall within the years 1840-55. Graham was at the Admiralty from 1830 to 1834, home secretary in Peel's cabinet, 1840-1855, and active in shaping Irish policy. His papers supplement the Peel papers in the British Museum. Only a few extracts have been printed; microfilmed copies are in the National Library of Ireland, the Cambridge University Library and the Newberry Library, Chicago. K. Eubank

5:1810. Taylerson, A. W. F. (Reigate, Surrey). JAMES WEBLEY SINGLE-ACTION REVOLVERS. Journal of Arms and Armour Society 1957 2(7): 145-162. A descriptive study of three basic models of a rare type of mid-19th century English percussion revolver... A

5:1811. Taylerson, A. W. F. THE LONDON ARMOURY COMPANY. Journal of the Arms and Armour Society 1956 2(3): 5-56. A study of the British Limited Liability Company, which developed the firearms patents of Robert Adams from 1856-1867, and its products. A

5:1812. Thompson, D. (Aston Commercial School, Birmingham). JOHN TYNDALL AND THE ROYAL INSTITUTION. Annals of Science 1957 13(1): 9-22. A survey of Tyndall's work and influence under the aegis of the Royal Institution, first as Professor (1853), and subsequently as successor to Faraday as Resident Professor. N. Rescher

5:1813. Thornley, David. THE ATTITUDE OF IRISH CONSERVATIVES TO HOME RULE FROM THE DISESTABLISHMENT ACT TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF 1873. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1958 (82): 1-2. Isaac Butt tried to unite diametrically opposed groups -- conservatives, clerical-liberals, and an Orange element -- in his conservative Home Rule movement in 1870. Practical politics forced the movement to broaden its platform to include more than the Home Rule issue. Butt's followers forced a reorganization of the movement in 1873 with the formation of the Home Rule League, ending conservative Home Rule. K. Eubank

5:1814. Waddell, David (University College of the West Indies). GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BAY ISLANDS, 1821-1861. Historical Journal 1959 2(1): 59-77. An account of British policy towards the Bay Islands, in the Western Caribbean, and the proclamation of these islands as a British colony in 1852. Diplomatic complications arose because the Colonial Office had not adequately considered the status of these islands under the 1850 Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and, as a result, had failed to inform the Foreign Office of its final decision to assume sovereignty. In the interest of preserving harmonious relations with the United States, the British Foreign Secretary finally agreed in 1859 to surrender the Bay Islands to the Republic of Honduras. The transfer was effected over the objections of the British settlers and of the Colonial Office, which had not been informed of the treaty of cession until after it was signed. Based largely on archival materials of the British Colonial Office and the Foreign Office. S. H. Zebel

5:1815. Whyte, J. H. DANIEL O'CONNELL AND THE REPEAL PARTY. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1958 (83): 1-2. Defends O'Connell against the charge of failing to build up a creditable parliamentary party for the cause of repeal of the union with Great Britain. Those elected in the general election of 1832, fought on the repeal issue, were a liability but O'Connell was not to blame. He expected to win repeal through public opinion. K. Eubank

5:1816. Woodcock, George. "RADICAL JACK": JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, FIRST EARL OF DURHAM. History Today 1959 9(1): 3-12. A survey of the political career of one of England's outstanding early 19th-century reformers. A staunch Whig who could have been a Radical leader, Durham played a major role in the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, and later served as ambassador to Russia. As the one Whig whom the Canadian liberals would trust, he was sent to Canada in 1837 to stem the rising tide of revolution in that colony, and his Report on the Affairs of British North America, published in 1839, laid the foundation for the future Dominion status of that area. E. D. Johnson

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 5:1548, 1832, 1833

5:1817. Kuntić, Ljerka (Univ. of Zagreb). PRILOG POLITICI HRVATSKE OPOZICIJE 1865-1868. FRANCUSKI ROVINAR L. RIGONDAUD U HRVATSKOJ 1867 [A contribution to the policy of Croat opposition, 1865-1868. The French newspaper-man L. Rigondaud in Croatia, 1867]. Historijski listopis 1957 10(1-4): 45-69. Louis Rigondaud appeared in Zagreb at the time of the Ausgleich of 1867 under which Croatia was subordinated to Hungary in the newly constituted Dual Monarchy. The author describes the controversy between Croat nationalists and Croat supporters of Hungarian rule which Rigondaud created by his writings in the Journal des Débats, the Indépendance Belge and other publications. Rigondaud was expelled from Croatia in August 1867. Based partly on material from the State Archive of Zagreb, the

Archive of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb; and Rigondaud's own periodical Revue Orientale, published in Venice, January-August 1868. S. Gavrilović

5:1818. Lunzer, Marianne (Univ. of Vienna). JOSEPH TUVORA UND DIE "ÖSTERREICHISCHE KORRESPONDENZ" [Joseph Tuvora and the "Austrian correspondence"]. Wiener Geschichtsblätter 1958 13(1): 8-14. In September 1849 the Austrian journalist Joseph Tuvora proposed to the Austrian minister of the interior that a news agency be established. This first Austrian news agency was a private undertaking of Tuvora, but it was completely loyal to the government and subsidized by it. In 1859 the government took possession of the agency, making a monetary settlement with Tuvora. O. Stenzl

5:1819. Maass, Ferdinand, S. J. (Innsbruck). DIE ÖSTERREICHISCHEN JESUITEN ZWISCHEN JOSEPHINISMUS UND LIBERALISMUS [The Austrian Jesuits between Josephinism and liberalism]. Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie 1958 80(1): 66-100. In 1820 the Emperor Franz permitted the Jesuits who had been expelled from Russia to settle in Galicia and found schools there because he wanted to make use of the famous pedagogical ability of the order. As a result, the question of the form in which the order should be restored arose. Metternich suggested that it be re-established in its old form, but the emperor could not agree to such a far-reaching step. In the following years the Jesuits attempted to extend their rights through negotiations with the Austrian government. The author gives an account of these negotiations and of the fight of the Jesuits for the preservation of their rights under the liberal regime after 1867. O. Stenzl

5:1820. Purš, Jaroslav. TÁBORY V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH 1868-1871 (PŘÍSPĚVEK K PROBLEMATICE NÁRODNÍHO HNUTÍ) [Open-air political meetings in the Czech lands, 1868-1871 (contribution to the problems of national movement)]. Československý časopis Historický 1958 6(3): 446-470. Continued from a previous article [See abstract 5:530]. Political occurrences in the Czech lands during the years 1870-1871 were greatly influenced by Franco-German relations and by the fact that the German and Hungarian bourgeoisie sympathized with the idea of German unification. Thus, the Deutscher Volksverein, a leading organization of the German nationalistic elements in Austria, advocated a common platform for Germany and the Habsburg monarchy. At the same time Beust and Andrassy succeeded in turning Emperor Franz Joseph away from support of the Hohenwart cabinet, thereby sealing the fate of a possible Czech Ausgleich. The author describes the many mass meetings held by the progressive Czechs in connection with this situation. In the second part he summarizes the democratic mass movements in the Czech lands between 1868 and 1871, which were at all times greatly influenced by contemporary foreign developments and above all by the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich of 1867. Statistical data show that political mass meetings were developed principally in Bohemia, less significantly in Moravia, and were almost without importance in Silesia. The Austro-Slavism of the Old Czech Party was sharply criticized and rejected by the progressive Young Czech Party, which proclaimed the individual existence of the Czech nation. The author also deals with the activities of Český demokratický spolek [Czech Democratic Society]. Based partly on archival material. F. Wagner

5:1821. Till, Rudolf (Univ. of Vienna). DR. ALEXANDER BACH IN DER WIENER GEMEINDESTUBE [Dr. Alexander Bach in the Viennese city council]. Wiener Geschichtsblätter 1958 13(4): 73-80. An account of Bach's activities as a member of the citizens' committee and later city council of Vienna during 1848. Bach was not at first a democrat and later a reactionary, and thus a dubious character, as several historians maintain. He experienced the same transformation in political position as other great men in political and cultural life from Pius IX to Grillparzer who were disappointed by the course of the revolution. Based on materials from the Vienna Stadarchiv. O. Stenzl

5:1822. Varga, János (Hungarian Academy of Sciences). NÉGY LEVÉL 1848-BÓL A NEMZETISÉGI KERDESRŐL [Four letters of 1848 on the nationality question]. Századok 1958 92(1-4): 252-264. Publishes for the first time the letters, housed in the Debrecen State Archives, exchanged between the Hungarian György Hankovics and his personal

friend, the Serb Pavle Popović, with introductory commentaries. The letters summarize both patriots' reconciliatory views on Serbo-Hungarian relations. F. Wagner

5:1823. Vörös, Antal. MICHAL TÁNCICS V PREDRE-VOLUČNOM OBDOBI (1831-1847) [Mihály Táncics during the prerevolutionary period (1831-1847)]. *Historický časopis* 1958 6(4): 546-559. A sketch of the young Mihály Táncics, whose family was of Slavic origin, and a comprehensive appraisal of his early literary activity. Táncics, as a product of Magyarization, was never able to free himself of certain chauvinistic tendencies of bourgeois circles, especially in the field of the nationality problem, although in many respects he was already a socialistic thinker and politician prior to the 1848 revolution. Based partly on archival material.

F. Wagner

5:1824. [Zedlitz, Joseph Christian, Freiherr von]. EINFACHE DARSTELLUNG DER EREIGNISSE IN WIEN VON DEM MOMENTE DER GENERALKOMMANDOÜBERNAHME DURCH FELDMARSCHALLEUTNANT KARL GRAF AUERSPERG BIS ZUR WIEDEREINNAHME VON WIEN UND BEGRÜNDUNG DER MOTIVE SEINER HANDLUNGEN [Simple account of the events in Vienna from the time when Lieutenant Field Marshal Karl Graf Auersperg took command until the recapture of Vienna, and explanation of the motives for his actions]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Klasse* 1957 (19): 281-296. This account was discovered by Eduard Castle (University of Vienna) among the papers of the poet and journalist Joseph Christian Freiherr von Zedlitz (1790-1862), a contemporary of Count Auersperg. The papers are in the possession of the Austrian Nationalbibliothek, Vienna. Zedlitz defends the conduct of Count Auersperg, who was commander in chief of the military garrison at Vienna during the revolt of October 1848. O. Stenzl

ITALY

See also: 5:1554, 1555, 1783, 2147

5:1825. Bondarchuk, V. S. PROBLEMY ITAL'YANSKOGO RISORDZHIMENTO V TEORETICHESKIKH TRUDAKH A. GRAMSCI [The problems of the Italian Risorgimento in the theoretical works of A. Gramsci]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (6): 137-150. The central idea in Gramsci's historical research work is that all failures of the national liberation movement of Italy (1848-49) were due to lack of maturity and to the shortsightedness of the leading bourgeoisie, which did not know how to make use of the potential power of the revolutionary masses. Gramsci clearly characterizes the Risorgimento as an essentially bourgeois movement. Based on Gramsci's *Il Risorgimento* and *L'Ordine Nuovo*.

Erna Wollert

5:1826. Carmignani, Renato. L'ULTIMO FALSO NOME DI GIUSEPPE MAZZINI [The last alias of Giuseppe Mazzini]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(4): 764-765. Maintains that the last alias used by Mazzini was Giorgio Braun. The name of Braun may have been selected to honor the memory of John Brown, the American abolitionist.

Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1827. Della Chiesa, Giovanna. DAL DIARIO DI DONNA MARIA BONAPARTE-VALENTINI [From the diary of Donna Maria Bonaparte-Valentini]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(4): 753-758. Excerpts from the diary of Maria Bonaparte-Valentini, the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, written between 1834 and 1836. During these years she described herself as "Italian" and "liberal."

Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1828. Filipuzzi, Angelo. DIE RESTAURATION IN ITALIEN IM LICHT DER NEUEREN HISTORIOGRAPHIE [The Restoration in Italy in the light of recent historiography]. *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung* 1958 66(1/2): 81-92. Throughout the 19th century the Italian historians who dealt with the history of the Restoration limited themselves to Italian, French and English sources, and did not use Austrian material, partly because of language difficulties and partly for political reasons. The result of this attitude was a one-sided picture which was not fair to Austria.

In the 20th century Austrian sources gradually came to be used, and during and after the Second World War the works of a new generation of Italian historians corrected the picture.

O. Stenzl

5:1829. Flora, Emanuele. LO STATUTO ALBERTINO E L'AVVENTO DEL REGIME PARLAMENTARE NEL REGNO DI SARDEGNA [The Albertine Statute and the advent of a parliamentary regime in Sardinia]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(1): 26-38. Maintains that the constitution granted by Carlo Alberto in 1848 did not inaugurate parliamentary government; this is demonstrated by the ministerial crises of 1848-49. Vittorio Emanuele and Cavour symbolized two opposing concepts: the former, educated in the Divine Right school, wished to contain the constitutional life of Sardinia within the strict limits established by the Statute; the latter wished to establish and consolidate a truly parliamentary regime. Only after a decade's struggle did Cavour's concept of government triumph. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1830. Garotti, Loris Ricci. LE "IDEE" DI CARLO CATTANEO [The "ideas" of Carlo Cattaneo]. *Società* 1958 14(3): 520-544. A review article on recent publications about Carlo Cattaneo, a Lombard federalist republican and economist of the mid-19th century. Two articles -- Luciano Cafagna's "Agricoltura e accumulazione negli scritti economici di Cattaneo," *Società* 1956 12(4) [See abstract 3:368]; and A. Bertolino's "I fondamenti delle idee economiche di Carlo Cattaneo," in *Studi in onore di Armando Saporiti* (Milan, 1957), II, 1433-1469 -- provide the reviewer with the point of departure for a discussion of certain economic ideas of Cattaneo.

C. F. Delzell

5:1831. Grassini, Franco. L'INTEGRAZIONE EUROPEA E L'ESPERIENZA DEL MEZZOGIORNO [European integration and the experience of southern Italy]. *Civitas* 1959 10(1): 37-55. Examines why the unification of Italy in the 19th century represented a setback for the economically weaker South. Referring to European integration, the author points out that it will not inevitably cause a depression in the weakest country, Italy, provided it takes place gradually and is guided by some kind of common political authority.

E. Flüßl, O. S. B.

5:1832. Kraft, Heinz, ed. (Munich). EIN STAATSMÄNNISCHER RATSCHLAG DES FELDMARSCHALLS GRAFEN RADETZKY [A statesmanlike suggestion of Field Marshal Count Radetzky]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1955 15(1): 34-44. Presents the text of a hitherto unpublished letter of advice from Radetzky to Charles II, Duke of Parma and Lucca, dated 29 July 1847. In the letter, Radetzky promised the Duke the full support of his army and advised him to be firm with his people and to make frequent public appearances so that his confidence and resolution might be seen. In the introduction, the editor includes an analysis of the revolutionary situation in the northern Italian states. G. H. Davis

5:1833. Lukács, Lajos. GARIBALDI ÉS KOSSUTH 1860-61-BEN [Garibaldi and Kossuth in 1860-61]. *Századok* 1958 92(1-4): 119-145. In exile Kossuth had many contacts with Garibaldi in behalf of the liberation of both Hungary and Italy from the Habsburg yoke. The Treaty of Villafranca in 1859 represented an important turning point in both patriots' life and diplomatic work. Although they were devoted to the same cause of liberation, they viewed the contemporary European constellation from very different angles. Consequently, Kossuth and Garibaldi could not find any common plan and methods for achieving their political aims, and the links between them ultimately failed to result in any real political success. Based partly on archival material. F. Wagner

5:1834. Malvezzi, Aldobrandino. INTORNO ALLA ORIGINE DELLA LEGA DELL'ITALIA CENTRALE NEL 1859 [Concerning the origin of the League of Central Italy in 1859]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(3): 375-414. A study of the origins of the project to establish a League of Central Italy in 1859. In June, revolutionaries in Bologna expelled the papal legate, established a provisional government and sought union with Piedmont. Although the latter declined the offer, it appointed Massimo d'Azeglio as commissioner extraordinary to Bologna. After the armistice of Villafranca, Bologna, Tuscany and Modena began considering the formation of a League of Central Italy. There were, however, divergent

conceptions of the nature and functions of such an organization. The Bolognese saw the League as a growing and constructive organism, while the Tuscans and Modenese regarded it as an instrument for maintaining the status quo. The Piedmontese government was hostile to the project, fearing that the League would become an independent state. Based on archival material. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1835. Pernot, Jacques Godechot-Françoise. *L'ACTION DES REPRESENTANTS DE LA FRANCE A TURIN ET L'INTERVENTION SARDE DANS LA GUERRE DE CRIMÉE* [The conduct of the French representatives in Turin and the Sardinian intervention in the Crimean War]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(1): 39-56. Examines the policy of Agénor de Guiche, the French minister extraordinary at Turin from 1853 to 1857. While de Guiche faithfully reported to his government the evolution of public opinion in Piedmont, he failed to discern its more profound currents. He endeavored to bring Sardinia into the Crimean War without, however, promising it any modification in the status of Italy. He did not realize that Sardinia wished to use the Crimean War to promote Italian unification. For de Guiche and his superior, Drouin de Lhuys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sardinian intervention in the Crimean War would be merely for the purpose of exerting pressure on Austria. Based on archival material. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1836. Praticò, Giovanni. *DOCUMENTI DELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI MANTOVA RIGUARDANTI L'ASSISTENZA SANITARIA AI FERITI DELLA BATTAGLIA DI SOLFERINO E DI S. MARTINO* [Documents from the state archives of Mantua regarding the medical assistance rendered to the wounded in the battle of Solferino and San Martino]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(4): 766-784. Presents documents from the Mantuan archives illustrative of the medical assistance afforded by the Mantuan authorities to the wounded of the battle of Solferino. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:1837. Santonastaso, Giuseppe. *GARIBALDI ROMANTICO* [Romantic Garibaldi]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(49) [Dec. 9]: 9. Discusses recent books and essays by Cesare Spellanzon, Gabriele Pepe and Denis Mack Smith dealing with Garibaldi. C. F. Delzell

5:1838. Santonastaso, Giuseppe. 89 *LETTERE INEDITE DI MAZZINI: L'AMICIZIA CON MARIO* [Eighty-nine unpublished letters of Mazzini: the friendship with Mario]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(26): 9-10. Discusses certain unpublished letters of Mazzini possessed by Prince Ladislao Odesscalchi that pertain to the period 1844-1852. C. F. Delzell

5:1839. Sesto, Oreste. *IL CENTENARIO DELLA ESPEDIZIONE DI CARLO PISACANE* [The centenary of the expedition of Carlo Pisacane]. *Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio* 1958 24(1): 25-31. An appraisal of the Italian patriot Carlo Pisacane (1818-1857), who was a predecessor of Garibaldi in southern Italy and who lost his life in the unsuccessful expedition to Sapri (2 July 1857). E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:1840. Stefano, Paolo de. *IL "BRUZIO" DI VINCENZO PADULA* [The *Bruzio* of Vincenzo Padula]. *Historica* 1957 10(5/6): 157-161. A note on the history of this periodical, published in Cosenza in 1864 and 1865, and on its editor, the Italian writer Vincenzo Padula (1819-1893), an untiring fighter for the improvement of the living conditions of the people of southern Italy. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1841. Tondo, Franco di. *IL PENSIERO POLITICO DI ALBERTO MARIO* [The political thought of Alberto Mario]. *Società* 1958 14(5): 903-928. Discusses the evolution of the political thought of the Garibaldian and Risorgimento writer Alberto Mario. Beginning in 1848 in Florence with uncongealed ideas of "Giobertism, Albertism, and the cult of Italian greatness," he moved thereafter further to the left, toward federalistic republicanism, as a result of close contact with Garibaldi, Pisacane, Cattaneo and others. He lacked, however, the social concern that inspired Pisacane. C. F. Delzell

5:1842. Zucàro, Domenico. *LE LEGGI SICCARDI: LA PASTORALE E L'OBELISCO* [The Siccaldi laws: the Pastoral Letter and the Obelisk]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(12): 11. Deals with an episode occurring in the Kingdom of Sardinia-

Piedmont when the anticlerical Siccaldi laws were introduced. In 1850 the Archbishop of Turin, Monsignor Fransoni, defended an old statute under which penalties could be prescribed for the violation of certain religious festivals. On the basis of this the parish priest of Luserna had condemned young Bartolomeo Salvaggiotto for having "loaded two sacks of wheat on a mule on the feast day of the Conception." C. F. Delzell

NETHERLANDS

See also: 5:2003

5:1843. Contamine. *QUELQUES ASPECTS DE LA BELGIQUE DE GUILLAUME Ier* [Some aspects of the Belgium of Willem I]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1957 56 (numéro special): 10-15. The French diplomatic service in the Netherlands from 1815 to 1830 was poorly staffed and its personnel were opportunistic. Its diplomatic correspondence showed concern with French émigrés, Willem I's policy of freedom of the press, and the Francophile spirit of the Belgians, rather than with matters of greater international significance. Willem I was portrayed as a capable administrator but not particularly well disposed toward the restored Bourbon regime in France. With respect to the Netherlands "the foreign policy of the restoration government was one of observation rather than of action." Based on diplomatic and consular documents in French archives. H. Emery

POLAND

See also: 5:1847, 1850

5:1844. Bortnowski, Władysław. *PIOTR WYSOCKI CZY MAURYCZ MOCHNACKI AUTOREM RELACJI O HISTORII SPRZYSIĘŻENIA Z LAT 1828-1830?* [Was Piotr Wysocki or Maurycy Mochnacki the author of the report on the history of the 1828-1830 conspiracy?]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1958 49(4): 782-792. On 10 December 1830 the daily *Kurier Polski* contained an article entitled "Information about the secret society established with the aim of removing the government and securing constitutional freedom in the Polish Kingdom, as well as about the military actions of the Officers' Infantry Training School during the night of 29 to 30 November 1830!" This article was signed by Lieutenant Piotr Wysocki, who led the outbreak of the November rising. Soon, however, the authorship was ascribed to the well-known journalist Maurycy Mochnacki. After an analysis of existing sources, the author concludes that the article was written by Wysocki and edited by Mochnacki. A. F. Dygnas

5:1845. Zajewski, Władysław. *IDEOLOGIA A ROLA POLITYCZNA "NOWEJ POLSKI" W POWSTANIU LISTOPADOWYM* [Ideology and political role played by the *Nowa Polska* in the November uprising]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1958 49(4): 681-699. An analysis of the contents of the most radical daily newspaper that appeared during the uprising (5 January - 6 September 1831). *Nowa Polska* was distinguished from other papers by a heavy preponderance of political commentary and stress on domestic problems, with foreign news being relegated to the background. The author describes the paper's influence on public opinion and the role it played in bringing about the parliamentary act depriving Czar Nicholas I of the Polish throne. He also outlines the philosophical views represented by *Nowa Polska*. A. F. Dygnas

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 5:1767, 1788, 1879, 2164

5:1846. Bel'chikov, N. F., ed. *ZHURNALY 60-KH GODOV XIX V. V OTSENKE III. OTDELENIYA* [Newspapers in the sixties of the 19th century in the judgment of the Third Section]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (4): 156-167. Publishes two notes written in 1863 by an unknown author who belonged to, or was associated with, the Third Section. They criticize the moderate liberal review *Otechestvennye zapiski* [Native Papers] and the journals *Sovremennik* [Contemporary] and *Russkoe slovo* [The Russian Word], both of which were edited by revolutionary democrats. The severest criticism is directed at the nihilists, for undermining Christian teaching

and morals, and at the censors, who tolerated the printing of their works. The document is preserved in the Central State Historical Archives in Moscow. Erna Wollert

5:1847. Bóbr-Tylingo, Stanisław. POLSKA WYPRAWA NA KAUKAZ W 1863 ROKU [The Polish expedition to the Caucasus in 1863]. *Bellona* 1958 (2): 150-161. The Polish expedition to the Caucasus was organized from the Hôtel Lambert in Paris, the diplomatic center of Poland, and directed by the Czartoryski princes. The goal of the expedition was twofold: 1) to provoke mass desertion among the numerous Polish recruits in the Russian Caucasus army, and 2) to bring about a conflict, if possible armed, between Turkey and Russia. It was financed by the Czartoryskis, the French ministry of foreign affairs and the Englishman David Urquhart, and was tacitly supported by the Turkish authorities. Based on material from French, English and Polish diplomatic archives, on the journal of the expedition, and on letters of its commander in chief, Colonel Klemens Przewłocki. A

5:1848. Curtiss, John Shelton (Duke Univ.) THE ARMY OF NICHOLAS I: ITS ROLE AND CHARACTER. *American Historical Review* 1958 63(4): 880-889. Nicholas' army had an extensive role in what was actually a militarized state. It was impressive on the parade ground but inefficient and ineffective both in police and military duties. "... the burdens that the army imposed on the nation were not in proportion to its value. It seems safe to say that the strengths and weaknesses of the army reflected those of Russian society." R. C. Raack

5:1849. Krusius-Ahrenberg, Lolo. SYNUNKTER PÅ APRILMANIFESTET [Aspects of the April Manifesto]. *Historiallinen Arkisto* 1958 56: 222-253. Discusses the origin, constitutional nature and subsequent modifications of the Czarist Imperial Manifesto of 10 April 1861, which summoned the Finnish "January Committee" of 1862, the forerunner of the Finnish diet of 1863. From contemporary correspondence, the author concludes that the idea originated with Finnish Senator Fabian Langenskiöld (1810-1863) and Finnish officials in St. Petersburg. The Committee was initially intended as an interim consultative body until conditions in Poland and Russia permitted a constitutional diet, but the Manifesto failed to specify its competence in the areas of administrative and parliamentary law. Strong protest from the Finnish Liberal Opposition forced the government to redefine the function of the Committee, which became a preparatory commission for the 1863 diet. Roberta G. Selleck

5:1850. Marachow, Grzegorz. STEFAN BOBROWSKI I TAJNA DRUKARNIA W KIJOWIE (1861-1862) [Stefan Bobrowski and the secret printing office in Kiev (1861-1862)]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1958 49(4): 700-713. A description of the conspiratorial activities of Joseph Conrad's uncle in Kiev, with emphasis on the publishing of the illegal Polish periodical *Odrodzenie* and the reprinting of the Russian *Velikorus* in the lithographic workshop established in the famous Orthodox monastery of Lavra Pecherska in Kiev. As a result of the delation of the police confidant, who gained admission to the revolutionary circles, the police located the printing shop after the publication of the first issue of the periodicals in January 1862. The lithographer Gustaw Hoffman was arrested, while Bobrowski fled abroad and later played a prominent role in Warsaw during the January 1863 uprising. A. F. Dygnas

5:1851. Nordberg, Toivo. HUHTIKUUN MANIFESTISTA, TAMMIKUUN VALIO-KUNTAAN [From the April Manifesto to the January Committee]. *Historiallinen Arkisto* 1958 56: 256-312. Examines the political debate in Finland during 1861 over the attitude to be adopted towards the consultative "January Committee", summoned by the Imperial Manifesto of 10 April 1861, elected during the autumn and convened in January 1862. The Liberal press, with connections in Sweden advocated non-cooperation and demanded a constitutional diet. Conciliatory opinion supporting the government was led by Professor J. V. Snellman (1806-1881). Except among the nobility, elections proved a partial defeat for the Liberals. The author concludes that the basic issue was "the attitude which Finland should adopt towards Russia", and that "without doubt, the most important result of the debate ... was the awakening of a large part of the nation from over a half-century of political slumber." Roberta G. Selleck

5:1852. Pach, Zsigmond Pál (Univ. of Budapest). A FÖLDESÜRI GAZDASÁG "POROSZ UTAS" FEJLŐDÉSE OROSZORSZÁGBAN A XIX. SZÁZAD MÁSODIK FELEBEN [The "Prussian way" of the manorial system and its development in Russia during the second half of the 19th century]. *Századok* 1958 92(1-4): 146-173. Although the peasant reform of 1861 was carried out, land distribution preserved its feudal character. Using statistical data relating to Russian agricultural production and publications, chiefly by Lenin, the author depicts the agricultural and socio-economic development which finally led to the revolutionary crisis of Russia at the beginning of the 20th century. F. Wagner

5:1853. Scheibert, Peter (Bad Godesberg). DER JUNGE ČERNYŠEVSKIJ UND SEIN TAGEBUCH [The young Chernyshevski and his diary]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1957 5(1/2): 190-197. Describes the intellectual development of Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevski (1828-1889) at St. Petersburg University during the years 1846-1850. The son of an unusually well-educated Russian clergyman, he became a fervent adherent of vulgar materialism, influenced by Hegel, Pierre Leroux, Fourier and Feuerbach. Based on Chernyshevski's diary contained in the Russian edition of his complete works. P. Podjed

5:1854. Scheibert Peter. PENSEES ET VOEUX D'UN ALLEMAND, NE EN RUSSIE [Thoughts and wishes of a German born in Russia]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1958 6(3): 374-375. Among the papers of Petr Yakolevich Chaadaev in the manuscript section of the Lenin Library in Moscow is an anonymous memorandum, dated either 1853 or 1854, in which a plan for a German-dominated European federation was developed. The answer to German overpopulation was to be settlement in Eastern and especially Southeastern Europe. Germany would be not only a teacher but the "political protector" of Russia. The memorandum was probably the attempt of a Moscow German to deal with pan-Slavist propaganda, before the latter began to concentrate on the west Slavs, and it still saw Russian advantage in turning away from Europe. W. F. Woehrlin

5:1855. Volkov, S. I. DNEVNIK D. M. VOLKONSKOGO (1812-1834) [The diary of D. M. Volkonskii (1812-1834)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (3): 235-236. A survey of the diary notes of Lieutenant General Prince D. M. Volkonskii. These notes, preserved in the Moscow department of the archives of the Academy of Sciences, give interesting impressions of the cultural and economic life in Russia at the time. Erna Wollert

5:1856. Whittock, Michael (London). ERMOLOV -- PROCONSUL OF THE CAUCASUS. *Russian Review* 1959 18(1): 53-60. A sketch of General Aleksei Petrovich Ermolov, Russian commander in chief in the Caucasus and ambassador extraordinary to the Persian court from 1816 to 1827. Based mostly on memoirs of contemporaries. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

5:1857. Schmidt, J. Boisen. CARL SCHEEL-PLESSENS STILLING TILL HELSTATSTANKEN NOVEMBER 1863 TIL JULI 1864 [Carl Scheel-Plessen's position on the integrated realm concept, November 1863 to July 1864]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Denmark) 1958 5(4): 429-454. Utilizes newly discovered personal papers to show that Scheel-Plessen, leader of Holstein nobility and opponent of integration with Denmark, nevertheless wanted Schleswig-Holstein to remain under the Danish king and throughout the crisis advocated Danish concessions that would make the regal connection possible. He pleased no one. H. E. Ellersieck

5:1858. Seip, Jens Arup (Univ. of Oslo). "DET NORSKE SYSTEM" I DEN ØKONOMISKE LIBERALISMES KLASSISKE TID (1850-1870) ["The Norwegian System" in the classical period of economic liberalism (1850-1870)]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1959 39(1): 1-58. The dualistic "Norwegian System" sprang from bureaucratic theory combined with both political motives and doctrinaire liberalism imported from England. The "System" supposed four rules for the era of railroad and canal building: 1) those directly interested must

take the initiative in any enterprise and government must play a passive role; 2) government retained a secondary character in every enterprise; 3) the state should perform technical tasks of building, i. e. public works with private support; 4) an enterprise was to appear as private even though the state controlled it and was economically responsible. With these rules Norwegian railroad building made a rapid growth during two decades. In the end, however, the political objectives of Johan Sverdrup overruled the Schweigaard system, and Norway assumed full state responsibility for all kinds of communications construction. R. E. Lindgren

SPAIN

See also: 5:1571, 1572, 1573, 1585, 1940

5:1859. Armas Ayala, Alfonso de. GRACILIANO AFONSO. UN DIPUTADO CANARIO DE LAS CORTES DE 1821 DESTERRADO EN AMERICA [Graciliano Afonso. A Canary deputy to the Cortes of 1821 in exile in America]. *Anuario de Estudios Atlánticos* 1957[1958] 3: 387-451. A biographical study of Graciliano Afonso (1775-1861), the canon of Las Palmas and a distinguished liberal politician. The author examines in detail the period of his exile, and also discusses his ideology and the preromantic characteristics of his literary work. An appendix containing nine documents from the years 1822-1839 is included. E. G. (IHE 26237)

5:1860. Arribas Palau, Mariano. UNA RECLAMACION MARROQUI CONTRA LA ADUANA DE BARCELONA EN 1840 [A Moroccan claim against the Barcelona customs house in 1840]. *Tamuda* 1957 5(1): 7-25. An account of the illegal confiscation by the Barcelona customs authorities of goods shipped by Hāyy Abd al-Karīm ibn Yallūn from Marseilles with the destination Gibraltar, and of the claim presented by the Moroccan to the Spanish consulate in Tangier. A copy of the Arab text of the claims, together with a Spanish translation, is included. M. Gu. (IHE 24886)

5:1861. Berriochoa, Hermano Valentín de. CORRESPONDENCIA DEL PRINCIPE LUIS LUCIANO BONAPARTE, CLEMENCE BONAPARTE, DUQUE DE MANDAS, RESURRECCION MARIA DE AZKUE Y OTROS DOCUMENTOS [Correspondence of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, Clémence Bonaparte, the Duke of Mandas, Resurrección María de Azkue and other documents]. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de los Amigos del País* 1958 14(1): 55-68. Presents ten letters (1904-1905) referring to the acquisition by the Basque and Navarre Deputations of a collection of documents and books on Basque subjects that had belonged to Louis Lucien Bonaparte. Four short Basque manuscripts (1865-1882) of the prince are also reproduced. R. O. (IHE 26350)

5:1862. Berruezo, José. COMO COMENZO LA GUERRA CARLISTA EN GUIPUZCOA [How the Carlist war began in Guipúzcoa]. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de Amigos del País* 1957 13(2): 101-113. Presents command communications and proceedings of ayuntamientos from the first days of the Carlist war in Guipúzcoa (1833). The documents are from the Archivo General de la Diputación de Tolosa. E. A. (IHE 24885)

5:1863. Cadenas [y Vicent], Vicente. CABALLEROS DE MONTESA QUE EFECTUARON SUS PRUEBAS DE INGRESO DURANTE EL SIGLO XIX [Knights of Montesa who took their admission tests during the 19th century]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia* 1957 140(2): 629-688, and 141(1): 373-453. Concluded from a previous article [See abstract 4:2347]. The author gives genealogical and biographical information on candidates for admission to the Montesa Order in the period 1832-1898. An index of names is included. Based on documents from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid. M. Ll. (IHE 26212)

5:1864. Cortines Murube, Felipe. NOTICIAS SOBRE REYNOSO [Notes on Reynoso]. *Archivo Hispalense* 1957 27(86): 209-213. Reproduces an unpublished letter of 1815 from a friend of the philo-French (afrancesado) writer Reynoso, as well as the certificate of Reynoso's exoneration, written at the same time, in which his merits are praised, his collaborationist attitude excused and his ideas stated to be contrary to those of the liberals of Cádiz. A. D. (IHE 26226)

5:1865. Gallego, Julián. EL VIAJE A ESPAÑA DE EUGENE DELACROIX [Eugène Delacroix' journey to Spain]. *Revista de Ideas Estéticas* 1957 15(59/60): 237-253. Discusses the passages referring to Spain in Delacroix' *Journal of his visit to Morocco in 1832*. I. I. (IHE 24906)

5:1866. García Fernández, Jesús. EL FERROCARRIL ZAMORA-LA CORUÑA [The Zamora - La Coruña railway]. *Estudios Geográficos* 1957 18(69): 519-521. Notes on the plan made in 1862 to build a railway from Medina del Campo to Vigo. The author also refers to the various sections of the railway completed up to the present. S. Ll. (IHE 26218)

5:1867. García Rámila, Ismael. MEMORIA SOBRE EL ORIGEN DEL CAMINO DE BURGOS A BERCEDO [Report on the origin of the road from Burgos to Bercedo]. *Boletín de la Institución Fernán González* 1957 12(141): 770-777, and 1958 13(143): 147-156. Concludes a previous article [See abstract 5:564]. Published here are those sections of this report (Burgos, 1832) dealing with the financial organization of the undertaking and the possibilities of exploitation of the road, as well as a section giving the distances between the towns on the route and their obligations with respect to the upkeep of the road. J. N. (IHE 24887)

5:1868. Kosorez, N. N. RAFAEL' RIEGO - GEROI ISPANSKOGO NARODA [Rafael del Riego -- hero of the Spanish people]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (6): 49-66. Describes the struggle of the hero of the revolution of 1820-1823. Riego was a courageous fighter against despotism and was a person of great integrity. Philosophically a rationalist, he remained a true and consistent revolutionary in the midst of all the intrigues of political opportunists. However, Riego and his followers could not go beyond the limits imposed on them by the course of the Spanish bourgeois revolution. Based partly on *Diario de las sesiones de las Cortes de 1820* (Madrid, 1871). Erna Wollert

5:1869. Llabrés, Juan. EL VAPOR DE GUERRA "COLON" (1849-1884) [The warship "Colón" (1849-1884)]. *Revista General de Marina* 1957 153: 675-685. A sketch of the history of the steamship "Colón," built in 1849 and withdrawn from duty in 1882. Included is a copy of the report of the death on board in 1875 of the commander of the fleet, Victoriano Sánchez Barcáiztegui, during the struggle with the Carlists. N. C. (IHE 26200)

5:1870. P. A. LA COCINA Y LA ECONOMIA VIZCAINA DE HACE UN SIGLO [Cookery and the Biscayan economy of a century ago]. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de los Amigos del País* 1958 14(1): 88-91. Notes concerning a manuscript giving the expenses of the missionary college of San Francisco de Bermeo (1862). R. O. (IHE 26219)

5:1871. Pérez Embid, Florentino. LOS CATOLICOS Y LOS PARTIDOS POLITICOS ESPAÑOLES A MEDIADOS DEL SIGLO XIX [The Catholics and Spanish political parties in the mid-19th century]. *Nuestro Tiempo* 1958 5(46): 387-409. Part of a forthcoming book. Considering Catholicism in the Latin countries, the author suggests that there is in Spain a very close connection between the Catholic and the national tradition, that antiliberal resistance has primarily a religious stimulus, and that the participation of Catholics in civil life began later in Spain than in France and England. He deals with the progress of the Carlists and liberals up to 1843, the traditionalism of Isabella and the policy of national conciliation in 1845, the democrats, the first appearance of the liberal regime in Spain in 1868, and Carlism and neo-Catholics during the revolution and the first republic (1868-1876). J. R. (IHE 26157)

5:1872. Q[uintanilla] [Romero], M[ariano]. SUBIDA DE LA VIRGEN DE LA FUENCISLA EN 1855 [The ascent of the Virgin of la Fuencisla in 1855]. *Estudios Segovianos* 1957[1958] 9(25/26): 316-322. Presents a notebook which may have been written by Bernardino Alonso, describing the religious ceremonies organized in Segovia on account of a "terrible disease" (possibly cholera) which raged in the Iberian peninsula in 1855. The manuscript is preserved in the library of the cathedral of Segovia. J. C. (IHE 26220)

5:1873. Rodríguez, J. J. APORTACION AL ESTUDIO DE LOS REALES DE A DOS. LAS PESETAS DE ISABEL II (1833-1868) [Contribution to the study of reales de a dos. The pesetas of Isabel II (1833-1868)]. *Numisma* 1957 7(25): 59-65. Distinguishes four basic types of peseta in this period, and depicts, by types and mints, the assayers' marks on these pieces. J. Ll. (IHE 26211)

5:1874. Rodríguez-Moñino, Antonio. EPISTOLARIO DE DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS CON DON ADOLFO DE CASTRO (1849-1861) [A collection of letters from Don Pascual de Gayangos to Don Adolfo de Castro (1849-1861)]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia* 1957 141(1): 287-329. Publishes nineteen letters (1849-1861) on the trade in rare books and manuscripts written by Gayangos to the Cádiz bibliophile Castro y Rossi. A short note on the latter is included. J. N. (IHE 24893)

5:1875. Rodríguez-Moñino, Antonio. LAS PERDIDAS LITERARIAS DE D. BARTOLOME JOSE GALLARDO (1833) [The literary losses of Don Bartolomé José Gallardo (1833)]. *Revista de Estudios Extremeños* 1957 13(1/2): 117-160; (3): 349-391. An annotated list, arranged alphabetically by author, of the very important collection of manuscripts, old books and prints belonging to the famous bibliographer Gallardo (1776-1852) which was lost with the baggage of the deputies to the Cortes who left Seville (1823) because of the absolutist reaction. The list is based on a draft which Gallardo himself drew up to enable his friends in Seville to trace the whereabouts of the lost papers, and on the notes added to a letter written to his friend Miguel José Moreno, in which Gallardo named his own works lost in the calamity. Both of these documents are copied here. J. N. (IHE 24894)

5:1876. Tobío Hernández, Jesús. LA IDEA DE PROGRESO SOCIAL EN CONCEPCION ARENAL [The idea of social progress in Concepción Arenal]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* 1957 15(59): 437-448. Examines the thought of, and influences on, the writer Concepción Arenal. E. G. (IHE 26246)

5:1877. Torre Pintueles, Elías. LA VIDA Y LA OBRA DE JOSE GARCIA DE VILLALTA [The life and work of José García de Villalta]. *Revista de la Universidad de Madrid* 1957 6(22/23): 351-352. Summary of a doctoral thesis devoted to José García de Villalta (1801-1846), a politician, diplomat and romantic writer. C. B. (IHE 24909)

5:1878. Zumalde Ignacio. LA VIRGEN DE ARANZAZU EN EL EXILIO [The Virgin of Aranzazu in exile]. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de Amigos del País* 1957 13(1): 22-43. Notes on the transfers of the statue of the patron saint of Guipúzcoa: in 1809, 1822 and 1834 for political reasons, and in 1855 for rogations. E. A. (IHE 24845)

SWITZERLAND

5:1879. Ley, Francis (Asnières, France). LA RUSSIE AUX XVIII^e ET XIX^e SIECLES [Russia in the 18th and 19th centuries]. *Information Historique* 1958 20(1): 26-27. In following the life of Marshal Burkhard Christoph von Münnich (1683-1767), one covers the history of Russia in the 18th century. This general dug the Ladoga canal, drove Stanisław from the Polish throne, conquered the Turks, subdued Moldavia and annexed Azov to Russia. Minister of war under Anna I, he became prime minister, was then exiled to Siberia, and finally recalled by Catherine II. Münnich's great-great-grandson, Baron Paul de Krudener, Russian ambassador to Switzerland, intervened in a significant manner to find a pacific solution to the Sonderbund war of 1847 and to the royalist revolution of Neuchâtel in 1856. Based on the author's "La Russie, la Suisse et le baron de Krudener" in *Musée Neuchâtelois* 1958 (3) and (4). A(t)

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence, dealing with both the years before and after 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 5:1593, 1595

5:1880. García Rosell, César. EL LIBERTADOR BOLIVAR Y LA DECLARACION DE LOS DERECHOS DEL HOMBRE [Bolívar the Liberator and the Declaration of Human Rights]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1956/1957 10(12): 169-171. Antecedents of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights can be found in the writings of Bolívar. E. Rz. (IHE 26716)

5:1881. Osorio J., Marco A. ENSAYO DE BIBLIOGRAFIA DE OBRAS ESCRITAS CONTRA LA CAUSA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA Y CONTRA EL LIBERTADOR [Bibliographical essay on works written against the cause of independence and against the Liberator]. *Bibliotheca* (Venezuela) 1956 4(24): 11-26. A review of the works on this theme written by José María Samper Agudelo (1828-1887), Captain Rafael Sevilla (a contemporary of the war of independence), Carlos Ibarguren (born 1879), Samuel W. Medrano (born 1899) and Demetrio A. Petra. D. B. (IHE 25229)

5:1882. Tijerino Rojas, Agustín. JUICIOS HISTORICOS [Historical judgments]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* (Costa Rica) 1958 22(7-12): 375-377. Cites favorable comments of the Colombian ex-president Mariano Ospina Rodríguez concerning Guatemala's Conservative dictator Rafael Carrera. D. Bushnell

5:1883. Tobar Donoso, Julio. LA DOCTRINA DEL "UTI POSSIDETIS" [The doctrine of the uti possidetis]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1957 37(90): 201-231. An extract from a broader work, referring to the denaturalization of the doctrine of uti possidetis and to its origin and development during the period of Spanish American emancipation. E. Rz. (IHE 25224)

CENTRAL AMERICA

5:1884. Greene, Laurence. EL FILIBUSTERO. LA CARRERA DE WILLIAM WALKER [The filibuster. The career of William Walker]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1958 22(1-6): 1-215. An entire issue devoted to a reprint of a history of William Walker and his filibuster expedition to Nicaragua which was originally published in book form, in English, in 1936. D. Bushnell

5:1885. Unsigned. LA GUERRA CIVIL DE 1823 [The civil war of 1823]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1958 22(7-12): 221-289. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 4:2908], presenting more documents concerning the aftermath of the abortive 1823 coup d'état by partisans of the Mexican Empire, including judicial sentences against persons accused of participating. D. Bushnell

5:1886. Unsigned. NOTICIA DE LA INVACION [sic] DE TRUJILLO EL 22 DE ABRIL DE 1820, VERIFICADA POR LAS FUERZAS DE LA ESCUADRILLA DEL PIRATA AURY; Y DE LOS RESULTADOS QUE PUBLICA LA CAPITANIA GENERAL PARA SATISFACCION DE TODOS LOS HABITANTES DE ESTE REYNO [Account of the attack on Trujillo on 22 April 1820, effected by the forces of the escadrille of the pirate Aury; and of the results published by the captaincy-general for the satisfaction of all the inhabitants of this Realm]. *Revista de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Honduras* 1957 36(4-6): 105-109. Transcription of a document, preserved in the Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica, referring to the port of Trujillo in the captaincy-general of Guatemala. E. Rz. (IHE 26752)

5:1887. Unsigned. RECLAMOS PRESENTADOS POR CIUDADANOS NORTEAMERICANOS RESIDENTES EN NICARAGUA EN 1856 AL GOBIERNO DE COSTA RICA. INTERVENCION DE DON LUIS MOLINA -- 1860-63 [Claims presented to the government of Costa Rica by United States citizens resident in Nicaragua in 1856. Intervention of Don Luis Molina -- 1860-63]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* (Costa Rica) 1958 22(7-12): 290-322. Documents of the year 1863, from the Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica, on the outcome (generally favorable to Costa Rica) of the arbitration of claims arising from Costa Rica's intervention in Nicaragua against William Walker. Casual mention is made of other aspects of the work of Luis Molina as Costa Rican minister in Washington. D. Bushnell

5:1888. Volio, Julián. INFORME DE DON JULIAN VOLIO, SECRETARIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES E INSTRUCCION PUBLICA PRESENTADO AL CONGRESO EN 1863 [Report of Don Julián Volio, Secretary of Foreign Relations and Public Instruction, presented to Congress in 1863]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* (Costa Rica) 1958 22(7-12): 324-352. Presents an annual report on the ministry's activities, together with related documents, several referring to the arbitration of U.S. claims arising from Costa Rica's intervention against William Walker in Nicaragua. D. Bushnell

MEXICO

See also: 5:1327, 1602

5:1889. Gómez Pedraza, Manuel. DON MIGUEL RAMOS ARIZPE. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1958 (126): 1 and 7; 1958 (127): 6; 1958 (128): 7. Biographical note on a Mexican priest (1775-1843), drawing attention to his political work on behalf of the independence movement and his subsequent activities for the Mexican nation. R. C. (IHE 26757)

5:1890. Unsigned. JOSE MARIA LUIS MORA. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1958 (126): 1/2. Biographical sketch of the Mexican patriot José María Luis Mora (1791?-1850), who played a prominent part in the winning of Mexican independence. The author calls attention to his subsequent pedagogical and historical work. R. C. (IHE 26756)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 5:1616, 1619, 1621, 1624, 1630, 1636, 1640, 1652, 1656, 1662

5:1891. Acosta de Samper, Soledad. ANDRES NOGUERA. RASGOS DE LA VIDA DE UN GUERRILLERO PASTUZO [Andrés Noguera. Sketch of the life of a Pastuzo guerrilla]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1958 (30): 78-108. Biographical notes on a guerrilla who fought on the royalist side and later helped find the assassins of General Sucre. R. C. (IHE 26725)

5:1892. Acosta y Lara, Eduardo F. CRONICA DE UN NAUFRAGIO EN EL BANCO INGLES. EXHUMACION Y NOTAS [Account of a shipwreck on the Banco Inglés. Exhumation and notes]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1957 (73/74): 118-136. Publishes a series of reports on the sinking of the Spanish frigate "Asunción" on a sand-bank in 1815. The main document, signed by Antonio de Acosta y Lara, the ship's third pilot, gives an account of the shipwreck, and it is complemented by five other documents. The documents are from the Archivo General de la Nación, Archivo de la Prefectura de Puertos and private archives in Montevideo. C. Ba. (IHE 26732)

5:1893. Baca y Corzo, Gustavo. EL PROCER JOSE MARIA CORBACHO Y ABRIL [The leader José María Corbacho y Abril]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1956/57 10(12): 187-204. A biographical sketch of a patriot from Arequipa (Peru) (1785-1843), drawing attention to his activity at the time of the war of independence and later under the republic. Based on unpublished and published documents from Peruvian archives. E. Rz. (IHE 26763)

5:1894. Caillet-Bois, Ricardo R. MIGUEL LASTARRIA. MEMORIA SOBRE LA REORGANIZACION Y PLAN DE SEGURIDAD DE LAS PROVINCIAS DEL RIO DE LA PLATA [Miguel Lastarria. Report on the reorganization of, and security plan for, the provinces of the Rio de la Plata]. *Boletín del Instituto de Historia Argentina "Doctor Emilio Ravignani"* (Argentina) 1956 1(1-3): 269-296. Presents a document (Madrid, 1818) containing information relating to various aspects of the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, particularly their army and their defense. A preliminary note deals with other studies presented previously by Lastarria. The document is from the Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla. R. C. (IHE 25138)

5:1895. Caillet-Bois, Ricardo R. SEMBLANZA DE IGNACIO ALVAREZ THOMAS [Portrait of Ignacio Álvarez Thomas]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina) 1957[1958] 34(28): 252-270. Summary of the military and political activities of this independence leader (1787-1857), a Peruvian by birth who was active in Argentina, where he fought for independence and was a diplomat. Special reference is made to the period of his exile during the Rosas regime. A documental appendix is included. D. B. (IHE 26735)

5:1896. Cárdenas Acosta, Pablo E. LA RESTAURACION CONSTITUCIONAL DE 1867 [The constitutional restoration of 1867]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1957 44(516-518): 573-618. Concludes previous articles [See abstract 4:2844]. The author describes the aftermath of the Colombian coup d'état of May 1867 that overturned the dictatorship of President Tomás C. Mosquera, including the steps taken for the return of constitutional normalcy under the acting presidency of General Santos Acosta. Numerous extracts from contemporary documents and publications are included. D. Bushnell

5:1897. Caycedo, Bernardo J. DE SANTANDER MILITAR A SANTANDER CIVIL [From the military to the civilian Santander]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1958 45(525-527): 407-412. An address honoring General Francisco de Paula Santander. The author observes that in some ways he missed military life after becoming vice-president of Great Colombia under Bolívar, but that as an administrator he proved his civil and legalitarian bent by rejecting a measure that would have given him illegally a higher military rank. D. Bushnell

5:1898. Ellis, Myriam. DOCUMENTOS SOBRE A PRIMEIRA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA OFICIAL DE SÃO PAULO [Documents on the first official public library in São Paulo]. *Revista de História* (Brazil) 1957 14(30): 387-448. Presents documents from the Arquivo General, Rio de Janeiro, relating to the first official public library in São Paulo, founded in 1824, at a time when independence was being consolidated and the Brazilian Empire was emerging. The central document is an inventory of the library. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1899. Escobar Vélez, Guillermo. EL LIBERTADOR Y LA IGLESIA [The Liberator and the Church]. *Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana* (Colombia) 1957 22(78): 7-13. Reprint of an article originally published in *Revista de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras* (Colombia) 1957 1(2): 177-184 [See abstract 5:595]. C. Ba. (IHE 25233)

5:1900. García Belsunce, César A. LOS ULTIMOS AÑOS DEL GENERAL PUEYRRREDON [The last years of General Pueyrredón]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1957 3(10): 135-144. Gives information, mainly drawn from private archives, on the last years (1829-1850) in the life of Pueyrredón, who fought in the Spanish army in the wars of independence and then became the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of La Plata. R. C. (IHE 26741)

5:1901. Giraldo Jaramillo, Gabriel. UN DIPLOMATICO PINTOR. LA OBRA ARTISTICA DEL BARON GROS [A diplomat painter. The artistic work of Baron Gros]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1957 44(516-518): 563-567. Note on Baron Jean-Baptiste-Louis Gros, French chargé d'affaires in Bogotá, 1839-1843. The author deals not only with his paintings of Colombian scenes, but also touches on other aspects of his successful diplomatic mission. D. Bushnell

5:1902. González Paredes, Pedro. CRISTOBAL MENDOZA. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1957 19(124): 92-116. Biographical data on the Venezuelan politician Cristóbal Mendoza (1772-1826).

C. Ba. (IHE 26776)

5:1903. Iribarren Celis, Lino. ERROR HISTORICO DE LAS TRES BATALLAS DE LA PUERTA Y ALCANCE DE LA CAMPAÑA DE 1818 [Historical error concerning the three battles of La Puerta and a balance of the campaign of 1818]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1957 40(159): 362-366. A correction of the belief universally held by military historians of the Spanish-American wars of independence that the three battles of La Puerta took place on the same spot. The author examines the human, geographical and military factors contributing to the losses sustained by the rebel forces in these battles, two of which took place in 1814 (in which Campo Elias and Mariño were in turn defeated), and one in 1818, when Bolívar was defeated.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:1904. Jiménez León, José A. EL GRAN MARISCAL RIVA AGÜERO, FUNDADOR Y PROCER DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Grand Marshal Riva Agüero, founder and leader of independence]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1956/57 10(12): 1-11. A lecture giving a biographical sketch of Marshal José de la Riva Agüero (1783-1858), emphasizing the political and military aspects of his career.

G. C. C. (IHE 26764)

5:1905. La Cruz, Hermana San Román de. HUELLA CRISTIANA EN LOS PROCERES DE NUESTRA INDEPENDENCIA [The mark of Christianity in the leaders of our independence]. *Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana* (Colombia): 1957 22(78): 32-49. Discusses the religiousness of Bolívar, Sucre and Caldas, mentioning, *inter alia*, their use of Marian terminology in the naming of ships.

C. Ba. (IHE 25228)

5:1906. Lara, Jorge Salvador. LA DOCUMENTACION SOBRE LOS PROCERES DE LA INDEPENDENCIA Y LA CRITICA HISTORICA [Documentation concerning the leaders of the independence and historical criticism]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1958 10(30): 12-78. A lecture analyzing various aspects of the study of the independence movement in Ecuador, with a detailed examination of the actions of Bishop Cuero y Caicedo, concluding that he was a leader of the movement.

E. Rz. (IHE 26751)

5:1907. Levene, Ricardo. SAAVEDRA Y LA MILICIA CIUDADANA [Saavedra and the citizens' militia]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina) 1956 33(27): 141-143. A lecture on this aspect of the work of Cornelio Saavedra (1760-1820) in the first days of independence.

B. T. (IHE 25244)

5:1908. Lozano Cleves, Alberto (Lieutenant Colonel). BOLIVAR Y SANTANDER [Bolívar and Santander]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1958 45(519-521): 71-83. Discussion of the collaboration in the independence era between Simón Bolívar and his vice-president, Francisco de Paula Santander. The author urges that the two men be held up equally and indistinguishably as a patriotic example.

D. Bushnell

5:1909. M. S. M., ed. CARTAS DEL PRESIDENTE PEREZ Y DEL GENERAL CRUZ [Letters from President Pérez and General Cruz]. *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía* (Chile) 1954/55(123): 73-120. Publishes letters, preserved in a private archive, exchanged in the years 1861 and 1862 between the newly-elected president of the Republic of Chile, José Joaquín Pérez, and General José María de la Cruz, a soldier of the independence campaigns and presidential candidate in 1851. These letters are preceded by two letters exchanged between Aníbal Pinto, later president of the nation, and General Cruz.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:1910. Martínez Delgado, Luis. SUCRE, GRAN CAPITAN. GLORIA INDISCUTIBLE DE COLOMBIA Y DE AMERICA [Sucre, great captain. Undeniable glory of Colombia and America]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 45(525-527): 385-391. Biographical lecture on Antonio José Sucre (1795-1830), a leading military figure of Spanish American independence.

D. Bushnell

5:1911. Martínez Zuviría, Gustavo. SAN MARTIN Y EL PERU [San Martín and Peru]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1956/57 10(12): 14-29. Presents the text of a lecture of a somewhat apologetic nature on this theme.

G. C. C. (IHE 26765)

5:1912. Montt L., Manuel S. PERSONAL DEL CONSEJO DE ESTADO. 1833-1874 [Members of the Council of State, 1833-1874]. *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía* (Chile) 1954/55 (123): 168-200. Following a study of the legal history of this Chilean institution, gives a list of the names of the members of the Consejo de Estado up to its reform in 1874.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:1913. Múnera Osorio, Alfredo. REAPARICION DE BOLIVAR [Reappearance of Bolívar]. *Universidad de Antioquia* (Colombia) 1957 1(30): 435-436. A lecture presenting Bolívar, on the basis of remarks made in his speeches, as the creator of the democratic system in Bolivia.

B. T. (IHE 25231)

5:1914. Ots Capdequi, José María. LA REPERCUSION EN LA VIDA INSTITUCIONAL DEL NUEVO REINO DE GRANADA, EN LAS LUCHAS POR LA INDEPENDENCIA [The repercussion on the institutional life of the New Realm of Granada in the struggles for independence]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho* (Argentina) 1957 (8): 97-102. Provides data concerning the legal regulation of trade in New Granada in the years 1811-1818, of relevance to the study of the repercussion of the independence struggles on government institutions. The author also throws light on the political mentality of the Spanish governors of that period. Based on documents from the Archivo Nacional de Colombia.

D. B. (IHE 26743)

5:1915. Patiño Linares, Jorge. CARLOS MARTINEZ SILVA. EL REPUBLICANO Y SU TIEMPO [Carlos Martínez Silva. The patriot and his times]. *Estudio* (Colombia): 1957 26(252): 314-333. Biographical information on the youth of a Colombian politician (born 1847) and a short summary of his genealogy from the 17th century on.

C. Ba. (IHE 26491)

5:1916. Restrepo Sáenz, José María. DON PEDRO GROOT. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1958 45(525-527): 413-426. A brief, documented sketch of a figure active in the early stages of Colombian independence (and uncle of the historian José Manuel Groot). Pedro Groot (1755-1821) was a prominent supporter of Antonio Nariño and the centralist faction, and later escaped punishment during the Spanish reconquest by feigning loss of speech.

D. Bushnell

5:1917. Rincón, Miguel. EL CONSPIRADOR VELEÑO BENEDICTO TRIANA [The conspirator Benedicto Triana from Vélez]. *Estudio* (Colombia) 1957 26 (252): 334-337. Information about the reasons for the failure to assassinate Bolívar in the conspiracy of 1828.

C. Ba. (IHE 25232)

5:1918. Rodríguez, Augusto G. AMBROSIO CRAMER. UN SOLDADO DE LA LIBERTAD [Ambrosio Cramer. A soldier of liberty]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina) 1956 33(27): 61-87. Lecture giving information on the military activity of Cramer (died 1839), who came to Argentina after the fall of Napoleon, in whose army he had served. Based on documents from French and Argentine archives. The presentation speech of the academician Ricardo Caillet-Bois is also included.

B. T. (IHE 25242)

5:1919. Rodríguez, Augusto G. LA FIGURA ROMANTICA Y LEGENDARIA DEL GENERAL LA MADRID [The romantic and legendary figure of General La Madrid]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina) 1957 [1958] 34(28): 372-395. A portrait of the Argentine independence leader Gregorio Aráoz de la Madrid (died 1857), with special reference to the part he played in the struggle for independence and to his activities in exile in support of General Juan B. Lavalle's plans against Rosas. Based partly on documents from the Archivo General de la Nación and the Archivo General del Ejército, Buenos Aires.

D. B. (IHE 26739)

5:1920. Santa Cruz, Oscar de. LA BATALLA DE PICHINCHA [The Battle of Pichincha]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1956/57 10(12): 119-122. Compares the versions of this battle

1822 contained in the official report to the government of Peru by Colonel Andrés de Santa Cruz and in the account of General Sucre. E. Rz. (IHE 26762)

5:1921. Soto, Mariano. BOLIVAR Y SANTANDER EN LA GRITA [Bolívar and Santander in La Grita]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1957 2(25): 53/54. Notes on a threat by Francisco Paula Santander to rebel against the orders of Bolívar in La Grita (New Granada) in 1812. E. Rz. (IHE 25235)

5:1922. Tafur Garcés, Leonardo. FRAY JOSE IGNACIO JOAQUIN ORTIZ QUINTERO (FRANCISCANO, PEDAGOGO, ARQUITECTO, MISIONERO, PERIODISTA, LIBERTADOR Y PROCER) [Fray José Ignacio Joaquín Ortiz Quintero (Franciscan, pedagogue, architect, missionary, journalist, liberator and leader)]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia) 1958 26(110): 243-256. An account of the life of this Colombian (1781-1857) which gives a general view of the age in which he lived, making special reference to the city of Cali. E. Rz. (IHE 25220)

5:1923. Terre, María Teresa. SAN MARTIN VISTO POR SARMIENTO [San Martín as seen by Sarmiento]. *Universidad* (Argentina) 1957 (35): 97-115. Discusses two biographies of San Martín written by Sarmiento in 1854 and 1857. The first dealt mainly with the most significant aspects of his work as a liberator; the second, which was more complete, concentrated on San Martín's moral and political personality. R. C. (IHE 25238)

5:1924. Torre Revello, José. EL ACTA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA DEL 9 DE JULIO DE 1816 [The Act of Independence of 9 July 1816]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina) 1957[1958] 34(28): 528-531. Information on the four contemporary versions of the declaration of Argentine independence, the original of which is unknown. D. B. (IHE 26733)

5:1925. Trifilo, S. Samuel (Univ. of Michigan). BUENOS AIRES AS SEEN BY BRITISH TRAVELERS 1810-1860. *Americas* 1958 15(1): 37-59. A summary, with numerous quotations, of comments by British travelers on such topics as dress, houses, churches and recreation. Despite some criticism of local conditions, British observers were generally sympathetic. D. Bushnell

5:1926. Unsigned. APERTURA DEL CAMINO CARRETERO DE CARACAS A LA GUAIRA [Opening of the wagon road from Caracas to La Guaira]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1957 44(176): 270-274. Publishes a decree of the year 1837 by which the Diputación Provincial of Caracas authorized the Junta Superior de Caminos to construct a wagon road as a means of rapid communication between Caracas and the neighboring port of La Guaira. The document contains information about means of obtaining funds, toll regulations and conditions of construction. There is no documentary proof that the project was ever completed. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1927. Unsigned. ARCHIVO HISTORICO MILITAR. INDICE DE LOS DOCUMENTOS PROCEDENTES DEL MINISTERIO DE GUERRA, CORRESPONDIENTES AL AÑO 1824. *ARPETA* N.º 5. LEGAJOS 1-A A 20-U [Archive of Military History. Index of documents from the Ministry of War for the year 1824. Folio No. 5. Files 1-A to 20-U]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1956/57 10(12): 277-321. References to almost five hundred documents sent by various military authorities to the Peruvian Ministerio de Guerra y Marina in the last days of the struggle for independence. They deal mainly with matters concerning the campaign. E. Rz. (IHE 26759)

5:1928. Unsigned. CARTAS DE DON JUAN PABLO URZUA A DON BENJAMIN VICUNA MACKENNA [Letters from Don Juan Pablo Urzúa to Don Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna]. *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía* (Chile) 1954/55 (123): 21-142. Publishes correspondence from the years 1866-1879 of interest for the history of journalism in Chile and for the understanding of the personality of Juan Pablo Urzúa, a distinguished Chilean entrepreneur. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1929. Unsigned. COMPILACION DE REALES CEDULAS, PROVISIONES, LEYES, ORDENANZAS, INSTRUCCIONES Y PROCEDIMIENTOS SOBRE REPARTIMIENTOS DE TIERRAS EN FAVOR DE LOS INDIOS, DESDE EL AÑO 1591 HASTA 1754; INCLUYENDO ADEMÁS, LOS DECRETOS Y DISPOSICIONES QUE FUERON DICTADOS POR EL LIBERTADOR DN. SIMON BOLIVAR, EN LOS AÑOS DE 1824 A 1828, INCLUSIVE [Collection of royal seals, laws, ordinances, instructions and proceedings on the distribution of land in favor of the Indians, from the year 1591 to 1754; including also the decrees and dispositions dictated by the Liberator, Don Simón Bolívar, in the years 1824 to 1828, inclusively]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* (Peru) 1955 19(1): 46-61; (2): 260-266, 1956 20(1): 151-170; (2): 417-446; 1957 21(1): 192-235, and 1957 (2): 396-472. Publishes documents relating mainly to Spanish policy with regard to the distribution of Indian land in the 16th-18th centuries. The last installment also includes some decrees of Bolívar on this subject from the years 1824-1826. Article to be continued. R. C. (IHE 26446)

5:1930. Unsigned. DOCTOR IGNACIO DE HERRERA Y VERGARA. SESION EXTRAORDINARIA Y SOLEMNE DEL DIA 20 DE JULIO DE 1924 EN BOGOTA [Dr. Ignacio de Herrera y Vergara. Extraordinary and solemn meeting on 20 July 1924 in Bogotá]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia) 1958 26(110): 265-278. Presents the speeches delivered by Enrique Vargas Nariño and Demetrio García Vázquez at the meeting held to celebrate the exhumation and transfer of the remains of Herrera y Vergara (1769-1840). The speakers praised this precursor of the independence movement in Colombia (1769-1840), who inspired the struggle for freedom in numerous towns of the Valle del Cauca. E. Rz. (IHE 25246)

5:1931. Unsigned. PARTES OFICIALES DE ACCIONES MILITARES [Official dispatches of military actions]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1956/57 10(12): 377-427. Publishes official dispatches and other documents relating to the battles of Cerro de Pasco (1820), Pichincha (1822), Zepita (1823), Junín (1824) and Ayacucho (1824), all of which were important in the achievement of Peruvian independence. E. Rz. (IHE 26760)

5:1932. Unsigned. SERVIDORES BENEMERITOS DE LA PATRIA [Worthy servants of the State]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1957 44(177): 508-520. Presents documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, published in the form of a biographical dictionary. The present extract includes the first, and part of the second volume, both covering the letter A. The documents throw light on the services rendered to Venezuela by various persons, mostly Venezuelans, who were requesting for themselves or for their relatives letters of retirement, pensions or military charity for their services. The birthplace or place of residence of each person is given. Article to be continued. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1933. [Unsigned]. UNA IMPORTANTE CIRCULAR DEL LICENCIADO ARANDA [An important circular from Licenciado Aranda]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1955 38(149): 83-84. Publishes instructions sent in 1855 by the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, Francisco Aranda, to Venezuela's consul in Las Palmas stating the requirements that had to be met by those desiring to emigrate to Venezuela. R. Valdés del Toro

5:1934. Urtega Villanueva, Horacio. CONTRIBUCION PERUANA A NUESTRA INDEPENDENCIA [Peruvian contribution to our independence]. *Revista Universitaria* (Peru) 1956 45 (111): 280-361. Gives biographical data on the Peruvian colonel Mariano Castro Taboada (died 1830), who was appointed intendant of Cajamarca by Bolívar, and publishes 162 letters and five documents (proclamations and manifestoes) signed by him. The documents throw light on the period that prepared the way for the final achievement of independence in Peru, and help reveal the Peruvian contribution to the emancipation movement. D. B. (IHE 25259)

5:1935. Vázquez Machicado, Humberto. LOS PLAGIOS DE PAZOS KANKI [The plagiarisms of Pazos Kanki]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1957 3(10): 95-111. Biographical sketch of Vicente Pazos Kanki (born 1779), a Bolivian priest who worked in Buenos Aires as a journalist for the independence

of the Viceroyalty. The author makes general remarks on literary plagiarisms and notes Pazos Kanki's use of the work of the French statesman Martignac. R. C. (IHE 26740)

5:1936. Vidella, Eleazar, Ricardo Levene, and Benjamín Villegas Basavilbaso. HOMENAJE AL ALMIRANTE GUILLERMO BROWN EN EL CENTENARIO DE SU MUERTE [Tribute to Admiral William Brown on the centenary of his death]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina) 1957[1958] 34(28): 52-80. Presents three speeches delivered on the occasion of the centenary of the death of Admiral Brown (1777-1857). Vidella and Levene praise Brown as a hero of Argentine emancipation and refer to his military and political activity after independence was achieved. Villegas Basavilbaso describes his last years, his death and funeral. D. B. (IHE 26738)

5:1937. Vilardi, Julián A. TRASCENDENCIA DEL "SAN MARTÍN" DE BARTOLOME MITRE [The importance of Bartolomé Mitre's San Martín]. *Revista de Educación* (Argentina) 1957 2(12): 567-573. Discusses Mitre's historical work on San Martín, accomplished between 1887 and 1890. G. C. C. (IHE 26721)

5:1938. Villamizar, Rafael. EL MONARQUISMO DE SUCRE [The monarchism of Sucre]. *Boletín de Historia y Antiquidades* (Colombia) 1958 45(522-524): 215-228. Discusses the personal intrigues that marked the closing days of the dictatorship of Simón Bolívar in Great Colombia. The author casts doubt on Marshal Antonio José Sucre's alleged support of a monarchist solution and seeks instead to portray him (contrary to more common interpretations) as a favorite of the liberal faction. Based chiefly on published correspondence. D. Bushnell

5:1939. Wilches, Félix Antonio, O. F. CAUSAS DE LA EMANCIPACION ESPAÑOLA [Causes of Spanish emancipation]. *Boletín de Historia y Antiquidades* (Colombia) 1958 45(525-527): 377-383. A commemorative sermon on Colombian independence. The author minimizes the influence of French thought upon the nation's founders and martyrs, finding instead intellectual precursors of the independence movement among Spanish theologians of the 16th and 17th centuries. D. Bushnell

Middle East

5:1940. Ocerín, Enrique de. EL MARISCAL DE CAMPO DON ANTONIO DE SEQUERA Y CARVAJAL, FUNDADOR DE LA ARTILLERIA EGIPCIA [Field Marshal Don Antonio de Sequera y Carvajal, founder of the Egyptian artillery]. *Estudios Segovianos* 1956 8(24): 409-428. Biographical data on Sequera y Carvajal (1789-1867), a Granada soldier of liberal persuasion who left Spain in 1823 to create an academy of artillery in Egypt. He later became director of the artillery academy in Segovia, and field marshal. Based partly on archival material. A. M. (IHE 26240)

Pacific Area

See also: 5:1668

5:1941. Baker, D. W. A. (Canberra Univ. College). THE ORIGINS OF ROBERTSON'S LAND ACTS. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1958 8(30): 166-182. In the orthodox view, Robertson's land acts of 1861, providing for the sale and lease of public lands, were designed to settle unemployed gold-diggers as yeoman farmers on the land. An analysis of squatter land tenures and of the groups which agitated for the land acts (namely, landowners of freehold estates, middle-class professional and business classes, and the urban working class) reveals that the purpose of the acts was to attack squatter privileges in accordance with the principles of laissez faire and equality of opportunity. The goal of the legislation was not to create yeoman farmers, but to give to all -- wealthy landowners and urban workers -- the opportunity to take up public lands. G. D. Bearce

5:1942. McCulloch, Samuel Clyde (Rutgers Univ.). THE ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1830-1850. *Pacific Historical Review* 1959 28(1): 19-37. Examines the struggle to

introduce a state supported system of education, and notes Anglican opposition and the fact that the rise of liberalism was inextricably involved in the education issue. In January 1848, after much bitter controversy, the first National Education Board was incorporated and a board to control the denominational schools was chosen by the governor. These two boards represented the first break-through in the struggle for an adequate system of national education in New South Wales. R. Lowitt

United States of America

See also: 5:1678, 1680, 1691, 1696, 1704, 1705, 1760, 1805, 1884, 1887, 2238, 2266, 2274

5:1943. Barrett, C. Waller (New York). JOHN GREEN-LEAF WHITTIER: THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH. *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 1957 67(2): 125-136. In the fifty years since the hundredth anniversary of his birth, Whittier's reputation has declined markedly, yet his contributions are far too significant to be forgotten. Joining the ranks of the abolitionists in 1833, Whittier played a decisive role in crystallizing wavering sentiments in the North and West against slavery. Through his poetry he aroused the moral indignation vital to the success of the cause, and through political maneuver he helped gain election of such antislavery leaders as Senator Charles Sumner. A second contribution made by Whittier was his evocative portrayal of the simple life of early rural New England, a significant component of the American experience. Finally, his poetry helped to preserve old tales and legends of the colonial period, adding to the richness of the American story. W. D. Metz

5:1944. Becker, Richard G. (St. Christopher's Church, Massapequa, New York). THE SOCIAL THOUGHT OF WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG. *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1958 27(4): 307-323. The social thought of Muhlenberg (1796-1877) was founded not on humanitarianism but on Christian doctrine, especially the doctrine of the Church. Seeking to relate Christianity to socio-economic problems, Muhlenberg opposed the "spiritualization" of the Church. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:1945. Bolino, August C. (Saint Louis Univ.). MOR-MON PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICAL RAILROAD BUILDING. *Business History Review* 1958 32(4): 407-422. Discusses the views of the Mormons concerning railroad construction, and the kind of aid which they supplied to the railroad-builders. By encouraging the coming of the railroads the Mormons "planted the seeds for the ultimate destruction of... [their] older social and economic institutions." V. P. Carosso

5:1946. Bradford, S. Sydney (U.S. National Park Service). THE NEGRO IRONWORKER IN ANTE BELLUM VIRGINIA. *Journal of Southern History* 1959 25(2): 194-206. Negroes supplied most of the labor used at charcoal furnaces and forges in Virginia even though ironmasters criticized their ability. Most of the slaves were hired, and the conditions of their life were oppressive: they worked hard, were poorly fed and clothed and were separated from their families. The iron industry's continued reliance upon the Negroes in the 1840's and 1850's probably contributed to the failure of the ironmasters to adopt improved methods of production, and thus put them at an increasing disadvantage with regard to Northern and British iron in these decades. S. E. Humphreys

5:1947. Bremner, Robert H. (Ohio State Univ.). THE BIG FLAT: HISTORY OF A NEW YORK TENEMENT HOUSE. *American Historical Review* 1958 64(1): 54-62. A New York tenement, originally built as a model multifamily dwelling, provides unique documentation of the squalor of the life of the urban poor in the latter half of the 19th century, although it was as often managed philanthropically as for private profit. R. C. Raack

5:1948. Brown, Charles Sumner (Washington, D. C.). THE GENESIS OF THE NEGRO LAWYER IN NEW ENGLAND. PART I. *Negro History Bulletin* 1959 22(7): 147-152. Includes brief sketches of the careers of three early Negro lawyers in Boston. Macon B. Allen practiced law in Boston from 1845 until the Reconstruction period, when he moved to South Carolina and held some minor appointive offices. Robert

Corris served as a magistrate, fought unsuccessfully to desegregate the city schools and played a leading role in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach. Edwin Garrison Walker was elected to the Massachusetts legislature as a Republican in 1866 but he later joined the Democrats and became a leader in that party. Article to be continued. L. Gara

5:1949. Byrne, Frank L. (Creighton Univ.). LIBBY PRISON: A STUDY IN EMOTIONS. *Journal of Southern History* 1958 24(4): 430-444. Southern fear, rather than Confederate shortages, caused the incidents which were most criticized by the prisoners in Libby Prison at Richmond during the Civil War. Hampered by their own inadequacies, the prison officials doubted their ability to maintain control. Their sometimes desperate precautions aroused the hatred of the prisoners, who disregarded the effect of their own lack of discipline upon conditions, and interpreted life at Libby as a systematic Confederate oppression. The interaction of the guards' fears and the prisoners' hate brought the two parties to their respective lowest points -- the Libby powder mine and the imprisonment of the prison inspector without charge. S. E. Humphreys

5:1950. Carlson, Robert E. (Univ. of Pittsburgh). JAMES BUCHANAN AND PUBLIC OFFICE. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 1957 81(3): 255-279. An appraisal of the reluctance of the fifteenth President of the United States to accept public office throughout his political career. W. D. Hunsberger

5:1951. Catton, Bruce. UNION DISCIPLINE AND LEADERSHIP IN THE CIVIL WAR. *Marine Corps Gazette* 1956 10(1): 18-25. Discusses the system of drill and discipline in the Civil War army, concluding that it was loose-jointed, informal, almost slapdash, but somehow achieved results. Under these conditions of organization special qualities of leadership from the officer corps and physical courage on the front were required. The comradeship that prevailed in the ranks was an element of prime importance, as out of this a very high morale was built. Finally, the human material was excellent. G. A. Mugge

5:1952. Cavert, Walter D. (McCormick Theological Seminary). WHEN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS FAILED. *Christian Century* 1957 74(46): 1349-1350. The Presbyterian Church in the USA decided in 1846 that it could no longer "safely rely" on State common schools and called for organization of parochial schools in every church. In all, 264 were established in 29 States, but the schools did not win popularity. The denominational board of education terminated the program in 1870 after James McCosh, president of Princeton University, declared that he favored a system of public education and that the church was no better qualified to run a school than to run a factory. The financial crisis of 1857, the disturbed conditions arising out of the Civil War, the rapidly expanding Sunday School movement and the fact that Presbyterians did not wish to separate themselves from the rest of the community were factors contributing to the program's failure. S. E. Humphreys

5:1953. Copeland, Eleanor F. JAMES HOGE, PIONEER OHIO PREACHER, II. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1958 36(4): 255-279. Concluded from a previous article [See abstract 5:634]. The author reviews the last forty years of the life of the Rev. James Hoge, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ohio. He was instrumental in the establishment in 1829 of the Ohio State School for the Deaf, and in 1837 of the Ohio State Institution for the Blind. In 1832, at the age of forty-eight, he was elected moderator of the Presbyterian Church, USA. For many years a trustee of both Miami University (Oxford, Ohio) and Ohio University (Athens), both State universities, he also worked for the establishment of a Presbyterian college in Ohio, thus paving the way for the founding of the College of Wooster. Throughout the fifty years of his pastorate, he provided vigorous and effective spiritual leadership for the community. W. D. Metz

5:1954. Crouthamel, James L. DID THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES BRIBE THE PRESS? *Journalism Quarterly* 1959 36(1): 35-44. Examines the basis for the charge that the Second Bank of the United States bribed the press and concludes the accusation is false. Huff Green's United States Telegraph broke with Jackson before Green received any loans from the bank. James Watson Webb and Mordecai M. Noah of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*

favored a modified recharter for the bank before approaching the bank for a loan. Although bank director Nicholas Biddle did not bribe the press, he subsidized it by making loans to editors who befriended his bank. L. Gara

5:1955. Dillon, Merton (Texas Technological College). THE FAILURE OF THE AMERICAN ABOLITIONISTS. *Journal of Southern History* 1959 25(2): 159-177. Despite the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery, abolitionism must be regarded not as a triumph but as one of the major failures of American history. The abolitionists realized practically nothing of their program. The goals of the American Anti-Slavery Society were 1) to spread the doctrine of the sin of slavery, and 2) to eradicate the nearly universal prejudice against even the free Negro -- thus, to effect a moral revolution in the country. The abolitionists believed the ending of prejudice had to precede the abolition of slavery. Slavery was eliminated by military and political forces (not moral or religious ones) in the Civil War, but racial prejudice was not. The abolitionists had failed to create widespread determination in any part of the nation to grant social or economic equality to the freedmen. At the meeting disbanding the society in 1870, one leading member cried out that the work was not done, "nor will it be done till the blackest man has every right which I, myself, enjoy." S. E. Humphreys

5:1956. Donald, David (Columbia Univ.). THE CONFEDERATE AS A FIGHTING MAN. *Journal of Southern History* 1959 25(2): 178-193. The Confederate army was at the same time an extraordinarily democratic and an extraordinarily aristocratic military organization. The paradox was the reflection of the basic ambivalence of Southern society itself, which believed in the equality of all white men and simultaneously recognized sharp gradations among the social classes. This ambiguous attitude was at first an advantage to the Confederacy, because it had no time to convert civilians into proper soldiers, and sturdy, independent-minded individualists were useful. It was also a decided asset that there were recognized and trained leaders in the South. What was an advantage in the opening days of the war, however, became a serious handicap later. When both armies were little more than armed mobs, the Confederate soldier could ignore orders, rely on his wits and still achieve victory. But as gigantic and highly disciplined Northern armies pressed forward, the Southerner, though still a magnificent fighting man, was put at a disadvantage by his indifference to discipline. Likewise the aristocratic generalship of the Confederate army, at first an advantage, became a disadvantage when Northern generals from middle-class backgrounds proved more adaptable to changing conditions of warfare. The Southerner was an admirable fighting man but a poor soldier. S. E. Humphreys

5:1957. Duffy, John (Louisiana State Univ.). MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE ANTE BELLUM SOUTH. *Journal of Southern History* 1959 25(1): 53-72. There were numerous contradictions in medical practice in the South before the Civil War. However, throughout most of the period from 1820 to 1860 the average practitioner was prone to apply excessive bleeding, purging and blistering, and administration of relatively large quantities of such dangerous drugs as calomel, quinine, opium and mercury. By mid-century there was a sharp reaction to the methods used, and the medical faculty itself split wide open into homeopaths and allopaths. As the ante bellum period came to a close, the medical profession was nevertheless moving toward a greater measure of unity and moderation. S. E. Humphreys

5:1958. Dukeshire, T. S. (SC, U.S. Navy, Ret.). THE CONFEDERATE MIDSHIPMEN AND THE TREASURE TRAIN. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1957 83(6): 628-631. Confederate midshipmen were selected to guard the remaining gold and silver in the Confederate Treasury when Richmond was evacuated on 2 April 1865. The author describes their strange thirty-day journey and what finally happened to the treasure. A

5:1959. Dupree, Hunter A. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES -- A REINTERPRETATION. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1957 101(5): 434-440. An account of the passage of the Congressional act of 1863 establishing the National Academy of Sciences. The act was passed so quietly in the closing hours of the Thirty-seventh Congress that not even the men who had been working for it

since 1851 were aware of its passage. These circumstances aroused opposition at first, but the academy was organized and gradually developed a program. An appendix contains a letter from Joseph Henry (1797-1878), physicist and first secretary and director of the Smithsonian Institution, to Louis Agassiz (1807-1873) in which the "flavor of the founding days of the academy is given as well as a picture of its workings in 1864." Documented. N. Kurland

5:1960. Everett, Donald E. (Trinity Univ.). BEN BUTLER AND THE LOUISIANA NATIVE GUARDS, 1861-1862. *Journal of Southern History* 1958 24(2): 202-217.

More than 1400 free Negroes were organized into the Louisiana militia by Governor Thomas O. Moore after May 1861. News accounts during that year and early 1862 indicate their loyalty to the Confederacy, but in April 1862 the Negro "Native Guards" refused to comply with orders to leave New Orleans with other Confederate forces when the city was occupied by Admiral David G. Farragut. Shortly afterward, Benjamin F. Butler, Union commanding general, received a visit from the officers of the Guards, who told him that they had not sympathized with the Southern cause. In the autumn of 1862 Butler recalled them to duty with some white officers and some Negroes. He asked approval of the Department of War, but the latter took no action until after Butler had been relieved. In October Butler ordered Native Guards to assist in the defense of the Teche district, but Brigadier General Godfrey Weitzel refused to accept them under his command, believing they would not fight. Butler announced that only free Negroes would be recruited, but many of those enlisted were considered slaves by Confederate standards.

S. E. Humphreys

5:1961. Falk, Stanley L. (Historical Section, U. S. Department of Defense). ALFRED MORDECAI, AMERICAN JEW. *American Jewish Archives* 1958 10(2): 125-132. Survey

of the career of Mordecai (1804-1887), a Southern graduate of West Point who was commander of the Washington Arsenal during the Mexican War, but during the Civil War was unwilling to fight either against his country or against his old colleagues of the Confederacy. A leader in the science of engineering and ordnance, he ended his career as an officer of the Pennsylvania canals. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

5:1962. Frederick, John T. (Univ. of Notre Dame). AMERICAN LITERARY NATIONALISM: THE PROCESS OF DEFINITION, 1825-1850. *Review of Politics* 1959 21(1): 224-238

A survey of the definition of the nature and purposes of an American national literature before 1850, in terms of regionalism or particularism and of moral intention; chiefly through the pronouncements of Bryant, the elder Channing, Emerson, Brownson, Longfellow and Lowell, and of such periodicals as the *United States Magazine* and *Democratic Review*. A

5:1963. Griffin, Richard W. (Alabama Polytechnic Institute). THE ORIGINS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN GEORGIA: COTTON TEXTILES, 1810-1865. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1958 42(4): 355-375. Examines the development of cotton-textile factories in Georgia, the pioneer Southern State in this industry. The desire to utilize surplus capital and the controversial Tariff of 1828 stimulated debate over the industrial destiny of the State. Though progress was made, the difficulty of transferring "deeply involved capital from cotton culture to its manufacture" was a major deterrent to the industrial growth of the State. Nevertheless, by 1850 Georgia was known as the "Empire State of the South" and as a budding challenge to New England's textile supremacy. Though the Georgia mills contributed to the war effort of the Confederacy, demand far exceeded supply. Invading troops destroyed the cotton textile industry, which was largely located in the railroad centers of Columbus and Augusta. The industry had to be built anew after the Civil War. R. Lowitt

5:1964. Gunderson, Robert G. (Indiana Univ.). THE WASHINGTON PEACE CONFERENCE OF 1861: SELECTION OF DELEGATES. *Journal of Southern History* 1958 24(3): 347-359. Examines State by State the actions taken by the various States in response to Virginia's invitation to a "peace conference" in Washington on 4 February 1861. Southern "fire-eaters" and Northern radicals both feared the success of the meeting and sought either to prevent the sending of delegations or to assure that the delegations were uncompromising. Republican moderates, Democrats and Constitutional Union men looked

upon the meeting with hope. The seven seceded states of the lower South, the West Coast states and Arkansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan were not represented.

S. E. Humphreys

5:1965. Hancock, Harold B. (Otterbein College), and Norman B. Wilkinson (Wilmington, Delaware). THE GILPINS AND THEIR ENDLESS PAPERMAKING MACHINE. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 1957 81(4): 391-405. Discusses the paper-mill of the Quaker brothers Joshua and Thomas Gilpin on Brandywine Creek, Delaware, where the first machine-made paper in the United States was manufactured in 1817. A sketch of the Gilpin machine, based on English models, is included. W. Hunsberger

5:1966. Hawes, Lilla Mills, ed. (Georgia Historical Society). THE MEMOIRS OF CHARLES H. OLMSTEAD. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1958 42(4): 389-408. Written about 1910 or 1911, the memoirs here published present a genealogical sketch of upper-class social and cultural life as well as a picture of ante bellum Savannah (Georgia) roughly from 1837 to 1850. R. Lowitt

5:1967. Hiemstra, William L. (Reformed Church of America, Hawthorne, New Jersey). PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS AMONG CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS, 1860-1861. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1959 37(1): 51-59. Describes the disruptive effect of the sectional controversy and secession upon missionary work in the Indian Territory, and relates how the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians were induced in July 1861 to enter into treaties of amity and alliance with the Confederacy. Although a Choctaw regiment was organized for service in the Confederate Army, the Indians were not zealous in their support of the Confederacy. By 1863 at least four hundred Choctaws and Chickasaws had fled to Federal territory in Kansas. W. D. Metz

5:1968. Howard, Lawrence C. (Hofstra College). A NOTE ON NEW ENGLAND WHALING AND AFRICA BEFORE 1860. *Negro History Bulletin* 1958 22(1): 13-15. Sketches the significant role that Negroes played in the American whaling industry. During most of the 19th century New England whalers frequented African waters and used Negroes in various capacities, ranging from deck hands to first mates. The number of Afro-Americans working on whaling ships increased after 1840, and some ships were entirely manned by Negro masters and crews. L. Gara

5:1969. Jaffa, Harry V. (Ohio State Univ.). "VALUE CONSENSUS" IN DEMOCRACY: THE ISSUE IN THE LINCOLN DOUGLAS DEBATES. *American Political Science Review* 1958 52(3): 745-753. Asks what, essentially, Americans must agree upon, concluding that Lincoln believed it was the opinion that "all men are created equal." R. D. S. Higham

5:1970. Joyner, F. B., ed. (Miami Univ.). WITH SHERMAN IN GEORGIA - A LETTER FROM THE COAST. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1958 42(4): 440-441. Relates the experiences of George W. Hanger, an enlisted Union soldier, in December 1864. Hanger, participating in the march to the sea, spoke of the fertility of the Georgia soil, the destruction of Confederate property and the chance of getting mail once connections were established with naval forces. He had not participated in any heavy fighting at the time he wrote this letter. R. Lowitt

5:1971. Klett, Guy S., ed. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WESTERN FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, II. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1959 37(1): 31-43. Publishes ten letters, dated in January and February 1832 and addressed to Elisha P. Swift, Corresponding Secretary of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, in reply to his invitation to the writers, all Presbyterian ministers, to serve as agents for the solicitation of funds for the Society, a denominational organization apart from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The letters provide insight into the problems of local churches and various regions, as well as further information in regard to the missionary work of the Presbyterian Church. W. D. Metz
See also: 5:647

5:1972. Kohn, S. Joshua. JACOB MORDECAI NETTER, WORLD TRAVELER: HIS COMMENTS ON AMERICAN JEWISH

FE. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1958 47(4): 196-199. Netter's visit, in the 1850's, to Utica, New York, the only community aside from San Francisco mentioned in this record, fills in some lacunae in the early history of this community. His references show that two competing places of worship then existed in the city. He also called attention to the fact that most Jews at that time engaged in peddling in the Southwest and in New York State. F. Rosenthal

5:1973. Lathrop, Barnes F. (Univ. of Texas). DISAFFECTION IN CONFEDERATE LOUISIANA: THE CASE OF WILLIAM HYMAN. *Journal of Southern History* 1958 24(3): 308-318. A case study showing how Confederate military policy created a Unionist. S. E. Humphreys

5:1974. Lee, Arthur M. (Grand Canyon College). HENRY C. CAREY AND THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 1957 81(3): 280-302. Examines the influence of the Pennsylvania protectionist during the 1850's and 1860's in persuading the Republican Party to accept a protective tariff. W. D. Hunsberger

5:1975. Levy, Samuel Yates. A PRAYER FOR PEACE. *American Jewish Archives* 1958 10(2): 133-134. Publishes for the first time a religious poem written by a loyal supporter of the Confederacy in 1863, shortly after the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat at Gettysburg. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

5:1976. Lowman, Sister Mary Marcian, O.S.U. JAMES ANDREW CORCORAN: EDITOR, THEOLOGIAN, SCHOLAR (1820-1889). *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia* 1958 69(3/4): 67-97. Deals with the life of a leading 19th-century American Roman Catholic leader from his boyhood to the end of his theological education at the Urban College of Propaganda in Rome. Corcoran was the second South Carolinian to enter the priesthood of his church. C. G. Hamilton

5:1977. Marx, Leo (Univ. of Minnesota). THE MACHINE AND THE GARDEN. *New England Quarterly* 1956 29(1): 27-42. Shows, by means of an analysis of Hawthorne's Ethan Brand and Melville's Moby Dick, that the Industrial Revolution made its imprint on American literature from the very beginning. P. Podjed

5:1978. Merriam, L. C., Jr., ed. THE FIRST OREGON CAVALRY AND THE OREGON CENTRAL MILITARY ROAD SURVEY OF 1865. *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1959 60(1): 9-124. Presents a diary describing the experiences of cavalry surveyors planning a road from Willamette Valley in Oregon to the southeastern corner of the State. Portraits and photographs are included. C. C. Gorchels

5:1979. Mott, Frank Luther (Univ. of Missouri). THE FIRST SUNDAY PAPER: A FOOTNOTE TO HISTORY. *Journalism Quarterly* 1958 35(4): 443-446. Describes the Sunday edition of the Boston Globe which was published in the first half of 1833. Although James Gordon Bennett's New York Herald is often listed as the first daily newspaper to issue a regular Sunday edition, the Globe preceded it by forty years. L. Gara

5:1980. Muir, Andrew Forest (Rice Institute). THE FREE NEGRO IN GALVESTON COUNTY, TEXAS. *Negro History Bulletin* 1958 22(3): 68-70. Discusses the fate of the small number of free Negroes in Galveston before the Civil War. After laws made residence for free Negroes illegal in Texas, some of them voluntarily became the nominal property of white masters in order to stay in the State. While some slaves were freed in Galveston, other free Negroes were enslaved both legally and illegally. L. Gara

5:1981. Murray, Robert K. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). GENERAL SHERMAN, THE NEGRO, AND SLAVERY: THE STORY OF AN UNRECOGNIZED REBEL. *Negro History Bulletin* 1959 22(6): 125-130. Analyzes William T. Sherman's attitudes toward the Negro and slavery. Throughout his life Sherman believed in Negro inferiority and the desirability of white supremacy in the South. He supported the Northern cause because of his belief in the Union, and he deplored all attempts to turn the conflict into an abolition crusade. After the Civil War Sherman supported Andrew Johnson's policies and opposed the Radical Republican program for Reconstruction. L. Gara

5:1982. Nichols, Charles (Hampton Institute, Virginia). THE ORIGINS OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. *Pylon Quarterly* 1958 19(3): 328-334. An answer to the charge that Uncle Tom's Cabin has perpetuated race prejudice. Harriet Beecher Stowe's source was Hildreth's *The Slave; or the Memoirs of Archy Moore* (1836). Uncle Tom used attitudes already common in America (Christianity, the sentimental picture of the family, the plantation myth) which appealed to its public. Based on slave narratives, contemporary reviews of the book and biographies. A

5:1983. Nichols, Roy F. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). THE OPERATION OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, 1861-1865: SOME QUESTIONS. *Journal of Southern History* 1959 25(1): 31-52. Despite the terrible strain of the Civil War, all elections were held as scheduled in both North and South, and the results tabulated and accepted. The political failure of the Confederacy and the political success of the Union constituted one of the reasons for the outcome of the war. In writings on the political history of the Confederacy, a unity has been assumed which never existed. Political factions operated somewhat like the independent, unco-ordinated armies of the Confederacy. The political operators of the Confederate States were never able to organize parties to conduct election fights and then close ranks after the battles had been resolved. Abraham Lincoln, on the other hand, was able to create both a strong political organization -- in the face of opposition of both Democrats and Radicals -- and a unified military command. It is within the realm of possibility that if Lincoln had not been able to organize an effective political machine, the Union armies might not have been victorious on the field. S. E. Humphreys

5:1984. Osborn, George C., ed. (Univ. of Florida). SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA: LETTERS FROM CHARLES EWING TO HIS FATHER, THOMAS EWING. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1958 42(3): 323-327. Publishes eight letters written by Charles Ewing, who was with Sherman's army as it advanced from Kingston, Georgia, to Atlanta in 1864. They tell of the stubborn retreat of Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, of the good health and fine spirits of General Sherman, of the replacement of John B. Hood by Johnston, and of Ewing's appointment as Inspector of the Military Division of Mississippi. G. C. Osborn

5:1985. Paul, Rodman Wilson (California Institute of Technology). THE GREAT CALIFORNIA GRAIN WAR: THE GRANGERS CHALLENGE THE WHEAT KING. *Pacific Historical Review* 1958 27(4): 331-349. The Granger movement in California differed from that in the Middle West. Owing to geographical remoteness and the fact that surplus wheat was shipped directly to the United Kingdom by boat, "the two all-important considerations [for California Grangers] were the price of wheat at Liverpool and oceanic tonnage rates." The middlemen of San Francisco (grain dealers and ship-brokers), particularly Isaac Friedlander, were the target of the Grangers' wrath during the grain war of the 1870's. Though men like Friedlander played an important role in organizing the new grain industry, the ranchers criticized the unduly heavy charges leveled against them. They tried to combat Friedlander's activities, but the Panic of '73, lack of adequate initial capital and human nature thwarted these efforts. R. Lowitt

5:1986. Pease, Jane H. (Emma Willard School). THE ROAD TO HIGHER LAW. *New York History* 1959 40(2): 117-136. Examines the evolution of William Henry Seward's antislavery ideas, which culminated in his "Higher Law" speech on the Compromise of 1850. From 1838 to 1850 moral conviction and humanitarianism increasingly overshadowed political considerations in Seward's attitude toward the slavery issue and its attendant problems. Based primarily on private correspondence in the Seward Papers and Thurlow Weed Papers at the University of Rochester. A

5:1987. [Pegram, Robert B.]. THE CRUISE OF THE CSS NASHVILLE. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 1958 66(3): 345-350. Report of Lieutenant Robert Baker Pegram (1811-1894), commanding the Confederate war-sloop "Nashville" to the Secretary of the Navy. The "Nashville" sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, on 26 October 1861, and returned to Morehead City, North Carolina, on 28 February 1862, after visiting Bermuda and England and destroying two United States merchant ships. Journal

5:1988. Puknat, Siegfried B. (Univ. of California, Davis). CHANNING AND GERMAN THOUGHT. *Proceedings of the*

American Philosophical Society 1957 101(2): 195-203.

The similarity between the thought of William Ellery Channing (1780-1842) and German idealist thinkers contributed to the reception of German thought in New England Transcendentalism. German thought came to Channing through Madame de Staël, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Carlyle, the returning Göttingen students, Charles Follen (1795-1814) and articles by George Ripley (1802-1880), as well as through reading, and hearing about, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, Richter and the Biblical scholars. Channing claimed that he did not get new ideas from the Germans but was interested in them because he found so many of his own ideas reflected in them. Documented.

N. Kurland

5:1989. Remini, Robert V. (Fordham Univ.). MARTIN VAN BUREN AND THE TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS. American Historical Review 1958 63(4): 903-917.

Questions the generally accepted notion that Van Buren introduced the Tariff of Abominations into the U. S. Congress in 1828 with a view to defeating it. Rather, Van Buren proposed the tariff in an effort to win Western and Northwestern votes for the Jacksonians in the election of 1828 as well as to satisfy his own manufacturing constituents in New York. R. C. Raack

5:1990. Remini, Robert V. THE ALBANY REGENCY. New York History 1958 39(4): 341-355. A study of the personalities and methods of the political machine which Martin Van Buren developed and dominated in the 1820's. With its able leadership and stress on organization, it was during its early days the most effective machine in the nation.

A. B. Rollins, Jr.

5:1991. Rich, Norman (Michigan State Univ.). EINE BEMERKUNG ÜBER FRIEDRICH VON HOLSTEIN'S AUFTENTHALT IN AMERIKA [A remark on Friedrich von Holstein's stay in America]. Historische Zeitschrift 1958 186(1): 80-86. A love affair between Holstein and the wife of Senator Sumner, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is said to have led to Holstein's recall as attaché at the Prussian legation in Washington and to have been the beginning of Holstein's hostility to Bismarck. There is no evidence of any kind that Holstein's affair with Mrs. Sumner went beyond the payment of polite attentions more assiduous than those to which Washington was accustomed. Holstein's relations with Bismarck remained friendly until the mid-1880's. A

5:1992. Rosenbloom, Joseph R. (Univ. of Kentucky). REBECCA GRATZ AND THE JEWISH SUNDAY SCHOOL MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1958 48(2): 71-77.

Following the pattern set by the Christian Sunday Schools whose center was in Philadelphia, Rebecca Gratz inaugurated the Jewish Sunday School in 1838. The records of Congregation Mikveh Israel and Miss Gratz' personal correspondence brings to light many details of organization and operation. Sensitive to the needs of her community and able to fulfill them, Rebecca Gratz made a lasting contribution to American Jewish life.

F. Rosenthal

5:1993. Rudolph, Frederick (Williams College). STRADDLING THE LOG: MARK HOPKINS AND SLAVERY. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1959 16(2): 6-10. Describes Hopkins' refusal to adopt an unequivocal stand in favor of abolition until after the beginning of the Civil War, and asserts that he thus "mirrored the view of his region and of the solid middle class," demanding "a fundamental regeneration of men before there could be a regeneration of society."

W. D. Metz

5:1994. Scroggs, Jack B. (North Texas State College). SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION: A RADICAL VIEW. Journal of Southern History 1958 24(4): 407-429.

Study of correspondence between Southern Radical Republicans and national Radical leaders reveals a more complicated evolution of the movement than historians have hitherto been aware of. Difficulties of adjusting the interests of the previously politically submerged class of native whites, the Negroes, and the recently arrived Northerners plagued the party from its victory in 1867 until its overthrow in 1876, and contributed much to its downfall. There was lack of co-operation between the leading Radicals of the South and the Congressional Radicals. National leaders refused to become involved in the party splits in Southern States and left the intrastate difficulties to be solved by

local leaders. The Southern Radicals became increasingly a burden and embarrassment to the national party. Personal ambition and differences in ideology worked to produce antagonistic groups within the party in each of the South Atlantic states, and astute conservative politicians proved adept at widening the gaps, which ultimately proved disastrous in all the States studied. S. E. Humphreys

5:1995. Seager, Robert (Denison Univ.). SOME DENOMINATIONAL REACTIONS TO CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA, 1856-1892. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(1): 49-66. Notes that Protestant clergy defended Chinese immigrants but actually "exercised little influence on the final outcome of the immigration-exclusion debate." Their arguments were in direct conflict with those of most Californians and helped to identify the clergymen with the business community, which likewise favored immigration. Involved in the Protestant clergymen's defense of the Chinese was an attack on Roman Catholicism, Irish workers and labor unions. However, once national restrictive legislation was enacted and when it became evident that few Chinese became Christian converts, only a few clergymen continued to defend their cause. R. Lowitt

5:1996. Shapiro, Samuel (Brandeis Univ.). "ARISTOCRACY, MUD, AND VITUPERATION": THE BUTLER-DANA CAMPAIGN IN ESSEX COUNTY IN 1868. New England Quarterly 1958 31(3): 340-360. Interprets the failure of the conservative Richard Henry Dana, Jr., to defeat the Radical Republican Benjamin F. Butler for Congress in 1868 as an indication of social and economic changes in Essex County, Massachusetts. Although a number of factors worked against Dana, an independent candidate, none was more powerful than prejudice against aristocracy. The industrial workers and immigrant fishermen voted for Butler. Essex County, formerly a Federalist stronghold, had been fundamentally affected by industrialization and immigration, and the election results reflected the transformation. L. Gara

5:1997. Smith, George Winston, ed. (Univ. of New Mexico). THE SQUIBB LABORATORY IN 1863. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1958 13(3): 382-394. A detailed description of Dr. Edward Robinson Squibb's manufacturing laboratory in Brooklyn, New York, as it was observed by an Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army in the spring of 1863. The report containing the description, never before published, was found in the Surgeon General's papers, National Archives, Washington, D.C. The following aspects of the Squibb establishment are described: the building, machinery, laboratory equipment, cost of apparatus, size and make-up of the working force, and the products manufactured. The description reveals the early stages of the Industrial Revolution in pharmaceutical manufacturing and also indicates the relative infancy of the drug industry in the United States at the time when Squibb was producing medicines for the Union army during the Civil War. G. W. Smith

5:1998. Stover, John F. (Purdue Univ.). THE RUINED RAILROADS OF THE CONFEDERACY. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1958 42(4): 376-388. Despite the damage wrought by war most of the Southern railroads were in operation by the autumn of 1865. The author cites various travelers' accounts to illustrate the poor condition and equally poor service of the roads, and notes that coastal steamers supplemented rail service. "That the Southern railroads were able to operate at all was in great measure due to their heavy purchase, on credit, of surplus rolling stock and motive power from the Federal Government." Ruined though they were, the railroads nevertheless provided travelers with better service in the fall of 1865 than they had any right to expect. R. Lowitt

5:1999. Street, T. Watson (Austin Theological Seminary). THOMAS SMITH: PRESBYTERIAN BOOKMAN. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1959 37(1): 1-14. Born in Ireland in 1808, Smith came to the United States in 1830. From 1831 to his death in 1873 he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston, South Carolina. He collected a fine library which became the heart of the library of Columbia Theological Seminary, and was a prolific writer, publishing over thirty volumes and seventy pamphlets, largely in the field of theology. W. D. Metz

5: 2000. Supple, Barry E. (Harvard Univ.) A BUSINESS ELITE: GERMAN-JEWISH FINANCIERS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY NEW YORK. *Business History Review* 1957 31(2): 143-177. The first wave of Jewish immigrants from Germany came to America in the 1840's and soon afterwards. At first many were scattered across the country in a variety of mercantile pursuits. Some of those who were successful came to New York after the Civil War and became investment and commercial bankers, making an important contribution to American economic development. The families and the firms which they controlled were bound together by religious and social factors, and by the prevalence of intermarriage. These personal ties fulfilled real business functions before the advent of institutional organization in the 20th century. Based on biographical works and some manuscript letters. A

5: 2001. Thorpe, Earl (Southern Univ.). THE DAY FREEDOM CAME. *Negro History Bulletin* 1958 22(1): 10-12. Discusses Negro reactions to freedom from slavery. Some successful runaway slaves described their contentment with their new life. Emancipation after the Civil War inspired celebrations, and freedmen sometimes left their former masters. Some former slaves recorded their preference for freedom even in a society which discriminated against them. L. Gara

5: 2002. Unsigned. LETTER OF CYRUS KINGSBURY TO MISSION HEADQUARTERS. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1959 37(1): 50. Writing from Pine Ridge, Indian Territory, on 16 January 1861, Kingsbury described conditions among the Choctaw Indians and the progress of his missionary work among them. W. D. Metz

5: 2003. Vernon, Manfred C. (Univ. of Alabama). THE DUTCH AND THE OPENING OF JAPAN BY THE UNITED STATES. *Pacific Historical Review* 1959 28(1): 39-48. Examines correspondence (1852-1855) between Secretaries of State and the U.S. ministers to the Netherlands in which the Secretaries (Daniel Webster, Edward Everett and William L. Marcy) expressed their desire for assurances from Netherlands officials and information about Japan to aid the Perry expedition. Ministers George Folsom and August Belmont got in touch with both private citizens and government officials to secure the desired maps, information about Japanese conditions and assurances that the Netherlands government would not disapprove of Perry's fleet. R. Lowitt

5: 2004. Voight, Gilbert P. (Nashville, Tennessee). A SOUTH CAROLINA NEGRO PARADISE. *Negro History Bulletin* 1958 22(1): 7-9. Describes the predominantly Negro Beaufort County, South Carolina, in the period following the Civil War. A combination of cheap land, good schools and competent political leadership enabled the freedmen to become successful yeoman farmers. The ante bellum plantation paradise became a kind of Negro paradise where the former slaves learned to live responsible lives on their own resources. L. Gara

5: 2005. White, James B. (Phelps Vocational High School, Washington, D.C.). CHANGING INTERPRETATIONS OF THE NEGRO IN THE RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENTS. *Negro History Bulletin* 1958 22(2): 31-34. Calls attention to a variety of historical interpretations of the part that Negroes played in Reconstruction governments. Most recent studies are less biased than the earlier ones, and they are less likely to reflect partisan and regional prejudices. The newer monographs do not blame the Negroes for the excesses of Reconstruction and often recognize their positive achievements. L. Gara

5: 2006. Whitridge, Arnold (Calhoun College). JOSEPH BONAPARTE IN AMERICA. *History Today* 1959 9(5): 308-318. Napoleon's elder brother, Joseph Bonaparte, arrived in the

United States in August 1815, and for the next seventeen years he remained there, living the life of a gentleman and aiding his fellow émigré Frenchmen in various business and colonizing attempts. He continued to hope for a restoration of the Bonaparte family to power in France, even after moving to England in 1832, but he died in 1844, long before his nephew, Louis Napoleon, succeeded in making his dreams come true.

E. D. Johnson

5: 2007. Woodson, June Baber (Wayne Univ.). THE NEGRO IN DETROIT TO 1900. *Negro History Bulletin* 1959 22(4): 90-91. Discusses various aspects of Negro life in Detroit, including population statistics as well as material on religion, education, mutual aid, Civil War service and the political activity of the city's Negro residents. Undocumented. L. Gara

5: 2008. Woodward, Isaiah A. (Morgan State College). LINCOLN AND THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE. *Negro History Bulletin* 1959 22(7): 153-154. Discusses Lincoln's part in the rejection of the proposed Crittenden compromise which was designed to avert civil war in 1860. Lincoln refused to yield on the question of opening any new territory to slavery and the author believes his strong stand was a decisive factor for the five Republican Senators on the compromise committee and therefore for the ultimate rejection of the compromise itself. L. Gara

5: 2009. Wooster, Ralph A. (State College of Technology, Beaumont, Texas). AN ANALYSIS OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECESSION CONVENTIONS OF THE LOWER SOUTH. *Journal of Southern History* 1958 24(3): 360-368. Census returns for 1860 on the 1,048 men who formed the secession conventions of the first seven States to secede show that there was little difference in places of birth and occupations of immediate secessionists and of those who favored some sort of delay. The secessionists were slightly wealthier and younger and held more slaves than their combined opponents, but the difference was not pronounced. In Louisiana and Mississippi, for example, the larger slaveholders favored delay. There was a slightly higher percentage of planters in the co-operationist faction than in the group of immediate secessionists. S. E. Humphreys

5: 2010. Worley, Ted R. (Arkansas History Commission). THE ARKANSAS PEACE SOCIETY OF 1861: A STUDY IN MOUNTAIN UNIONISM. *Journal of Southern History* 1958 24(4): 445-456. Union sentiment in seceded Arkansas was strongest in the upland counties of the northwestern and north central parts of the state, where few slaves were held. In November 1861, a secret organization was uncovered in some of these counties, and about 180 men were arrested, charged with disloyalty to the South, and were impressed into the Confederate army. Evidence now available indicates that the society was an organization for self-protection, a Unionist island of passive resistance, rather than an actively treasonable group. S. E. Humphreys

5: 2011. Young, Mary (Ohio State Univ.). INDIAN REMOVAL AND LAND ALLOTMENT: THE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND JACKSONIAN JUSTICE. *American Historical Review* 1958 64(1): 31-45. Land allotment policies were applied to the Southeastern Indian tribes in the 1830's with a twofold purpose: to cause the Indians to emigrate or to force them to take up a stable agricultural pursuit which would limit the amount of acreage they occupied. The motives were to make more land available for white settlement without giving the appearance of having violated the principle of voluntarism. The effects of the policy were to leave the Indians landless and to deliver the lands into the hands of speculators. R. C. Raack

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 5:1709, 1718, 1731, 1736, 2276

5:2012. Amort, Čestmír (Czechoslovak Slav Committee). OSVOBOZENÍ BULHARSKA RUSKÝM VOJSKEM ROKU 1878 [The liberation of Bulgaria by the Russian army, 1878]. Slovanický Přehled 1958 44(3): 75-76. The creation of a free Bulgaria in the Russo-Turkish War made a very great impression, especially on the Slavic peoples. In spite of the Czar's selfish motives, the war can be considered progressive, having brought about the fall of the most barbarian Asian feudalism in Europe. Wilma A. Iggers

5:2013. Arqués, Enrique. ESPAÑA EN MARRUECOS: EL FIN DE UNA TUTELA [Spain in Morocco: the end of a tutelage]. Punta Europa 1958 3(29): 5-15. Notes on the Treaty of Algeciras of 1912. R. O. (JHE 26818)

5:2014. Bartlett, C. J. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SPANISH CHANGE OF POLICY TOWARDS MOROCCO IN JUNE 1878. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1958 31(84): 168-185. Spanish policy toward Morocco underwent a fundamental reversal in June 1878. Instead of pressing for concessions from the Moors, as it had done since 1859, Spain now sought to uphold Moorish independence. This change resulted from apprehension over the apparently reviving interest of France in Morocco. Britain, whose policy had formerly been to check Spanish pressure on the Moors, was after 1878 invited by Spain to co-operate in joint measures relative to Morocco, but declined to be drawn into a possible clash with France. Therefore the Spanish had no alternative but to bolster up the existing Moroccan regime. P. H. Hardacre

5:2015. Dridzo, V. S., ed. OTZYVY N. K. KRUPSKOI NA VOSPOMINANIA I BIOGRAFICHESKIE MATERIALY O V. I. LENINE. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [N. K. Krupskaya's evaluation of the memoirs and biographical material concerning V. I. Lenin]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (2): 24-40. Publishes for the first time critiques and remarks of N. K. Krupskaya on biographical material concerning Lenin which was shown to her by the Institut Lenina during the years 1925-1938. They are particularly informative, because Krupskaya, one of the most outstanding Bolsheviks and the first woman to write a biography of Lenin, devoted her whole life to work with him. Erna Wollert

5:2016. Esthus, Raymond A. (Tulane Univ.). THE TAFT-KATSURA AGREEMENT -- REALITY OR MYTH? Journal of Modern History 1959 31(1): 46-51. In 1924 Tyler Dennett uncovered what was believed to be a secret agreement concluded by Secretary of War William H. Taft at Tokyo in 1905 whereby Japan gained a free hand in Korea in return for guaranteeing the Philippines. Department of State records and President Roosevelt's papers show that Roosevelt and Premier Taro Katsura privately denied the existence of the "bargain." A

5:2017. Gatell, Frank Otto (Harvard Univ.). THE CANAL IN RETROSPECT -- SOME PANAMANIAN AND COLOMBIAN VIEWS. Americas 1958 15(1): 23-36. Reviews the principal writings in Panama and Colombia on the canal crisis and Panama revolution of 1903. Panamanian interpretations, rose-colored at first, became increasingly critical of the United States' role, in line with nationalist dissatisfaction over the terms of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty. In Colombia an opposite development took place: early tirades against the USA were followed by increasingly objective treatment, without, however, exonerating the USA for obvious wrongs. D. Bushnell

5:2018. Goldman, Frank. UMA TENTATIVA DE COLONIZAÇÃO NO LITORAL SUL DE SÃO PAULO POR IMIGRANTES ORIUNDOS DO SUL DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS APOS A GUERRA CIVIL [A colonization attempt on the coast south of São Paulo by immigrants from the southern United States after the Civil War]. Revista de História (Brazil) 1957 14(29): 3-20. The defeat of the South in the American Civil War gave some Southerners the urge to emigrate to a country that was in many ways similar to the old South. There were many

emigration contractors, and they visited very extensive areas. The region chosen as the most suitable was the coastal area to the south of São Paulo. The author gives a detailed analysis of a number of the colonization attempts between 1865 and 1897. R. Valdés del Toro

5:2019. Hauptmann, Ferdo. AUSTRO-UGARSKA POLITIKA, TROJECARSKI SAVEZ I TAJNA KONVENCIJA SA SRBIJOM GODINE 1881 [Austro-Hungarian policy, the Three Emperors' League and the secret convention with Serbia in 1881]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1958 9: 57-72. The agreement by Austrian minister of foreign affairs Haymerle to renewal of the Three Emperors' League in the summer of 1881 did not represent a capitulation. Ten days after the renewal of this alliance, he concluded a secret convention with King Milan of Serbia by which he continued to press the policy of expansion in the Balkans. The author's references to the text of the secret convention of 1881 are based on Grugar Jakšić, Iz novije srpske istorije: Abdikacija Kralja Milana i druge rasprave (Belgrade, 1953). S. Gavrilović

5:2020. Heilbrunner, Hans (Univ. of New Hampshire). THE MERGER ATTEMPTS OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, 1913-1914. Journal of Central European Affairs 1958 18(3): 281-291. Documented study of the diplomacy involved in this abortive effort. Austrian opposition was adamant enough to convince Russia that such a union would result in war. The senior partners in the contending alliance systems forestalled such an eventuality; but in the end, the merger question was "swallowed up and integrated in the framework of larger rivalries" which were to be resolved by force. C. F. Delzell

5:2021. Jones, R. B. ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS, 1907: A MEMORANDUM BY SIR ALFRED MILNER. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1958 31(84): 224-227. Publishes, from the Milner Papers at New College, Oxford, a memorandum by Milner of Clemenceau's account of his confidential talk with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on 9 April 1907 relative to possible Anglo-French co-operation against Germany. Clemenceau is depicted as disgusted at the British Liberal Party's economizing on the army and navy, and its reluctance to entertain the possibility of armed intervention on the Continent in support of the Entente Cordiale. P. H. Hardacre

5:2022. Knaplund, Paul (Univ. of Wisconsin). DIE SALISBURY-RUSSELL KORRESPONDENZ (3. APRIL BIS 22. MAI 1878) [The Salisbury-Russell correspondence (3 April to 22 May 1878)]. Welt als Geschichte 1957 17(2): 119-134. Presents a collection of the letters exchanged between Lord Odo Russell, the British ambassador in Berlin, and Lord Salisbury, the British foreign secretary, during the crisis of 1878. These letters throw new light on the basis and methods of Salisbury's foreign policy in the explosive situation created by the Treaty of San Stefano. G. H. Davis

5:2023. Kopylov, V. R., ed. O MEZHDUNARODNOI PROLETARSKOI SOLIDARNOSTI V ZASHCHITU SOVETSKOI ROSSII [On the international solidarity of the proletariat for the defense of Soviet Russia]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (5): 161-181. Publishes appeals, propaganda leaflets and resolutions of mass organizations of non-Russian Communist workers in Russia and in their own countries in the years 1917 to 1921. The documents are from the Museum of the Revolution, Moscow. Erna Wollert

5:2024. Koščak, Vladimir. PRILOZI ZA ISTORIJU 1917. GODINE [Contributions to the history of the year 1917]. Historijski Zbornik 1957 10(1-4): 131-136. In 1917 a group of fanatical Pan-Serbian revolutionary nationalists in the Serbian, Croatian and Slovene Volunteer Corps in Odessa organized a plot to assassinate Lenin. In order to provide documentary evidence relating to this episode, the author presents three dispatches addressed to the Yugoslav Committee in London by Ante Mandić, its representative in Russia at the time of the Russian Revolution, and two brief passages from a memorandum addressed by Radoslav Radovanović to the Soviet authorities in 1918 on the theme "The real sentiments of the Yugoslav nation toward the Great People's War and the Russian Revolution." The documents are published verbatim and for the first time. Mandić's dispatches are preserved in the Archive

the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb, and Adovanić's memorandum in the Archive of the Serbian Academy of Sciences in Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

5:2025. Lamb, Alastair. SOME NOTES ON RUSSIAN TRIGUE IN TIBET. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1959 46(1): 46-63. The background to the Young-Island expedition to Lhasa in 1904 is shown to have been an aspect of the "Great Game"; it pointed less to trade and the frontier than to fear of China and of Russia, and especially to the fear of the reported Sino-Russian treaty of 1902 concerning Tibet. E. Wright

5:2026. Lazarev, M. S. IMPERIALISTICHESKAIA POLITIKA ANTANY V ARABSKIKH VLADENIYAKH TURTSII V 1914-1918 GODAKH [The imperialist policy of the Entente in the Arab possessions of Turkey in the years 1914-1918]. *Novaia Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (6): 66-87. Although Arab areas which had been part of the Ottoman Empire liberated themselves from Turkish rule during the First World War, they became dependent on British and French imperialists. The author claims that research on this subject is particularly important since bourgeois historians deliberately misrepresent facts by ignoring Soviet editions of documents of the Czarist government. Based on memoirs and reports of leading Entente political and military figures and on archival material. Erna Wollert

5:2027. Megroz, R. L. SIR RONALD ROSS AND WORLD HEALTH. *Contemporary Review* 1957 191(1097): 299-301. A review of the work of Sir Ronald Ross as the pioneer in the control and eventual eradication of malaria through his discovery of the carrier mosquitoes. J. G. Gazley

5:2028. Meyer, Henry Cord (Pomona College). DER DRANG NACH OSTEN IN DEN JAHREN 1860-1914 ["Drang nach Osten" in the years 1860-1914]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1957 7(1): 1-8. A discussion of the first phases of the German political drive to the east from 1860 to 1914 as well as of the rationale of the Mitteleuropa theory. While Eastern expansion seems natural to German development, it created unrest among the French, the Slavs and the English. The growth of chauvinistic nationalism on all sides strengthened the feelings of antagonism which led to the breakdown of diplomatic proceedings and to World War I. C. M. Bolin

5:2029. Murase, Okio (Seikei Univ.). 1908-NEN NATSU NO HITTORA NO SHISŌ NI TSUITE [On Hitler's ideas during the summer of 1908]. *Seikei Daigaku Seiji Keizai Ronshū* 1956 2(2): 1-20. Points out the differences between Hitler's thought in the summer of 1908 and his own statements in *Mein Kampf*. The author notes particularly his pacifism and anti-Semitism, and concludes that it was during this period that the characteristics of his later thought were formed. Based on biographical studies of Hitler by K. Heiden, Bullock and Görz, and on the memoirs of Kubizek and Dietrich. H. Imai See also: 4:3029

5:2030. Novotny, Alexander (Wien). DER BERLINER CONGRESS UND DAS PROBLEM EINER EUROPÄISCHEN POLITIK [The Congress of Berlin and the problem of a European policy]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1958 186(2): 285-307. Examines to what extent the Congress of Berlin (1878) represented the end of an old, and to what extent the beginning of a new, period of European peace congresses. This congress was advocated and prompted by Andrassy, made possible by Orlichakoff's consent, attended by delegates from six leading powers and Turkey, and brought to a conclusion under the presidency of Bismarck. It was thus an expression of a European consciousness, which in this form originated in the age of Metternich, and again appeared in 1878, but lost its influence almost completely in subsequent decades. Based on diplomatic records, and especially on unpublished material from Austrian and Dutch archives. A (t)

5:2031. Procházka, Jaroslav (Rector, Karlova Univ., Prague). BREST-LITEVSKY' MIR [The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1958 44(3): 73-74. The peace-loving All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies had no choice but to sign the unfair Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with militaristic Germany. Much additional harm was done by Trotsky and his followers, who opposed the signing of the treaty. The Bolshevik party's policy of peace and its declaration of the self-determination of nations made a great im-

pression on the peoples at war, and greatly influenced the revolutionary movement in the lands which later became Czechoslovakia. At present there is the same contrast between the USSR, which favors peaceful coexistence with all social orders, and the war-mongering USA. Wilma A. Iggers

5:2032. Rood, Harold W. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). HOW THE ROYAL NAVY MET THE CHALLENGE. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(2): 67-77. A study of the relationship between the development of naval technology and the Anglo-German naval race between 1885 and 1914. The author emphasizes the development of the battleship from the pre-Dreadnought types to the fifteen-inch gun ships of the so-called "Fast Division" of the British Grand Fleet. One of the results of the naval rivalry was the adoption of oil-fuel for the battle line of the Royal Navy, which made necessary involvement in the affairs of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company on the part of the British Admiralty. Based on government documents, London newspapers and periodicals, as well as autobiographies of some of the leading participants. A

5:2033. Rosenfeld, Günter (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). DAS ERSTE JAHR DER SOWJETISCHEN AUSSENPOLITIK UND DEUTSCHLAND [The first year of Soviet foreign policy and Germany]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(1): 31-36. The October Revolution introduced, in the form of the Soviet peace policy, an entirely new factor in international diplomacy. The author describes the difficult position of Soviet foreign policy, resulting especially from the military intervention of the Allies on the one hand and the military pressure of the Central Powers on the other. He characterizes the problems involved in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, with which the German imperialists and their allies hoped to attain their goals of conquest, and to which Soviet Russia had to agree in order to save the socialist revolution from very great danger. Behind the diplomatic scene, representatives of monopoly capital acted as the real "wirepullers" of German imperialism. The plans of the German imperialists failed when the November 1918 revolution annulled the predatory Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Based partly on documents of the Auswärtiges Amt, the Reichswirtschaftsamt and the Reichskanzlei. A (t)

5:2034. Rossi, Ernesto. [POPES PIUS X AND PIUS XII]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10. PASTOR ANGELICUS [Angelic shepherd], (3): 3-4. RIPOSTA ALL' "OSSERVATORE ROMANO": LA STORIA GENUINA [Reply to *Osservatore Romano*: the true story], (6): 3-4, and (7): 3-4. Cites quotations from and about Popes Pius X and Pius XII. In view of Pius XII's attitude toward Italian Fascism prior to its fall, the author contends that he was less liberal than Pius X. In the second article Rossi replies to the Vatican newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, which on 31 January 1958 devoted eight columns to a refutation of "impudent lies" contained in his article. C. F. Delzell

5:2035. Salameh, Joseph (George Washington Univ.). QANAT AL-SUWEIS FI AL-QANUN DUWALI [The Suez Canal under international law]. *Al-Abhath* 1956 9(4): 379-400. Describes in detail the provisions of the Convention of 1888 and the Egyptian nationalization of the Canal in 1956. J. R. Khalidi

5:2036. Shklar, Judith N. (Harvard Univ.). BERGSON AND THE POLITICS OF INTUITION. *Review of Politics* 1958 20(4): 634-656. A critical analysis of Bergson's attack on causal explanation in history. Bergson, William James and G. B. Shaw are seen as romantic thinkers, who used the notion of "creative evolution" as a substitute religion to replace the "scientism" of Comte and Spencer. While this notion had no direct political implications, it served as a slogan for Péguy and Sorel, who were looking for a new ideology. However, their political program differed greatly from the liberal conclusions that Bergson himself drew from his theory, thus showing the vagueness of creativity as a political norm. The whole movement must be regarded as an intellectual failure. A

5:2037. Smal-Stocki, Roman (Marquette Univ.). THE ORIGINS OF NATIONAL COMMUNISM. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1958 14(4): 311-326. National Communism did not originate with Tito. The author traces it back to the continuous conflict between the Russians and non-Russian nationalities (later inside the Soviet Union) which started in 1918 between Lenin and the Ukrainian Communists. The term "national Communism" first

appeared in *What is Going on in and with Ukraine?*, a pamphlet written by Vasyi Shakhrai and Serhiy Mazlakh and directed against Lenin's nationality policy. This conflict was the continuation of the one between the Austrian school (Rudolf Springer, Karl Renner and Otto Bauer) and Lenin and Stalin regarding the solution of the nationality problem before the First World War. Finally it can be traced back to the conflict of Plekhanov with the early Ukrainian socialists under the leadership of Dragomanov in Geneva in the early 1880's. A

5:2038. Talamo, Giuseppe. *IL MANCATO INTERVENTO ITALIANO IN EGITTO NEL 1882* [The absence of Italian intervention in Egypt in 1882]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(3): 415-448. Examines the Egyptian policy of Pasquale Mancini, minister of foreign affairs in the fourth Depretis ministry. This policy was apparently contradictory but was justified. At the outset of the Egyptian crisis, Mancini sought an understanding with Britain, and when this could not be achieved, he proposed the intervention of the Concert of Europe. In the end he rejected Britain's request for Italian military co-operation in Egypt. Mancini's decision to abstain from intervention was based upon the following considerations: 1) the unwillingness of the German and Austro-Hungarian empires, Italy's allies in the Triple Alliance, to lend support; 2) the danger that France would either join the enterprise or take Tripolitania; 3) the hostility of Italian public opinion, and 4) the economic and financial unpreparedness of Italy in 1882. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:2039. Uhlig, Frank, Jr. (Editor, *Our Navy*). *THE BATTLE CRUISER ERA. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1957 83(10): 1106-1111. An account of the birth, development and operational history of the battle cruisers from early in the 20th century until the end of World War I. All 26 of the ships, built by various navies, are named, their principal characteristics described, and their activities during the war covered. Each class is illustrated by one or more photographs. Based on standard works in English. A

WORLD WAR I

5:2040. Abramsky, Chimen. *LENIN WRITES TO CHARLES DUMAS*. *Times Literary Supplement* 1959 (2975): 129. Prints, from a private collection, a letter of 21 December 1917 from Lenin to Dumas, a French Socialist, reassuring him of his personal friendship but expressing disapproval of the French Socialists' support of the war. P. H. Hardacre

5:2041. Bachmann, Harald (Fürth). *EINE DENKSCHRIFT DEUTSCHBÖHMISCHER REICHSRATABGEORDNETER AN MINISTERPRÄSIDENT GRAF STÜRGKH IM OKTOBER 1914* [A memorandum of the German-Bohemian imperial council deputies to prime minister Count Stürgkh in October 1914]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1958 7(4): 518-530. Publishes a memorandum with an extensive appendix drawn up and delivered to the Austro-Hungarian prime minister, Count Karl Stürgkh, by the German-Bohemian Reichsrat deputies to disprove the claims of the Austrian and foreign press that the Czechs supported the war effort of the Central Powers. G. H. Davis

5:2042. Ernst, Fritz (Univ. of Heidelberg). *ZUM ENDE DES ERSTEN WELTKRIEGES* [Concerning the end of the First World War]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1957 17(1): 55-67. A consideration of the fourteen-volume official German history of World War I, *Der Weltkrieg: 1914 bis 1918*, which was begun after the war and finished in 1942. Ernst notes the shortcomings of the work and the effect of political and military changes in Germany during the years in which it was written on the interpretation of World War I events. Hope is expressed for a new, more objective treatment of the subject. Charlotte M. Bolin

5:2043. Herzfeld, Hans (Freie Univ., Berlin). *VÖLKERVERSTÄNDIGUNG, GESCHICHTE UND KRIEGSSCHULDFRAGEN* [International understanding, history and war-guilt questions]. *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht* 1957/58 6: 61-66. A discussion of the proposal made by Hermann Lutz in German-French Unity, *Basis to European Peace* (Chicago, 1957) that the settlement of the discussion of the outbreak of the First World War and the Paris peace settlements of 1919 -- an indispensable prerequisite of permanent international understanding -- be achieved by calling on neutral

historians. The transformation of the world's historical situation and the progress of international understanding make the idea of a "Court of Justice" for the resolution of disputed historical questions appear to be scientifically in error and, from the practical standpoint, unsuitable for the purpose of pacification. A (t)

5:2044. Jabłoński, Henryk (Warsaw Univ.). *POWSTANIE DRUGIEJ RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ W 1918 R. NA TLE DZIEJÓW EUROPY* [The foundation of the Second Polish Republic in 1918 within the framework of European history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(4): 1035-1056. Analyzes the fluctuating war aims of each of the Allied and Central Powers during World War I, and shows the bearing of these aims on the problem of Polish independence. The Central Powers outlined plans of creating out of territories occupied by Russia a Polish state, which would, however, have had only limited sovereignty, i.e. full independence would not have been possible in case the Central Powers won the war. Initially, the situation in the event of an Allied victory would not have been much better, as they were bound by commitments to Russia and by the intention of keeping it strong as a counterbalance to Germany. Only the Russian Revolution created the possibility of full Polish independence. Even then, however, the Allies were mainly concerned with the suppression of the Russian revolutionary forces, and when that possibility waned there was Anglo-French rivalry concerning the question whether German or Poland, respectively, should be supported as a bulwark against the Soviet Union. In 1917 there were even plans of assigning the latter role to the Habsburg Empire. A. F. Dygnas

5:2045. Killinen, K. *POLIITTISEN JA SOTILAALLISEN JOHDON SUHTEESTA DEMOKRATIASSA* [On the relations between political and military direction in a democracy]. *Valti ja Yhteiskunta* 1956 16: 20-33. Examines the changing relations between political and military authorities in England, France, Germany and the USA during the First and, omitting Germany, Second World War. Distinguishing three analytical approaches -- Clausewitz on political supremacy, Moltke on dualism and Ludendorff on military dominance -- the author concludes that the structure of wartime leadership in democratic states is evolving toward political supremacy. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2046. Mitrović, Dragomir. *REVOLUCIJA U RUSIJI I RUSKE TRUPE NA SOLUNSKOM FRONTU* [Revolution in Russia and Russian troops on the Salonika front]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1957 (3/4): 17-24. Deals with the history of the Russian units in General Sarail's Eastern Army in World War I, covering 1) the events which took place in Salonika after the arrival in 1916 of the Czarist troops of the Second Independent Russian Brigade, commanded by General Dietrich, and the Fourth Independent Infantry Brigade, commanded by General Leontiev, and 2) the events which took place in Salonika after the arrival in 1917 of revolutionary and Marxist-indoctrinated reinforcements consisting of an artillery brigade, a pioneer battalion and a staff protective unit. Based on files of the Institute of Military History in Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

5:2047. Podvoiskii, N., ed. *BOR'BA ZA MIR V NOYABRE 1917 G.* [The struggle for peace in November 1917]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (5): 146-160. Publishes documents referring to the formation of military revolutionary committees on the front after Lenin's appeal to the armed forces. Included are resolutions, reports, appeals and orders, as well as proposals for armistice negotiations made to representatives of the German army. Erna Wollert

5:2048. Tennivella, A. *MRZLI VRH* [Mount Mrzli]. *Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio* 1958 24(2): 201-216. Presents memoirs of an Italian officer concerning the fighting on Mount Mrzli (on the Isonzo front) during World War I, with the intention of showing that the fighting there was no less fierce and heroic than on the western front. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:2049. Winter, Eduard (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). *DIE FRIEDENSBESTREBUNGEN LENINS UND DIE GROSSE SOZIALISTISCHE OKTOBERREVOLUTION 1917* [Lenin's peace efforts and the Great Socialist October Revolution, 1917]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(1): 1-8. Emphasizes the untiring struggle of Lenin

and the Bolsheviks for peace during the period of the First World War. In contrast to the leaders of the right wing and center of international Social Democracy, the Bolsheviks remained true to the principles of Marxism. Making use of documentary material from the Austrian Staatsarchiv, the author describes ... Lenin's arrest in Austria-Hungary at the beginning of the First World War. He concludes with an examination of Lenin's trip back to Russia after the outbreak of the February Revolution. The author also deals with the origins of the campaign of slander against the Bolsheviks, who were accused of being agents of the German general staff. Austrian records are used also in reference to this question. G. Rosenfeld

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 5:1738, 1739

5:2050. Désiré-Vuillemin, G. M. CHEIKH MA EL AÏNIN ET LE MAROC OU L'ECHEC D'UN MODERNE ALMORAVIDE [Sheik Ma-el-Aïnin and Morocco, or the failure of a modern Almoravide (dynasty)]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1958 45(1): 29-52. A study of the career of Sheik Ma-el-Aïnin (1838-1910). Originally only chief of a religious brotherhood, he organized a revolt against French influence in Morocco in 1906 and proclaimed Abd-al-Hafiz as sultan of Morocco in 1907, thus helping to overthrow Abd-al-Aziz. El-Aïnin died in 1910 after an unsuccessful attempt to seize Fez and install himself as sultan of Morocco. Only European power prevented him from overthrowing the Moroccan empire and establishing a dynasty similar to that of the Almoravides.

K. Eubank

5:2051. Désiré-Vuillemin, G. M. NOTE SUR LES ORIGINES DES PELOTONS MEHARISTES DE MAURITANIE [Note on the origins of the Méhariste platoons of Mauritania]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1958 45(1): 53-60. In order to pacify Mauritania in 1905, it was necessary to create platoons of méharistes (native warriors mounted on swift camels), when horses became unsatisfactory in police operations. These platoons proved their value in the campaigns of 1905-1910 pacifying French West Africa. In 1912 they were officially recognized as combat unit. K. Eubank

5:2052. García Figueras, Tomás. UN COLONIZADOR ESPAÑOL: EL GENERAL DON FRANCISCO BENS ARGANDOÑA [A Spanish colonizer: General Don Francisco Bens Argandoña]. *Africa* 1958 15(197): 217-219. General Argandoña (1867-1949) gained for Spain the area of the Southern Protectorate of Morocco. His work in Africa from 1903 to 1925 was of great importance. M. Gu. (IHE 26793)

5:2053. Martín Vargas, Pedro. LA PACIFICACION MARROQUI (1912-1927) [Moroccan pacification (1912-1927)]. *Africa* 1958 15(194): 65-69. Note on Spain's work in Morocco between 1912 and 1927, which consisted of subjecting the authority of the Caliph the rebel leaders, who were always ready to foment anarchy, although nationalism as a political movement was not born in the Protectorate until 1928 or 1929. M. Gu. (IHE 26817)

5:2054. Ménier, M. A. LETTRES DU COMMANDANT MARCHAND A GUILLAUME GRANDIDIER [Letters from Commander Marchand to Guillaume Grandidier]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1958 45(1): 61-108. Publishes five letters from Commandant Jean Marchand to Guillaume Grandidier, secretary of the Comité de l'Afrique française. Written while Marchand was en route to Fashoda, July 1896 - June 1898, the letters give his personal feelings over the trials and discouragements experienced during the trip. K. Eubank

5:2055. Newbury, C. W. (Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Oxford). THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH POLICY IN THE LOWER AND UPPER NIGER, 1880-98. *Journal of Modern History* 1959 31(1): 16-26. A detailed analysis of the commercial and political factors which influenced French expansion in the Niger hinterland. The loss of two French firms to the National African Company in the early 1880's marked the end of a phase of rivalry with England in the Delta and on the lower Niger. Thereafter, up to 1898, the emphasis of French

policy shifted to gaining control of the Niger Bend and contesting the areas claimed by the Royal Niger Company. The key to this strategy was the conquest of Dahomey, which compensated for the delay in the pacification of the French Sudan and determined the final form taken by international partition. Based on material from the archives of the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères and the Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer. A

Asia

See also: 5:2255

5:2056. Benda, Harry J. (Univ. of Rochester). CHRISTIAN SNOUCK HURGRONJE AND THE FOUNDATIONS OF DUTCH ISLAMIC POLICY IN INDONESIA. *Journal of Modern History* 1958 30(4): 338-347. Islamic restiveness or rebellion had plagued the Dutch in Indonesia ever since the establishment of Dutch trading posts in the Indies. In the mid-19th century, rebellions in Java and Sumatra assumed grave proportions, but Dutch efforts to cope with them proved inadequate. Snouck Hurgronje, an Arabist of genius, was appointed first adviser on Islamic affairs in the late 1880's, and proceeded to implement sound policies with respect to Indonesian Moslems. Yet, though temporarily successful in his endeavors, Snouck failed to influence the Dutch authorities in the direction of an overall liberalization in colonial management. Even his Islamic policies proper soon ceased to be applicable, when social, political and also religious developments in the early part of the 20th century went beyond the framework within which the policies had been successful. Based primarily on Dutch and Indonesian monographic literature. A

CHINA

See also: 5:1743, 1744, 1752

5:2057. Chiang Ti. SHAN-HSI HSIN-HAI KÊ-MING [The 1911 revolution in Shanshi]. *Wên shih ch'ê* (--Shantung Ta-hsüeh Hsüeh-pao chih-i) 1958 (11): 29-33. Examines the rise and progress of revolutionary activity in Shanshi prior to the overthrow of the Manchu government on 10 October 1911. Chen Tsu-lung

5:2058. Hsü Hsü-tien. WU-HSÜ PIEN-FA YÜ WEI-HSIN PAI TI TUI-WAI T'AI-TU [The reformers' attitude toward the foreign powers during 1898]. *Wên shih ch'ê* (--Shantung Ta-hsüeh Hsüeh-pao chih-i) 1958 (11): 19-23. Criticizes the reformers for not being aware of the nature of imperialism. They all wanted to gain government posts and other benefits with the support of foreign imperialists. Chen Tsu-lung

5:2059. Lai Hsin-hsia. SHIH-LUN CH'ING KUANG-HSÜ MO-NIEN TI KUANG-HSI JÊN-MIN TA CH'I-I [The uprising in Kuang-hsi toward the end of the Ch'ing dynasty]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1957 (11): 57-77. Surveys the main features of this uprising, noting that it had the backing of local secret societies from the beginning to the end. Chen Tsu-lung

5:2060. Li Ming-jên. 1884 NIEN HONG-KONG PA-KUNG YÜN-TUNG [On the 1884 strike in Hong Kong]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (3): 89-90. Describes the strike which took place in Hong Kong in 1884 in protest against court rulings regarding foreign employers' rights as one of the most important events in the history of modern China. Chen Tsu-lung

5:2061. Liu Jên-ta. KUANG-YÜ WU-HSÜ PIEN-FA [A study of the 1898 movement]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (9): 17-22. Comments mainly on various aspects of the reformers, with special reference to their influence on Sun Yat-sen and his followers. Chen Tsu-lung

5:2062. Liu Jên-ta. WU-HSÜ PIEN-FA YÜN-TUNG CHUNG K'ANG YU-WEI SO T'I-CH'U TI CH'ENG-CHIH KANG-LIN [On K'ang Yu-wei's political program for the reform movement of 1898]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (4): 1-10. Describes K'ang Yu-wei's political thought, emphasizing that his ideas and actions prior to 1898 were predominantly progressive. As a great thinker K'ang organized and led the reformers against the feudal and imperialist elements in China, and his political program had great influence on many progressive political leaders of his time. Chen Tsu-lung

5: 2063. Liu Ta-mien. TS'UNG CHUNG-KUO FÊNG-CH'EN T'U-TI CHIH-TU WÊN-T'I SHANG K'AN LIANG SOU-MIN SSÜ-HSIANG TI FAN-TUNG PÊN-CHIH [On the reactionary features of Liang Sou-min's thought in reference to the problem of China's feudal agrarian system]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1955 (5): 1-27. Surveys critically Liang Sou-min's *hsiang-ts'un chien-shê yün-tung* [movement of rural reconstruction] in Shantung. The author describes Liang as a reactionary social worker, whose activity and thought were not based on the doctrine of class struggle. Chen Tsu-lung

5: 2064. Onogawa, Hidemi (Univ. of Kyoto). KÖYŪ NO HENPŌ-RON [K'ang-Yu-wei's idea of reform]. *Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū* 1958 (2): 99-188. Examines the development of K'ang-Yu-wei's idea of reform, discussing the course and the collapse of the reform movement of 1898. M. Oyama

5: 2065. Sato, Hikoshichirō. CHINTENKA NO SELJI SHISŌ [The political thought of Ch'en T'ien-hua]. *Tōyō-shi Kenkyū* 1958 17(3): 54-104. The main political problem in China at the beginning of the 20th century, when the partition of underdeveloped areas became a critical issue, was how to overthrow the government as a means of resistance against imperialism. The author emphasizes the significance of the thought of Ch'en T'ien-hua as a bourgeois democrat who greatly contributed to the achievement of the revolutionists against such constitutionalists as K'ang Yu-wei and Liang Ch'i-ch'ao. M. Oyama

5: 2066. Scalapino, Robert A. (Univ. of California), and Harold Schiffrin (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem). EARLY SOCIALIST CURRENTS IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT: SUN YAT-SEN VERSUS LIANG CH'I-CH'AO. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1959 18(3): 321-342. Compares the views of China's intellectual leaders in the early 20th century. Sun Yat-sen stressed land distribution, Liang Ch'i-ch'ao was concerned with the improvement of production; Sun wanted revolution, Liang did not. Although they were not "good" socialists, "they did much to make socialism 'good' for China. They pioneered in giving it respectability, and the vital connections with the themes of 'nationalism' and 'democracy' which it needed." G. A. Lensen

5: 2067. Tai I. WU-HSŪ SHIH-TAI TI SSŪ-HSIANG CHIEH-FANG [On the most important ideas and influence of the leaders of the 1898 reform movement]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (9): 1-16. A critical survey of the reform movement of 1898. Most of the leaders of the reform group were spokesmen of the compromising upper bourgeoisie and had a feudal or official background. The author devotes special attention to the struggle between the reformers and the conservatives before the rise of Sun Yat-sen. Chen Tsu-lung

5: 2068. Terashiro, Teruo. UN-NAN GOKOKU GUN NI TSUITE [The revolutionary movement in Yunnan]. *Tōyō-shi Kenkyū* 1958 17(3): 27-53. Study of the so-called "Third Revolution" which broke out with the Yunnan rebellion in December 1915. The author objects to the prevailing view that its leaders were such progressives as Liang Ch'i-ch'ao. The republican lower military officials initiated the revolution, and militarists and politicians later assumed leadership, with the result that the revolution failed. M. Oyama

5: 2069. Yüan Ting-chung. NA-LA SHIH FAN-TUNG TI I-SHENG [The political career of the Empress Dowager]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (10): 31-34. The Empress Dowager, Tzu Hsi (1835-1908), was a national criminal who sold the interests of the Chinese people to foreign imperialists, and a reactionary ruler characterized by pride, luxury, profligacy and idleness. Chen Tsu-lung

JAPAN

See also: 5:1754

5: 2070. Conroy, Hilary (Univ. of Pennsylvania). CHŌSEN MONDAI: THE KOREAN PROBLEM IN MEIJI JAPAN. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1956 100(5): 443-453. Analysis of three groups in Japan whose views on the relations between Korea and Japan were dominant in the period 1868-1910: 1) the liberals, who wanted to help bring Korea into the modern world, a goal which, they agreed eventually, could best be reached by incorporating

Korea into Japan; 2) the realists, who wished to modernize Korea and associate it with Japan in order to promote Japanese security in the Far East, and 3) the reactionaries, who opposed Westernization and promoted imperial honor, supporting anti-Western movements in Korea and favoring Korean union with Japan to strengthen both against the West. Out of these divergent interests the solution emerged: a succession of benevolent appearing Japanese generals who ruled Korea in a brutally repressive fashion. Documented. A bibliography is included. N. Kurland

5: 2071. Dore, R. P. (Univ. of British Columbia). THE MEIJI LANDLORD: GOOD OR BAD? *Journal of Asian Studies* 1959 18(3): 343-355. Discusses Japanese post-World-War-II studies of the role of the landlord in late 19th-century Japan. G. A. Lensen

5: 2072. Harada, Katsumasa. DAI-AJIA-SHUGI SHISŌ KEISEI E NO TENBO [The Greater-Asian ideology]. *Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū* 1959 (229): 63-70. The Greater-Asian ideology, which aimed at the emancipation of the Asian nations, was the theoretical basis of the aggressive policy of imperialist Japan. The author traces the process by which nationalism was transformed into this policy of aggression. Japanese nationalism was based on the awakening to the critical situation of the independence movement of the Asian nations, and, consequently, to the mission of the emancipation of Asia. After the Sino-Japanese War, however, it lost its independence of thought and action. K. Sugiyama

5: 2073. Haraguchi, Kiyoshi (Shizuoka Univ.). KOKKAI-KAISETSU-UNDŌ-KI NI OKERU SENDEN-SOSHOKI KATSUDŌ [The propaganda and organizational activity in the period of the campaign for opening of the Diet]. *Rekishi Hyōron* 1958 (98): 2-17; (99): 62-72, and (101): 84-92. In close co-operation with rich peasants and merchants, the democratic intellectuals developed propaganda and enlightenment activity in Shizuoka Prefecture to extend the rights of the people and to open the Diet. Various types of oratorical organizations were established in many places, and by their efforts the public, especially the middle-class farmers, began to take an active part in the campaign. Based on local sources. K. Sugiyama

5: 2074. Kataoka, Noboru (Univ. of Kyoto). WAGA KUNI NI OKERU SŌGIKEN NO HATTEN [Development of the right to strike in Japan]. *Hōgaku Ronshū* 1958 64(4): 42-91. Traces the establishment of the right to strike from the Meiji era to the Sino-Japanese war, paying attention to internal aspects of the development. In Japan modern contract labor was not fully developed until the end of World War II. The cause of this delay lies in lack of understanding and a strong will, and of sufficient organization. K. Sugiyama

5: 2075. McAleavy, Henry (Univ. of London). THE MAKING OF MODERN JAPAN. *History Today* 1959 9(5): 297-307. A summary of the events leading to the restoration of the powers of the emperor in Japan in the 1860's, and of the subsequent modernization and Westernization of that country in the 1870's and 1880's. E. D. Johnson

5: 2076. Maejima, Shozo (Ritsumeikan Univ.). CHISO-ZŌCHŌ-HŌ O MEGURU KAIKYŪ-TAIRITSU [Class conflict and the additional land-tax act]. *Ritsumeikan Hōgaku* 1958 (26): 61-94, and (27): 24-80. Examines the interrelations of bourgeoisie and landowners in the earlier part of the fourth decade of the Meiji era. In 1898-99 the amending land-tax act was passed because of the strong support of the wealthy bourgeoisie, in spite of the strong opposition of the landowners. Its approval was therefore a sign of the superior position of the bourgeoisie in reference to the landowners, but did not represent a blow to the latter; rather the bourgeoisie succeeded in making them their partner in class domination. K. Sugiyama

5: 2077. Mizuno, Gorō. SANGYŌ-SHIHON KAKURITSU-KI NI OKERU HOKKAIDŌ SEKITAN-KŌGYŌ [A history of the coal-mining industry in Hokkaidō, 1890-1910]. *Keizai-gaku Kenkyū* 1959 (15): 21-47. Survey of the coal-mining industry in Hokkaidō in the second half of the Meiji era. The two main coal-mining districts of Japan are in North Kyūshū and Hokkaidō. Coal-mining in both areas was conducted by government enterprises at first, and then by businessmen affiliated with the government, but the later history of the two

stricts varied. In North Kyūshū the capable coal-mine owners were recruited locally, whereas this was not possible in Hokkaidō. The author explains the characteristics of the development of coal-mining enterprise in Hokkaidō in relation to the industrial structure of the district. Based mainly on the "Official Returns of the Hokkaidō Government Office."

K. Sugiyama

5:2078. Nagaoka, Shinkichi (Hirosaki Univ.). MEIJI JU-NEN-DAI NO CHISO-KEIGEN-RON [Theory of the reduction of the land tax in the Meiji twenties]. Jinbun Shakai 1959 (17): 1-38. Discusses the characteristics of the theoretical discussion of the reduction of the land tax in the Meiji twenties. Previously, the core of the theory had been the reduction of the tax rate, but in the twenties change of the price of land was proposed, and became the main issue in land-tax reduction theory. The change corresponded to the different economic conditions caused by the development of capitalism in Japan. In the first years of the Meiji era the theory was based on the interests of the whole landowner class, while that of the Meiji twenties was influenced by growing parasitic landownership.

K. Sugiyama

5:2079. Nakatsuka, Akira (Ritsumeikan Univ.). TŌYŌ YŪ TŌ [The Oriental Liberal Party]. Nara Shien 1959 (7): 1-15. The Oriental Liberal Party was organized in November 1892 and dissolved in December 1893. It has been emphasized that the party promoted the democratization and national independence of Japan, and that it was a revolutionary party which aimed at co-operation with the Asian nations against imperialism. The author analyzes the thought and activity of Kenrō Ōi, who was one of the leading figures of the party, pointing out that his foreign policy was by no means contradictory to the Japanese militarism which prevented the growth of democracy. Based on the Azuma Shinbun.

K. Sugiyama

5:2080. Naruse, Hisatomi (Waseda Univ.). ASHIKAGA IGYŌ TO JUNSOKU-KUMIAI-SEI [Ashikaga weaving industry and the guilds]. Keizai-shi-gaku 1958 (10): 140-161. Examines the role of the guilds in relation to the development of the weaving industry in Ashikaga in the Meiji era. In this district the master weavers founded the Ashikaga Weavers Guild, Ashikaga Export Guild and Important Goods Producers Guild after the 20th year of the Meiji era; the purpose of the first two was to strengthen their rule over the weavers, and of the third, to secure the financial aid of the local banks. These guilds enabled the master weavers to accumulate a large amount of capital to deal with the advanced nations.

K. Sugiyama

5:2081. Shibuya, Ryūichi (Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry). GENCHIKU-KI NŌSON NI OKERU CHŌ-KEI-UKEOI SEIDO NO SEIKAKU [The character of the tax-collection contract system in the peasant villages in the stage of primitive accumulation]. Nōgyō Sōgō Kenkyū 1958 (49): 111-158.

Discusses the significance of the tax-collection contract system in the earlier part of the Meiji era, with respect to the case of a peasant village in Miyagi Prefecture. In order to bolster its weak finances, the government granted taxation contracts to wealthy businessmen affiliated with the government and to rich merchants and peasants, under which they had the privilege of collecting and selling rice. The contractors accumulated large profits, taking advantage of the difference in prices among distant places which resulted from the lack of fully developed commodity production. Based on documents of the Sakurais, Tome-machi and Tome-gun, Miyagi Prefecture.

K. Sugiyama

5:2082. Unno, Fukutoshi. MELJI SHONEN NI OKERU SHŌNŌ NO HATTEN-TEKI KEITAI [The development of the Japanese peasantry in the early Meiji era]. Rekishigaku Kenkyū 1959 (227): 21-30. The economy of the Suwa district was characterized by large rice production, stagnation of landownership, and remarkable development of silk manufacture. The author tries to find a consistent explanation for these characteristics of the economic structure by means of analysis of peasant management in the early Meiji period. The productive power of the peasantry in this district increased strikingly as a result of soil improvement. The surplus capital gained through better agricultural management was invested mainly in silk manufacture; no intention of land concentration can be found.

K. Sugiyama

Canada

See also: 5:2262, 2263

5:2083. Underhill, Frank H., ed. LORD MINTO ON HIS GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP. Canadian Historical Review 1959 40(2): 121-132. The text of a private letter from Lord Minto, governor general of Canada, 1898-1904, to G. R. Parkin, giving his reflections on his governor-generalship especially concerning the function of the governor general in looking after imperial interests in Canada. The letter, dated 26 September 1904, is interesting for the frank expression of Minto's views on the Laurier administration and on various issues that came up during his term of office. A

5:2084. Watt, F. W. THE NATIONAL POLICY, THE WORKINGMAN, AND PROLETARIAN IDEAS IN VICTORIAN CANADA. Canadian Historical Review 1959 40(1): 1-26. Examines the effect of the National Policy of 1879 on the workingman, the growth of workers' class-consciousness and its threat to conservative orthodoxy, and the rise of radical ideologies. Radicalism, though obscure, had an unexpectedly old and vigorous ancestry in Victorian Canada, and developed actively under the stimulus of contemporary British and American social theories rarely discussed by the conservative majority in Canada until the 1920's and 1930's. Based mainly on little-known radical newspapers of the late 19th century, of the small but lively Canadian labor press. A

5:2085. Woodcock, George. LOUIS RIEL: DEFENDER OF THE PAST. History Today 1959 (3): 198-207. Louis Riel led the Indians and half-breeds of Canada's west in a last stand against English Canadian civilization in the 1870's and 1880's. The author gives a rather sympathetic treatment, with background material on frontier conditions of the period.

E. D. Johnson

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 5:2139

5:2086. Haupt, Gh. ÎNCEPUTUL ACTIVITĂȚII REVOLUȚIONARE A LUI C. DOBROGEANU-GHEREA [The beginning of the revolutionary activity of C. Dobrogeanu-Gherea]. Studii. Revistă de Istorie 1957 10(3): 61-86. Constantin Dobrogeanu-Gherea (1855-1920), the great Rumanian literary critic and propagator of scientific socialism, was born in Russia and came as a young man to Rumania, where he belonged to one of the Russian revolutionary liberation movements operating outside Russia, at first living under an assumed name in Jassy. His main work was sending illegal revolutionary literature to Russia, and in this he was aided by Russian émigrés in Rumania and Switzerland, where this literature was also printed. I. Popinceanu

5:2087. Isović, Kasim. AUSTRO-UGARSKO ZAPOSEDANJE NOVOPAZARSKOG SANDŽAKA 1879 GODINE [The Austro-Hungarian occupation of the sanjak of Novi Pazar in 1879]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1958 9: 109-137. Discusses the implementation of the often forgotten Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin of 1878, by which large portions of the sanjak of Novi Pazar were added to Austria's share of the territory of the Ottoman Empire. Included are details concerning the opposition offered against this arrangement by the local Moslem population under the leadership of Mehmed Nuredin Semsekadić, the mufti of Pljevlja. Based on archival material. S. Gavrilović

5:2088. Ljubibratić, Savo, and Teodor Kruševac. PRILOZI ZA PROUČAVANJE HERCEGOVACKOG USTANKA 1875 GODINE. IZ ARHIVE VOJVODE MIĆA LJUBIBRATIĆA. O RADU KOMITETA ZA POMAGANJE USTANKA [Contributions to the study of the Herzegovinian uprising, 1875. From the archive of vojvode Mića Ljubibratić. On the work of the Herzegovinian aid committees]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1958 9: 257-276. The documents published here for the first time throw new light on the anti-

Turkish Nevesinje uprising of 1875. Included are: 1) Mića Ljubibratić's proclamation dated Dubrovnik, 4 January 1876; 2) the act of rejection by the Herzegovinian revolutionary leaders of Andrassy's reforms, dated Supreme Headquarters, Sutorin, 14 February 1876, and 3) a protest by Ljubibratić's wife, Marija, to Emperor Franz Joseph on the occasion of Ljubibratić's arrest by the Austrians in March 1876. The documents show that the Herzegovinians received considerable moral and material support from abroad. Aid committees existed in Rome, Bologna, Paris and London, and there were also numerous friendly societies in Zadar, Dubrovnik and elsewhere. S. Gavrilović

5:2089. Mihordea, V. CÎTEVA DATE PRIVITOARE LA SITUAȚIA TARANIMII DIN DOBROGEA ÎN 1878 [Some data concerning the situation of the peasantry in Dobruja in the year 1878]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1957 10(3): 203-206. The province of Dobruja was devastated by the Russo-Turkish war of 1877/78. The author presents a population table concerning 23 communities of the district of Tulcea, arriving at a total of 10,444 inhabitants, mostly Rumanian, in the year 1878. Also included is a report from the head of the district of Tulcea to his superior and one from the latter to the ministry of the interior in Bucharest, both describing the poor state of the population of this area. I. Popinceanu

5:2090. Ornea, Z. CONTRIBUȚII LA CUNOAȘTEREA OPINIILOR SOCIAL-ECONOMICE ALE LUI A. D. XENOPOL [Contributions to the knowledge of the socio-economic ideas of A. D. Xenopol]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1957 10(4): 69-90. Deals with the economic views of the Rumanian historian A. D. Xenopol (1847-1920). Xenopol opposed free trade, and fought for the development of a Rumanian industry in order to end the country's dependence on the West. He favored agricultural industry and light industry in general, and can be regarded as one of the most important advocates of the creation and development of Rumanian industry. Xenopol also supported scientific agriculture, and devoted himself to the problem of Rumanian foreign trade, but he did not want Rumania to remain an agricultural hinterland. I. Popinceanu

5:2091. Palmer, A. W. SHADOW OVER SERBIA: THE BLACK HAND. *History Today* 1958 8(12): 837-846. An investigation of the role of the Black Hand, a secret terrorist organization, in the assassination of King Alexander of Serbia, and of the Heir Apparent to the Austrian throne in 1914. In particular, the author sketches the activities of the Black Hand leader, Dragutin Dimitrijević, from about 1900 to 1914. E. D. Johnson

5:2092. Pisarev, I. A. VNUTRIPOLITICHESKOE POLOZHENIE V BOSNII I GERTSEGOVINE NAKANUNE I V PERIOD BOSNIISKOGO KRIZISA 1908-1909 GODOV [The internal political situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina before and after the time of the Bosnian crisis of 1908-1909]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1959 (1): 29-46. Attempts to describe the socio-political currents in the South Slav areas in one of the most eventful periods in the history of the Balkans, emphasizing the political and social movement of the young Bosnian proletariat, influenced by the Russian revolution of 1905-1906, and the attitude of the Bosnian political parties toward the annexation of the two provinces. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archives, Leningrad, and the archives of the Communist Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo. Erna Wollert

5:2093. Prevelákis, Elef. HE POLIORKÍA TOÛ VÁ-MOU KAÍ HOI DIPLOMATIKÉS TES SYNEPEIES, MAÍOS 1896 [The siege of Vamos and its diplomatic consequences, May 1896]. *Kritiká Chroniká* 1957 11(1-3): 205-243. A detailed account of the events in Crete in the years 1895-96. On the basis of new sources examines 1) the beginnings of the Cretan revolution of 1895-96, the aim of which was reform and not union with Greece; 2) how the Turkish government faced the new situation in Crete, and the steps it took in order to raise the siege of Vamos; 3) the massacre of the Greek population of Canea; 4) the attitude of the Greek government, and 5) the reaction of the great powers towards the new developments in the Cretan question. The decisive event of the revolution, the siege of the Turkish forces in Vamos, though not a complete success, provoked once more the interest of the great powers and of the governments concerned and led to the solution, even if temporary, of the Cretan question with the arrangement of August 1896. Catherine Koumarianou

5:2094. Veljanović, Branislav. RAD SRPSKE SOCIJAL-DEMOKRATSKE PARTIJE I GLAVNOG RADNIČKOG SAVEZA NA PROSVEĆIVANJU I KULTURNOM PODIZANJU RADNIKA U SRBLJI DO PRVOG SVETSKOG RATA [The work of the Serbian Social Democratic Party and the General Federation of Workers in the field of the enlightenment and cultural advancement of workers in Serbia up to World War I]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1958 (1/2): 33-52. Examines the policies laid down in the statutes and their implementation, with emphasis on publishing activity, library and reading rooms, trade-union and party schools, cultural entertainment programs, and socialist uplift of women and youth. Based on contemporary labor newspapers and other Serbian literature. S. Gavrilović

5:2095. Vinaver, Vuk. IVANJDANSKI TEROR I CRNOGORCI [The Ivan Day terror and the Montenegrins]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1958 (1/2): 53-76. A description of a dynastic conflict between Serbia and Montenegro in King Milan's reign, containing sections on: 1) Serbia and Montenegro at the end of the 19th century; 2) the Ivan Day terror (relating to an attempt made on King Milan's life on 24 June 1899 in Belgrade) and the Montenegrins; 3) the Belgrade police and the Montenegrins living abroad; 4) the Belgrade reactionary elements and the struggle against Cetinje, and 5) the pacification of the Serbo-Montenegrin conflict. Based on material from the State Archives of Serbia, files of the ministry of the interior, and extensive literature. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

See also: 5:1779

5:2096. Billot, Albert. UN EPISODE DES RELATIONS FRANCO-ITALIENNES: L'ENTRETIEN CRISPI-MAURICE ROUVIER (1894) [An episode in Franco-Italian relations: the Crispi - Maurice Rouvier conversation (1894)]. *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* 1957 71(4): 289-292. Publishes a memorandum by Albert Billot, a former French ambassador to Rome (1890-1898), of a conversation with Maurice Rouvier in November 1904, when the latter was the French foreign minister. It describes Crispi's confidential efforts to repair the bad feeling between France and Italy by offering concessions to France in the form of recognition of the French position in Tunisia or advantageous treaties of commerce and navigation. The domineering attitude of Wilhelm II of Germany toward his Italian ally was indicated by the Italian premier as the reason for the offer. French protectionist feeling and ministerial instability were suggested by Rouvier as the causes for the lack of French interest in this feeler. J. H. Jensen

5:2097. Claris, Edmond. DU CAPITALISME AU SOCIALISME D'APRES JAURES [From capitalism to socialism according to Jaurès]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1958 (23): 22-26. In a series of articles written ca. 1900, Jean Jaurès discussed the transition from a capitalistic to a socialistic society. Quoting Engels, Jaurès maintained that in a representative democracy this transformation could take place peacefully, and called upon French workers to defend the republic. Socialism would be achieved not through catastrophic revolution but through specific legislative acts. The transformation of individual property into an abstract, impersonal form in the modern corporation has eased the way for the "general expropriation of the capitalist class for the benefit of the organized community. G. Iggers

5:2098. Cuvillier, Armand. EMILE DURKHEIM ET LE SOCIALISME [Emile Durkheim and socialism]. *Revue Socialiste* 1959 (122): 33-34. A discussion of the impact of socialist thought on Durkheim, who was the founder of the French school of sociology. Recent interpretations of Durkheim's work occasioned by the centenary of his birth are listed and evaluated. J. A. Clarke

5:2099. Giradet, R. LA LIGUE DES PATRIOTES DANS L'HISTOIRE DU NATIONALISME FRANÇAIS (1882-1888) [The League of Patriots in the history of French nationalism (1882-1888)]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1958 57(6): 3-6. Traces the evolution of the Ligue des patriotes from an essentially nonpolitical patriotic organization at the time of its founding in 1882 to an antiparliamentary body dedicated to the overhaul of French politics as well as to *revanche*. Under the leadership of Paul Déroulède, the group opposed the foreign policy of Jules Ferry and demonstrated in favor of Boulanger.

Provincial elements temporarily restrained this development and forced the resignation of Déroulède in late 1887, but the following spring the Boulangists regained complete control. Based upon documents of the Ligue and Déroulède's unpublished correspondence. H. Emery

5:2100. Khainson, Iu. I. REVOLIUTSIONNOE VYSTUPLENIE FRANTSUZSKIKH VINOGRADAREI V 1907 GODU [The revolutionary action of French viniculturists in 1907]. Novaia Noveishaia Istoriia 1957 (3): 67-87. The crisis in the French wine-growing industry which developed in the early 1900's was caused by overproduction and was concentrated in the southern departments, where viniculture was almost the sole industry and the largest number of very small landholders was concentrated. The disturbances of 1907 were revolutionary in character. Many municipal councils resigned in a body, refusal to pay taxes was widespread, and troops had to be brought in from the outside because the local military could not be depended upon. The government was able to suppress the disorders and to appease the discontent with a law forbidding the "falsification" of wine because the Socialists refused to assume leadership of the movement, on the doctrinal ground that the upheaval involved large numbers of property-holders. It was, however, precisely the working-class element that gave the movement its revolutionary character. R. V. Burks

5:2101. Maitron, Jean. LA CORRESPONDANCE DE JEAN GRAVE [Jean Grave's correspondence]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1958 (24): 39-46. Briefly discusses the correspondence of Jean Grave recently acquired by the Institut français d'histoire sociale and lists letters received by Grave from militant anarchists and contained in the collection. A letter by Kropotkin to Grave, which is reprinted, reflects the violently anti-German sentiments of both men. G. Iggers

5:2102. Raymond, Justinien. EUGENE FOURNIERE. Actualité de l'Histoire 1958 (25): 2-20. A brief account of the career and ideological development of the French socialist leader, Eugène Fournière. A revolutionary and activist socialist at the time of the organization of the Parti Ouvrier, who called for a purely proletarian party and commented that twenty-four hours of revolution had always achieved more than a century of peaceful progress, Fournière became one of the main theoretical spokesmen of an evolutionary socialism loyal to the Republic. G. Iggers

5:2103. --. ALBERT THOMAS. Actualité de l'Histoire 1958 (24). Lusignan, Guy de, ALBERT THOMAS ET LA JUSTICE SOCIALE [Albert Thomas and social justice], pp. 2-18. Mayer, Daniel, D'ALBERT THOMAS A LEON BLUM [From Albert Thomas to Léon Blum], pp. 19-20. [Thomas, Albert], LETTRE D'ALBERT THOMAS A PAUL FAURE (1930) [A letter from Albert Thomas to Paul Faure (1930)], pp. 21-31. [Thomas, Albert], LETTRE D'ALBERT THOMAS A HENRI BARBUSSE [A letter from Albert Thomas to Henri Barbusse], pp. 32-33. Gille, Bertrand, LES ARCHIVES D'ALBERT THOMAS [The Albert Thomas archives], pp. 234-235. Lusignan traces Thomas' career from his early collaboration with Jaurès on l'Humanité and the Histoire socialiste, through his pre-World-War-I parliamentary experience and his role as war mobilizer, to his service as director of the International Labor Office. He analyzes Thomas' intellectual development, describing him as a socialist reformer committed to political democracy and international co-operation. Both Lusignan and Mayer regard Thomas as a principal forerunner of the ideas of the Popular Front. Thomas' letter to Faure outlines many of the reforms later to be adopted or advocated by the Popular Front. The letter to Barbusse discusses the inability of the International Labor Office to protect the syndical rights of Greek workers. A final article lists papers and letters of Thomas now deposited in the French Archives Nationales. G. Iggers

GERMANY

See also: 5:1791, 1794, 1799, 2131, 2191, 2192

5:2104. Bachmann, Harald (Ffirth). BRIEFGEORG KERSCHENSTEINERS AN JOSEPH MARIA BAERNREITHER. DER SCHULREFORMER AN DEN ÖSTERREICHISCHEN STAATSMANN [Letters of Georg Kerschensteiner to Joseph Maria Baernreither. The school reformer to the Austrian statesman]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1958 7(3): 420-424. Presents a collection of letters from Kerschensteiner, the Munich Stadtschulrat, to Baernreither, a renowned Austrian

statesman and founder of the Austrian Child Care Association (Kinderschutzbund). These letters, written in 1909 and 1910, reveal Kerschensteiner's belief that education should mould character. The existence of the letters illustrates Baernreither's deep concern with reform of public school instruction. G. H. Davis

5:2105. Elm, Ludwig. DIE SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHE PARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS UND DER ANTIIMPERIALISTISCHE VOLKSAUFSTAND (BOXERAUFSTAND) IN CHINA IM JAHRE 1900 [The Social Democratic Party of Germany and the anti-imperialist popular uprising (Boxer Rebellion) in China in the year 1900]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(2/3): 307-316. The Social Democratic Party was the only party in Germany to take a strong stand against colonial imperialism. Although a large majority of the party -- including its main leaders, such as August Bebel, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Franz Mehring, Karl Kautsky, Paul Singer and Rosa Luxemburg -- condemned Germany's China policy and the party convention of 1900 confirmed this position, revisionists within the party, such as Eduard Bernstein, accepted the government policy. G. Iggers

5:2106. Fischer, Alarich. DIE SOZIALÖKONOMISCHE STRUKTUR DES ZEISSWERKES UND DIE STELLUNG ERNST ABBES IM KLASSENKAMPF [The socio-economic structure of the Zeiss works and the position of Ernst Abbe in the class struggle]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(2/3): 293-306. Attempts to refute the view that Ernst Abbe, one of the owners of the Zeiss works and an advocate of workers' participation, was a socialist. Abbe, who remained a social reformer, furthered the interests of the ruling class by confusing the working class ideologically with his utopian conceptions. G. Iggers

5:2107. Franzel, Emil. BAYERNS AUFGABE [Bavaria's task]. Neues Abendland 1958 13(4): 291-301. A political forecast which also includes some historical discussion. The national state of 1871 was harmful to the German people and had no practical value. The Bavarian state (in which the Bavarians themselves were a minority) hindered the national state from becoming centralist. G. Schoebe

5:2108. Frauendienst, Werner (Mainz). DEUTSCHE WELTPOLITIK. ZUR PROBLEMATIK DES WILHELMINISCHEN REICHS [German world policy. Concerning the nature of the problem of the Wilhelmian Reich]. Welt als Geschichte 1959 19(1): 1-39. A discussion of the process and results of the German extension of power policy from strictly European affairs to world affairs in the period after Bismarck. "For a century and longer England had taken for granted her dominant position in the world when the Germans stepped onto the immensely broadened political scene and struggled to put continental policy and world policy in the proper relationship.... From the middle of the 1890's [England and Germany] found themselves in a kind of 'cold war,' from which the World War emerged in 1914." The three major zones of rivalry discussed are commercial, colonial and naval policies. G. H. Davis

5:2109. Heidorn, Günter (Univ. of Rostock). DAS ERSTE ECHO DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION IN ROSTOCK [The first echo of the Great Socialist October Revolution in Rostock]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock, Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1956/57 6: 23-31. In 1917 the revolutionary movement gathered strength in Rostock as it did throughout Germany: even the influence of the Russian February Revolution was significant. At the end of June and the beginning of July hunger demonstrations took place in Rostock. In all the revolutionary actions the leadership of the left wing -- the supporters of the Spartacists within the Social Democracy -- became noticeable. Numerous archival data demonstrate the military authorities' fear of the revolution. The left established close connections with the Russian and Polish prisoners who were working on the estates. The October Revolution greatly aroused the willingness of the Rostock workers to fight, but the left was still too weak as a political force (it had at the time no party of its own), and the right wing of the Social Democrats opposed the revolution. Thus another year passed before the German November revolution. A (t)

5: 2110. Hertz, Wilhelm G. WALTHER SCHÜCKING MEMORIAL [In memoriam Walter Schücking]. Friedenswar-te 1958 54(4): 293-297. An account of the work and thought of Walther Schücking, who was a scholar in the field of international law, founder of the Institute for International Law at the University of Kiel, and judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice. An advocate of international reconciliation, he was an outspoken critic of World War I and an ardent supporter of the League of Nations. G. Iggers

5: 2111. Jügel, Karl-Heinz (Univ. of Jena). UNGAR-LÄNDISCHE STUDENTEN AN DER UNIVERSITÄT JENA IN DEN JAHREN 1882-1918 [Hungarian students at the University of Jena during the years 1882-1918]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(2/3): 279-292. Gives alphabetical lists, arranged by year and birthplace, of Hungarian students attending the University of Jena. G. Iggers

5: 2112. Keil, Wilhelm (Ludwigsburg). MEIN WEG IN DIE POLITIK [My way into politics]. Ruperto-Carola 1958 10(23): 57-62. Reminiscences of the author's political career. He describes his family background, youth and first contact with the socialist movement, of which he became an ardent follower. In the period 1888-90 the author read socialist literature and joined the socialist organization, which was prohibited at the time. Despite the prohibition, the socialists obtained the largest number of votes in the 1890 Reichstag election. This victory inspired great confidence in the socialist cause among the younger members, and the author began to work enthusiastically for Social Democracy. In the course of his political career he was in turn journalist, parliamentarian, Landesminister of Württemberg and president of the Landtag of Baden-Württemberg. A (t)

5: 2113. Marienfeld, Wolfgang (Pädagogische Hochschule, Hannover). WISSENSCHAFT UND SCHLACHTFLOTTENBAU IN DEUTSCHLAND 1897-1906 [Science and battle-fleet construction in Germany, 1897-1906]. Marine-Rundschau 1957 (special number 2): 1-125. An examination of the extremely favorable reaction of the German public to Germany's transition to Weltpolitik and battle-fleet construction, with special reference to the university teachers. The author elucidates the economic, social, geographical, historical, political and other arguments which many members of this group used in giving public propagandistic support to the Reich's leaders' goals, the necessity of which they stressed. He also deals with those organizations, such as the Reichsmarinemat, Deutscher Flottenverein, Deutscher Kolonialverein and Alldeutscher Verband, whose fleet agitation was to a great extent sustained by university teachers. Based on lectures, publications, etc. of the university teachers who participated in the agitation for a fleet during the period under consideration. A (t)

5: 2114. Ōno, Eiji (Kyoto Univ.). DOITSU TEIKOKU-SHUGI TO ZAISEI KAIKAKU MONDAI [German imperialism and its fiscal reform]. Keizai Ronsō 1957 79(5): 17-42. Deals with the years immediately following the period covered in the author's book Doitsu Kinyū Shihon Seiritsu-Shi Ron [A History of the Formation of Finance Capital in Germany] (Kyoto, 1956). The author explains the necessity of fiscal reform under German imperialism and considers especially the relevant political alignments in the Reichstag. H. Imai

5: 2115. Radtke, M. (Univ. of Greifswald). CHARAKTERISTIK DER SCHULPOLITISCHEN ENTWICKLUNG 1889-1919 IN DEUTSCHLAND. DARGESTELLT AM BEISPIEL PREUSSENS [Characterization of the development of educational policy from 1889-1919 in Germany. Portrayed by means of the Prussian example]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität Greifswald. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1/2): 39-57. Describes the class war in the field of education which was characterized by the opposition of the working class and the various bourgeois strata and parties to domination of the educational system by the Junkers. In education as in other spheres the Junkers and the bourgeoisie became increasingly closer allies in their common interest in an imperialist policy of expansion and effective control of the labor movement. This was illustrated, inter alia, in the reform of secondary schools and in civic education. The opportunist educational policy of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party favored the im-

perialist school policy, and in the November revolution led not only to the betrayal of the socialist educational revolution but also to the abandonment of most of the bourgeois democratic school reforms. A (t)

5: 2116. Seeber, Gustav. ZUM KAMPF DER GOTHAER ARBEITER GEGEN MILITARISMUS UND KRIEG 1914 BIS 1918 [On the struggle of the Gotha workers from 1914 to 1918 against militarism and war]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(2/3): 317-327. Discusses the opposition of the Gothaer Volksblatt at the beginning of the war to the position of the Social Democratic leadership on the Burgfrieden and war credits. The author concludes with a discussion of the antiwar strikes in Gotha in 1917 and 1918. G. Iggers

5: 2117. Snell, John L. (Tulane Univ.). IMPERIAL GER-MANY'S TRAGIC ERA, 1888-1918: THRESHOLD TO DEMOCRACY OR FOREGROUND OF NAZISM? Journal of Central European Affairs 1959 18(4): 380-395. A bibliographical and historiographical survey of the conflicting interpretations up to the present of the significance of Kaiser Wilhelm II's era in German history, particularly with respect to the subsequent Nazi era. The author discusses briefly numerous works by writers of various countries. C. F. Delzell

5: 2118. Stürzbecher, Manfred (Berlin). ZUR GESCHICHTE DER KINDERSAUGFLASCHEN [On the history of baby feeding-bottles]. Forschungen und Fortschritte 1959 33(3): 78-83. Examines the distribution of various types of feeding-bottles among the German population before the First World War, and their influence on infant mortality. Based on material, preserved in the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam, which was gathered by the ministry of the interior for the preparation of a bill concerning feeding-bottles. A (t)

5: 2119. Tanaka, Masaharu (Univ. of Kyoto). DOITSU SHAKAISEISAKU-GAKKAI NO NŌSEI-RON TO SONO SHISŌ-TEKI HAIKEI [The agrarian policy of the German Verein für Sozialpolitik and its intellectual background]. Keizai Ronsō 1959 83(3): 147-168. Examines the agrarian policy discussed by the German Verein für Sozialpolitik during the 1880's and 1890's. The author throws light mainly on Schmoller and his followers, who constituted the main school within the society. They asserted that the ideal form of landownership was one in which management was mainly in the hands of members of the families of the landowners. Their views were characterized by 1) indifference to the capitalistic development of agriculture itself, and 2) belief in the fundamental stability of agriculture. In their thought and action the idea of social policy always took precedence over the nationalistic idea. Their policy of domestic colonization was intended to realize their ideal form of landownership as well as to end the crisis of Junker management. M. Nishikawa

5: 2120. Tohara, Shirō. DOITSU KINYŪSHIHON SEIRITSU-KATEI NO KENKYŪ [A study of the process of formation of finance capital in Germany]. Shakai-kagaku Kenkyū 1958 10(1): 1-69, and (2/3): 71-145. A survey of the close relations between the big banks and heavy industry in Germany in the latter half of the 19th century. The rapid progress of German heavy industry, especially in the Ruhr area, since the 1850's was due to the establishment of joint-stock companies. Banks which also adopted the joint-stock system fostered heavy industry, mainly through short-term banking. Because of the irregularity of the banking transactions, a state of "coalescence" of banks and heavy industry did not exist at the time. In the early part of 1870 the capital market of Berlin developed greatly, and the large-scale underwriting of stocks as well as the granting of long-term credits increased, thus bringing about a regular connection of banks with industry. After the depression of 1873 banks were divided into two types whose scale and character of business differed: 1) large banks, generally engaged in the underwriting of public bonds, and 2) small banks for the granting of capital credits. In the latter half of the 1880's, however, with the growing concentration in the coal and other industries, banks began to undertake both these functions. The author concludes that coalescence did not become clearly evident until the 1870's and 1880's. M. Nishikawa

GREAT BRITAIN (including IRELAND)

See also: 5:1802, 1808, 1812, 1813, 2108, 2223

5:2121. Brown, T. N. THE NEW DEPARTURE, 1879-1900. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1958 82(2): 2-4. New Departure originated as a means of achieving co-operation of various Irish nationalist groups. The aim of the movement was to exploit every means, including a possible Anglo-Russian war, to obtain self-government. In 1879 the New Departure brought the alliance of Michael Davitt, John Devoy and Charles Stewart Parnell, but each interpreted the movement to fit the needs of his own career. K. Eubank

5:2122. Conacher, J. B. (Univ. of Toronto). A VISIT TO THE GLADSTONES IN 1894. Victorian Studies 1958 2(2): 155-160. A document (with brief introduction) entitled "Memo concerning my visit to Pitlochry July 3, 1894," in which Lady Aberdeen, wife of the seventh Earl, then governor general of Canada, records some conversations with Gladstone in which he commented freely and frankly on his late colleagues, his lack of contact with them, the events leading to his resignation, and his relations with Lord Stanmore, the Earl's nephew; also remarks concerning Sir John Thompson, Lord Tweedmouth and Margot Tennant. A copy of the document is in the British Museum. A

5:2123. Crapster, Basil L. (Gettysburg College). SCOTLAND AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN 1876. Journal of Modern History 1957 24(4): 355-360. Prints extracts from reports of Conservative agents, most notably Alexander Mackie (1825-1894), on the organization and candidates of the Scottish Conservative party in seventeen constituencies in 1876. Despite attempts to invigorate the party, and an unusually long list of Scottish reform acts, the party failed to conquer Scotland in the 1880 election. A

5:2124. Edwards, Dudley R. PARNELL AND THE SECOND IRISH-AMERICAN NATIONAL CHALLENGE. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1957 80(2): 2-3. Finds similarities in tactics used by O'Connell (1829), Parnell (1879) and Carson (1914): a constitutional crisis, threats of violence, and an appeal to popular opinion. All resolved their problems with a negative solution which ultimately brought violence; nevertheless, all four produced long-range changes in social and political structure. The author traces Parnell's struggle to achieve leadership of the Irish nationalist movement during the years 1876-1879. Using the Land League, by 1880 he had combined Irish and American support behind his movement. K. Eubank

5:2125. Ford, A. G. (Univ. of Leicester). THE TRANSFER OF BRITISH LENDING 1870-1913. Economic History Review 1958/59 11(2): 302-309. Challenges the idea that growth of British assets abroad came mainly from reinvestment of income from investments abroad. The decision to lend abroad created the surplus overseas by expanding British exports. B. L. Crapster

5:2126. James, Robert Rhodes. GLADSTONE AND THE GREENWICH SEAT. THE DISSOLUTION OF JANUARY 26TH, 1874. History Today 1959 9(5): 344-351. A controversy over Parliamentary procedure led to the general election of January 1874, and thus to the defeat of Gladstone, in his first term of office as Prime Minister. The author considers the background of this event, and also its effect on Gladstone's political career as a whole. E. D. Johnson

5:2127. James, Robert Rhodes. LORD RANDOLPH RE-SIGNS: PART II. History Today 1958 8(12): 864-870. Continued from a previous article (See abstract 5:731). Examines Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation from the Tory cabinet of Lord Salisbury in 1886 in the light of both fact and theory, and recounts Churchill's later career and death. The author feels that Churchill was bluffing, and that Salisbury "called his bluff." E. D. Johnson

5:2128. Masterman, Lucy. RECOLLECTIONS OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE. History Today 1959 9(3): 160-169, and (4): 274-281. In the first part the author, the wife of one of Lloyd George's closest associates in the period from 1909 to 1911, recalls political and personal aspects of British public affairs during the formative period of National Health Insurance

and during the controversies over the Parliament Bill of 1909-1911. In the second part she deals with the Irish problem, the First World War, and Lloyd George's final defeat in politics. E. D. Johnson

5:2129. Raymond, John. ROSEBERY. History Today 1959 9. THE FIRST PHASE, (2): 75-82. OFFICE AND ECLIPSE, (3): 176-184. The first part is an account of the education and early political career of Lord Rosebery (1847-1929), the protégé and follower of Gladstone in late 19th-century British politics, with particular emphasis on his role in the Home Rule fight of the 1880's. In the second part the author takes Rosebery's political career through his terms as Foreign Secretary under Gladstone in the 1880's, and his term as Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1894-95. Rosebery was not a great prime minister, but the "most enigmatic." E. D. Johnson

5:2130. Whitford, F. J. JOSEPH DEVLIN AND THE CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION ASSOCIATION OF BELFAST 1895-1905. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1957 78(2): 2-4. Examines the struggle between Joseph Devlin and the Irish National Federation over the right to champion Roman Catholic interests in Belfast. Believing that a sectarian organization should not participate in politics, Devlin challenged the Catholic Representation Association unsuccessfully in elections for the Belfast corporation, 1895-1897. The Association was successful in parliamentary elections until it was rebuffed by Redmond, and until its leader, Dr. Henry, bishop of Down and Connor, was repudiated by his bishops and some priests. K. Eubank

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 5:1289, 2087, 2088, 2091, 2092, 2104

5:2131. Baumont, Maurice. LES ORIGINES ET LA JEUNESSE D'ADOLF HITLER [The origins and youth of Adolf Hitler]. Revue de Paris 1959 66(3): 69-79. Sketches the family background of Hitler, his years as a student at Linz, and his troubled and solitary adolescence. The author finds no striking gifts or traits of character in this young man resembling those of the future Führer. J. A. Clarke

5:2132. Daim, Wilfried (Wien). HITLER UND DER NEUTEMPLER LANZ VON LIEBENFELS ALS VORFAHRE DER NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN RASSENIDEOLOGIE [Hitler and Lanz von Liebenfels, of the order of the New Temple, as a forerunner of the racial ideology of National Socialism]. Wort und Wahrheit 1958 13(3): 165-173. Adolf Joseph Lanz (1874-1954) was originally a member of the Cistercian Order in Heiligenkreuz near Vienna. In 1900 he founded the "Orden des Neuen Tempels" in which he preached a radical anti-Semitic racial doctrine. Hitler subscribed to the organ of the order, Ostara, and even met Lanz once in 1909 in Rodaun near Vienna. O. Stenzl

5:2133. Feyl, Othmar. DIE BÖHMEDEUTSCHE LINKE UM DEN REICHENBERGER "VORWÄRTS" UND IHRE VORARBEIT FÜR DIE ENTSTEHUNG DER KOMMUNISTISCHEN PARTEI DER ČSR [The Bohemian German leftists around the Reichenberg Vorwärts and its spade work for the establishment of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(4): 533-552. Josef Strasser, the only Marxist theorist in the Habsburg monarchy cited favorably by Stalin in Marxism and the National Question (1913), rallied around his newspaper, the Reichenberg Vorwärts, a leftist group opposed to militarism and World War I. After the war this group became the core of the new German Communist Party in Czechoslovakia. The party, opposed to annexation of the Sudetenland even by a proletarian Germany and viewing itself as a bridge between the proletariats of Germany and Czechoslovakia, strove for the creation of an internationalist Communist party in Czechoslovakia. G. Iggers

5:2134. Franceschi, Italo de. IRREDENTISMO D'AZIONE A TRIESTE NEGLI ANNI 1888-89 [Irredentism in action at Trieste in 1888-89]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(4): 733-752. Examines Irredentist activity in Trieste in the years 1888 and 1889. At this time all Italian

nationalists read the *Indipendente*, the organ of the Irredentist party. Irredentist youths hoped that a revolution would overturn the monarchy in Italy and that a republic would be formed which would declare war on Austria. The most active conspirators were the members of the "Circolo Garibaldi" of Trieste, headed by Camillo de Franceschi. With the latter's arrest in September 1889 a period of intense Irredentist activity came to an end. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:2135. Goláň, Karol. ORGANIZAČNÝ ROZMACH ROBOTNÍCKEHO HNUTIA V BRATISLAVE V PRVEJ POLOVICI DEVÄTDESIAŤYCH ROKOV 19. STOROČIA [Organizational development in the workers' movement in Bratislava in the first half of the 1890's]. *Historický Časopis* 1958 6(4): 524-539. Deals with the organizational growth of the labor movement in Bratislava promoted by the oldest Bratislava cultural workers' circle, "Vorwärts," (established in 1869) during the period between the huge May Day manifestations of 1890 and the fifth congress of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary in June 1897. The author concludes that the leadership of the Social Democratic Party in Bratislava was not able to take advantage of the sizeable progress made by the workers who belonged to cultural groups and trade unions. Based partly on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

5:2136. Höppner, Siegfried (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). DER JANUARSTREIK IM JAHRE 1918 IN WIEN UND NIEDER-ÖSTERREICH UND DIE SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHE PARTEI ÖSTERREICHS [The January strike of the year 1918 in Vienna and Lower Austria and the Austrian Social Democratic Party]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(1): 61-68. Examines the revolutionization of the Austrian working class as a result of the socialist revolution in Russia and the intensification of the class struggle as a result of the war. The author examines in this connection the position of the leading Austrian Social Democrats and their policy during the course of the January 1918 strike for peace. He shows the connection between the peace negotiations and the strike, and demonstrates that the objective prerequisites of the strike's victory existed, but that the movement was betrayed by the right-wing Social Democrats. Based mainly on the Austrian press, especially the *Arbeiterzeitung*, and on documents, pamphlets and memoirs of leading Austrian politicians. A (t)

5:2137. Jordán, František. BRNĚNSKÝ PROGRAM RAKOUSKÉ SOCIÁLNÍ DEMOKRACIE Z ROKU 1882 A JEHO VÝZNAM V ČESKÉM DÉLNICKÉM HNUTÍ [The Austrian Social Democratic Brno program of 1882 and its importance for the Czech labor movement]. *Sborník Prací Filosofické Fakulty Brněnské University. Rada Historická* (c) 1955 4(2): 55-67. An analysis of the program accepted by the moderate Austrian and Czech Social Democrats on 16 October 1882 at their congress at Brno, from which dates the opposition between the moderates and the radicals. Adopted from the program of the French Social Democrats, prepared by Guesde, Lafargue, Marx and Engels, it was changed to fit the Austrian situation by Karl Kautsky, who was often mistaken for its author. The most important difference was in the question of the tactics in the fight for socialism. While Marx demanded a revolutionary struggle with the use of all means, Kautsky believed that the aim should be reached only by political struggle in co-operation with the bourgeoisie. The problem of the Austrian nationalities was completely ignored. F. Podjed

5:2138. Jordán, František. O PŘÍČINÁCH ROZKOLU DÉLNICKÉHO HNUTÍ V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH NA UMÍRNĚNÉ A RADIKÁLY [On the reasons for the splitting of the workers' movement in the Czech lands into radicals and moderates]. *Sborník Prací Filosofické Fakulty Brněnské University. Rada Historická* 1957 6(4): 120-140. The split in the workers' movement was the necessary result of Austrian as well as international labor developments. The main reasons were: 1) the progressive disintegration of the petty bourgeoisie in Austria in the 1870's and 1880's, and the increase in numbers and the intensified exploitation of the proletariat; 2) the low level of organization, political consciousness and theoretical education, 3) the change of government policy toward the labor movement in 1879, with the Taaffe ministry, 4) the influence of radical-anarchic propaganda, of the Social Revolutionary movement in Russia and of the re-invigoration of anarchic and opportunistic tendencies in the international workers' movement after the breakdown of the First International. F. Podjed

5:2139. Kapidžić, Hamdija. AUSTRO-UGARSKA POLITIKA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI I JUGOSLOVENSKO PITANJE ZA VREME PRVOG SVETSKOG RATA [The Austro-Hungarian policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Yugoslav question during World War I]. *Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine* 1958 9: 7-55. Description of the various measures improvised in an effort to save the Austro-Hungarian empire in the face of the growing nationalist and democratic sentiment. Based partly on material from the State Archives of Sarajevo. S. Gavrilović

5:2140. Konečný, Zdeněk, and Přemysl Novák. ÚČAST DÉLNICTVA A SOCIÁLNÍ DEMOKRACIE V BOJI O ZALOŽENÍ ČESKÉ UNIVERSITY NA MORAVĚ [The role of the working classes and the Social Democrats in the struggle for the foundation of the Czech university in Moravia]. *Sborník Prací Filosofické Fakulty Brněnské University. Rada Historická* 1955 4(2): 72-83. Efforts for the establishment of a second Czech university were initiated in the 1870's by the Czech bourgeoisie, but the Social Democrats and the workers soon played an important part. In August 1905 a people's meeting under the leadership of the Social Democrats adopted a resolution demanding a Czech university at Brno, but when fighting broke out in October 1905 the opportunistic Czech Social Democrats declared that it was the result of chauvinistic agitation. Another demonstration for a Czech university, with the participation of the Social Democrats and the workers, took place in 1911, but the Czech university at Brno was not established until 1919. F. Podjed

5:2141. Křížek, Jurij. ČESKÁ BURŽOASNÍ POLITIKA A "ČESKÁ OTÁZKA" V LETECH 1900-1914 [Czech bourgeois politics and the "Czech question" in the years 1900-1914]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1958 6(4): 621-661. Condemns the foreign policy of the Czech bourgeoisie because it did not have a revolutionary anti-imperialist character. On the other hand, this foreign policy was based on the permanent existence of Austria-Hungary; it aimed at a gradual change of the Habsburg Empire into a federation with the help of Czarist Russia and the Western powers, thereby weakening Prussian imperialism. About the beginning of the 20th century, the Czech problem became an international issue, a means of Western imperialism for dividing the Habsburg monarchy, but the problem itself has remained unsolved. Based on published sources. Article to be continued. F. Wagner

5:2142. Réti, László (Institute of Party History, Budapest). KUNFI ZSIGMOND ARCKÉPÉHEZ [Data on the portrait of Zsigmond Kunfi]. *Századok* 1958 92(1-4): 245-251. Describes Zsigmond Kunfi's activities and changes in his political views between 1900-1910, particularly as reflected in his friendship and correspondence with the Hungarian socialist Ervin Szabó. Kunfi, one of the leading Hungarian socialists during and after the revolution of October-November 1918, was a typical intellectual who joined the labor movement as a careerist. Based partly on unpublished documents. F. Wagner

5:2143. Tömöry, Márta (Hungarian Academy of Sciences SZABÓ ERVIN IFJÚKORI RÓPIRATA A NEMZETISÉGI KÉRDÉSÉRŐL (1902) [A pamphlet on the nationality problem by the young Ervin Szabó (1902)]. *Századok* 1958 92(1-4): 232-244. Briefly outlines the character of Hungary's policy toward its national minorities about the turn of the past century, and reviews within this framework the relevant views of Ervin Szabó, a socialistic Hungarian thinker. His work *Die ungarische Freiheit*, published in 1902 in German, expressed the opinion that neither the Hungarian ruling classes, nor the bourgeois leadership of the national minorities were free of chauvinistic tendencies. Based on published material. F. Wagner

ITALY

See also: 5: 1831, 1837, 2096, 2134

5:2144. Falcucci, Franca. LO STATO NEL PENSIERO DI GIUSEPPE TONIOLO [The state in the thought of Giuseppe Toniolo]. *Civitas* 1959 10(2): 22-30. Examines Giuseppe Toniolo's (1845-1918) thought in reference to the state, which he regarded as a synthesis of liberty and solidarity, and the influence of this doctrine on Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democracy. E. Füssli, O. S. B.

5:2145. Ganci, S. Massimo. L'OPPOSIZIONE REPUBBLICANA DALL'AVVENTO DELLA SINISTRA AL 1885 [The republican opposition from the advent of the "Left" to 1885]. *Società* 1958 14(6): 1106-1146. A documented discussion of the Mazzinian republican opposition in Italy from the advent of the "Left" in the 1870's until the end of Edoardo Pantano's "Fascio della Democrazia" in June 1885. The author discusses in some detail the thought and writings of Mazzini in his last years, the foreign policy of Roman republicans in this period, and the work of Alberto Mario and others. C. F. Delzell

5:2146. Monticone, Alberto. IL SOCIALISMO TORINESE ED I FATTI DELL'AGOSTO 1917 [Socialism in Turin and the events of August 1917]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 5(1): 57-96. A study of the role played by Socialists in the violent demonstrations which took place in Turin in August 1917. The February revolution in Russia made a profound impression upon the Italian working class, particularly that of Turin. When a general strike broke out in Turin in August as a result of scarcity of bread, the Socialists sought to turn it into an anti-war demonstration. The attempt failed and the strikers were drafted into the army. There was no connection between the military disaster at Caporetto and the drafting of the Turinese workers. Based on archival material. Elisa A. Carrillo

5:2147. Rossi-Doria, Manlio (Univ. of California, Berkeley). THE LAND TENURE SYSTEM AND CLASS IN SOUTHERN ITALY. *American Historical Review* 1958 64(1): 46-53. Dissolution of the feudal land system in southern Italy delivered most of the lands into the hands of the bourgeoisie. The social condition of the rural population changed, resulting in the "almost complete proletarianization" of the peasants. After 1880, however, new conditions brought more and more small parcels of land into the hands of the peasants themselves, as tenants and owners. This resulted in actual agricultural progress as far as production was concerned, although the increasingly varied interests of the peasantry occasioned a growing disorganization of rural society. R. C. Raack

5:2148. Salinari, Carlo. LE ORIGINI DEL NAZIONALISMO E L'IDEOLOGIA DI PASCOLI E D'ANNUNZIO [The origins of the nationalism and the ideology of Pascoli and D'Annunzio]. *Società* 1958 14(3): 459-486. Agrees with Gramsci, the founder of the Italian Communist Party, that nationalism and imperialism emerged in Italy as literary and rhetorical myths of the intellectuals before any economic foundation justifying expansionism had been laid. The author discusses especially the "Convito" literary circle in Rome and the "Marzocco" in Florence, to which D'Annunzio and Pascoli belonged. Both men contributed to the myths of Italian nationalism: Pascoli, though less vocal, was perhaps more significant because of the more corrupting character of his ideology, which was more attuned to social reality. C. F. Delzell

5:2149. Vasoli, Cesare. L'"UNITÀ" DI SALVEMINI [Salvemini's L'Unità]. *Il Ponte* 1958 14(11): 1382-1406. Discusses the outlook of the Gaetano Salvemini, as revealed in "Unità di Gaetano Salvemini" (Venice: Ed. B. Finocchiaro, 1958), an anthology of excerpts from the radical review, L'Unità, which he edited between 1911 and 1920. Salvemini initiated "Unità" after he broke with the "revisionist socialist" Critica Sociale and Prezzolini's La Voce. In L'Unità Salvemini sought to form a new alliance of democratic intellectuals and socialist forces. He also campaigned, inter alia, for concrete reforms in the South, revision of tariff protectionism, introduction of true democratic values in public life, and modernization of education. C. F. Delzell

NETHERLANDS

See also: 5:2056

5:2150. Leary, Lewis (Columbia Univ.). WALDEN DOES WANDERING: THE TRANSIT OF GOOD INTENTIONS. *New England Quarterly* 1959 32(1): 3-30. Describes the reform activities of Frederick van Eeden, a Dutch writer and physician. When van Eeden read Thoreau's Walden he became convinced of simple rural living. He founded a co-operative colony named Walden, near Bossum, Holland, which lasted from 1898 to 1907. He also organized a Company for the Common Possession of the Land, a short-lived association of co-operative communities designed to popularize such ventures. Van Eeden made three visits to the United States and helped found

another colony, Eeden in North Carolina. Later in life he abandoned his faith in socialism for Catholicism. L. Gara

POLAND

5:2151. Ajnenkiel, Andrzej. Z DZIEJÓW TYMCZASOWEGO RZĄDU W LUBLINIE [On the history of the Lublin Provisional Government]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(4): 1057-1092. Describes the political situation which led to the establishment of the so-called Provisional Government in Lublin, the capital of those provinces of the Congress Kingdom occupied by Austria. This predominantly Socialist government was formed on 6 November 1918, probably under the strong influence of Piłsudski's lieutenant, Colonel Edward Rydz-Śmigły, after his long and fruitless efforts to reach agreement with the Regency Council and its government in Warsaw. The stumbling block appears to have been the political outlook of the "independence parties," which was too radical for the Regency Council, and unwillingness of the Council to give the post of war minister to Rydz-Śmigły. When Piłsudski, released from imprisonment in Magdeburg, arrived in Warsaw on 10 November 1918, Dąbski, the prime minister of the Lublin government, reported to him and was given the mission of forming a new government. The Lublin government was officially declared liquidated on 18 November. Based on printed and archival sources.

A. F. Dygnas

5:2152. Dzerzhinskaia, S. S., and P. A. Ermolaeva, (ed.). MATERIALY V S'EZDA SOTSIAL-DEMOKRATII KROLEVSTVA POL'SKOGO I LITVY. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [Material from the fifth congress of the Social Democracy of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania. Documents from the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (3): 119-137. Publishes, in Russian, the resolutions adopted by this congress, which was held in Zakopane, Galicia, in June 1906, and was thus the first following the fusion of the Social Democracy of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania with the Russian Social Democratic Revolutionary Party. Its historical importance is derived from the fact that the resolutions made by the Mensheviks at the fourth congress were rejected and those supporting the Bolshevik policy were accepted. Erna Wollert

5:2153. Sieradzki, Józef (Warsaw Univ.). W 40-LECIE NIEPODLEGŁOŚCI [On the fortieth anniversary of independence]. *Życie Szkół Wyższej* 1959 7(1): 18-31. Deals with the radicalization of Poland's population at the close of World War I and the restraining role of the Polish Socialist Party.

A. F. Dygnas

5:2154. Srokowski, W. JAN BLOCH. *Bellona* 1957 (3/4): 19-24. Jan Gottlieb de Bloch (1836-1907) was an outstanding and versatile thinker, businessman, humanitarian, pacifist and writer. He was in turn estate-manager, communications councillor of the Czar, banker, Polish railway director and author of technical, economic and, above all, military works. His *Przyszła Wojna i jej Powiązania Techniczne, Ekonomiczne i Polityczne* [The Future of War in its Technical, Economic and Political Relations] is highly valued by modern military writers. According to General J. F. C. Fuller, "Had his prophetic book and accurate tactical forecasts been properly understood by the contemporary staffs, the First World War could have been shortened and many perils avoided." A

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 5:1852, 2086, 2152, 2390, 2392

5:2155. Anikeev, V. V., ed. MESTNYE ORGANIZATSIY RSDRP(B) NAKANUNE VI S'EZDA PARTII. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [Local organizations of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (b) before the Sixth Congress of the Party. Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (5): 21-45. In 1917 the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party distributed a questionnaire in order to strengthen the ties between the Central Committee and the local organizations. The replies of the delegates to the Sixth Party Congress to these questionnaires are published here. They give information mainly on the activities of the 97 Party organizations during the time between the April conference and the Party Congress in July 1917.

Erna Wollert

5: 2156. Barserian, Kh. A., ed. PIS'MA S. G. SHAUMIANA [Letters of S. G. Shaumian]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (2): 41-64. Publishes for the first time in Russian letters of the Transcaucasian professional revolutionary and publicist Shaumian (1878-1918) from the years 1905-1918. The letters, which are addressed to Lenin, M. G. Tskhakaia and the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, throw light mainly on Lenin's role in the Bolsheviks' struggle in Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia and on the strengthening of Soviet power in Baku. Erna Wollert

5: 2157. Batyshev, I. G. O RABOTE SUSHCHEVSKO-MAR'INSKOI RAIONNOI DUMY V MOSKVE B 1917 G. [On the work of the Sushchevsko-Mar'inskaia Duma in Moscow in 1917]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (4): 184-192. Recollections of an engineer and draftsman who became president of the Sushchevsko-Mar'inskaia Duma of the latter's work in the struggle against the reactionary activities of the Social Revolutionary City Duma. The Bolshevik Rayon Dumas gained control of the economic organizations of the city administration, thus helping the Soviet government in the socialist reorganization of the whole Moscow economy. Based on material in the possession of the author. Erna Wollert

5: 2158. Bul'gin, I. A., and I. K. Tomashevich, ed. O DEIATEL'NOSTI KOMMISSAROV PETROGRADSKOGO VOENNO-REVOLIUTSIONNOGO KOMITETA V DNI OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII [On the activities of the commissars of the Military Revolutionary Committee of Petrograd in the days of the October Revolution]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (5): 95-118. Publishes for the first time information and reports of the office of the military commissars, which was established in 1917. The documents contain copious factual material and throw light on the history of the first days of the Soviet government. Erna Wollert

5: 2159. Čolaković, Rodoljub (Vice-President, Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia). POVODOM ČETRDESETOGODIŠNICE OKTOBARSKE SOCIJALISTIČKE REVOLUCIJE [On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution]. *Komunist* 1958 1 January. Discusses the October Revolution and compares it with Yugoslav Communist history in the period of World War II. The Communists of Yugoslavia have grasped the essence and spirit of the October Revolution and have re-enacted it in their own country. S. Gavrilović

5: 2160. Emets, V. A., and V. V. Lebedev, ed. O PRIVLECHENII AMERIKANSKOGO KAPITALA V GORNUIU PROMYSHLENNOST' ROSSII [On attracting American capital to the Russian mining industry]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (3): 154-159. Publishes for the first time the report of the special conference held on 8 June 1917 on the planning and carrying out of measures for the promotion of the Russian mining industry. Among other things, the influx of American capital to Russia was supposed to counterbalance foreign European capital, which had gained control over several important branches of the Russian economy. The report is preserved in the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and the Socialist Construction of the USSR. Erna Wollert

5: 2161. Gindin, I. F., and M. I. Heftner, ed. TREBOVANIIA DVORIANSTVA I FINANSOVO-EKONOMICHESKAIA POLITIKA TSARSKOGO PRAVITEL'STVA V 1880-1889-KH GODAKH [The demands of the landed nobility and the financial and economic policy of the Czarist government in the years 1880-89]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (4): 122-155. The economic policy of the Czarist government during the period 1880-1889 was marked by an offensive of the large estate-owners and aggravation of the agrarian crisis. A document which is characteristic of the demands of the provincial nobility is a memorandum which their twenty-seven representatives prepared in 1896. In reply, Witte, the minister of finance, drafted "notes," reproduced here, in which he firmly denied that capitalism was harmful to the estate-owners and showed that it had, on the contrary, brought them considerable advantages, such as the excise system in the taxation of alcoholic distillation and low railway charges for the transport of grain. Witte rejected their demands for unlimited credit facilities at the national bank. Erna Wollert

5: 2162. Grazkin, D. I. "OKOPNAIA PRAVDA" ["Truth of the Trenches"]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (4): 168-183.

Recollections of the publication of the Bolshevik soldiers' newspaper *Okopnaia Pravda* [Truth of the Trenches] on the Latvian front in April 1917. The author was one of the sponsors and later editor of the paper, which dealt with general political and revolutionary questions and published soldiers' letters whose authenticity was largely preserved. The paper was suppressed by the Provisional Government in July 1917 but resumed publication under the name *Okopnyi Nabat* [Alarm-Bell of the Trenches] and played an important part in the revolutionary education of the soldiers. Erna Wollert

5: 2163. Guins, G. C. (Formerly Univ. of California). LAW AND MORALITY: THE LEGAL PHILOSOPHY OF LEV PETRAZHITSKY. *Russian Review* 1957 16(4): 27-36. An analysis of Lev Petrazhitzky's contributions to legal philosophy, education and ethics. Based largely on Petrazhitzky's basic work *Teoriya prava i gosudarstva v svyazi s teoriei нравственности* [A Theory of Law and State in Connection with a Theory of Morality], translated into English by Hugh W. Babb as *Law and Morality* (Harvard University Press, 1955). Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

5: 2164. Halila, Aimo. SUOMEN JÄRJESTÖTOIMINNAN PIIRIJAON SYNNYN PÄÄPIIRTEET [An outline of the development of geographical districts for organizational activity in Finland]. *Historiallinen Arkisto* 1958 56: 33-122. Traces the development of district-level organization within private and semiofficial voluntary associations in Finland during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Preceded by state-sponsored agricultural societies, private associations grew rapidly from 1880 to 1914, due to improved communications, increasing rural political and cultural activity and the need to unite the nation against measures of Russification. Organization at the district level is examined as a stimulant and symptom of growing rural participation and self-government. At first following traditional administrative borders, districts were later shaped by communications and economic centers. The author analyzes military, temperance, youth, sports and business associations. Roberta G. Selleck

5: 2165. Hare, Richard (London School of Slavonic and East European Studies). A REPENTANT SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1958 37(88): 242-246. A biographical sketch of Leo Tikhomirov (1852-1923), an ardent Russian revolutionary and editor of the illegal journal published by *Narodnaia Volia* [The People's Will], who in 1881 abandoned his party and made peace with the regime, becoming an ardent monarchist and religious zealot. V. S. Mamatey

5: 2166. Ioffe, A. E., ed. IZ ISTORII RUSSKO-AMERIKANSKIKH OTNOSHENII V 1916-1917 GG. [From the history of Russo-American relations in the years 1916-1917]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (4): 101-119. First publication of documents from the Central State Historical Archives, Leningrad, which help give a clearer picture of the financial and economic invasion of Russia by American imperialism during the First World War. This invasion gained particular strength at the time of the Provisional Government, in the form of aid for the counterrevolutionary forces. The documents reveal, *inter alia*, the organization and aims of the International Society of Manufacturers in America, which was founded in 1916 by 34 companies with a total capital of 400 million dollars, and whose chief interest was the "dollar invasion" of Russia. Erna Wollert

5: 2167. Ivanov, B. I. BOR'BA RABOCHIKH-PISHCHEVIKOV ZA KHLEB I PRODOVOL'STVIE NAKANUNE OKTIA-BRIA 1917 [The struggle of the workers of the food industry for bread and foodstuffs before October 1917]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (3): 185-198. Personal recollections of the administrative chief of the bakers' trade-union in Petrograd in 1917 concerning the distribution of food to Russian towns in the months between the February and the October Revolutions. It was carried out, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, by the labor unions in the food industry, which in October 1917 combined to form one union, whose activities helped pave the way for the nationalization of the food industry in the years 1918-1919. Erna Wollert

5: 2168. Karma, O. EESTI TÖÖLISKLASSI OLUKORRAST JA VÕITLUSEST OKTOOBRIREVOLUTSIOONI ETTEVALMISTAMISE JA LÄBIVIIMISE AJAJÄRGUL [The situation and the struggle of the Estonian working class in the period of prepara-

on and carrying out of the October Revolution]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1957 (3/4): 225-249.

The months that followed the Russian February Revolution of 1917 revealed also in Estonia an irreconcilable opposition between workers and capitalists. By means of strikes the workers emphasized their demands for the introduction of the nine-hour day, for minimum wages and for control of production and distribution. The employers, on the other hand, reacted with lockouts, the closing of factories, and disorganization of the economy. G. Liersch

5:2169. Kovalev, P. P., and A. A. Novikova. DOKUMENTAL'NYE MATERIALY VSNKH PO ISTORII ORGANIZATSII I DEIATEL'NOSTI SOVNARKHOZOV I PROMBIUROKRATSKAIA SPRAVKA ZA 1917-1926 GG. [Documentary material of the Supreme Soviet of National Economy on the history of the formation and activities of the local Soviets of National Economy and of the industrial offices (brief information for the years 1917-1926)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (5): 259-263.

This documentary material, preserved in the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and the Socialist construction of the USSR, constitutes a rich source for the study of the history of economic administration and the reconstruction of the economy. Erna Wollert

5:2170. Kublanov, A. L., and S. Ia. Svirskii, ed. ISTORII VOSSTANIA SAPEROV V TURKESTANE V IIULE 1912 G. [Concerning the history of the revolt of the combat engineers in Turkistan in July 1912]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (2): 85-121. Publishes for the first time documents from the Central State Historical Archives and the Central State Archives of Military History which describe one of the most important events in the history of the revolutionary movement in the army. The documents include reports of the state secret service (Okhranka), of the constabulary of the governments of Turkistan and Baku and of Samsonov, the commanding general of the military district of Turkistan, as well as court protocols. The main reason for the discontent in the army was the overly formal relationship between the officers and the soldiers and the lack of internal solidarity. The suppression of the revolt could not stop the activity of the revolutionary organizations. Erna Wollert

5:2171. Liudvinskaia, T. F. BUTYRSKII RAION MOSKOVY V BOR'BE ZA VLAST' SOVETOV [The Moscow rayon Butyr in the struggle for Soviet power]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (5): 224-236.

The secretary of the Party committee of Butyr describes the structure and activities of her rayon from May to November 1917. Butyr was one of the largest of the eleven rayons into which Moscow was divided at that time and had fifty large factories and smaller works. Erna Wollert

5:2172. Loginov, V. T., V. N. Stepanov, and Z. N. Sikonova, ed. VOSPOMINANIA UCHASTNIKOV VELIKOGO OKTIABRIA [Recollections of participants in the Great October]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (5): 186-220. Personal recollections of revolutionaries from various parts of Russia of their activity. Erna Wollert

5:2173. Lukin, G. EESTI BOL'SHEVIKE VÕITLUS TÕÕRISKLAASI JA KEHV TALURAHVA LIIDU TUGEVDAMISE EESTI AJURE SOTSIALISTLIKU OKTOOBRIREVOLUTSIOONI ETTEVALMISTUSPERIOODIL [The struggle of the Bolsheviks in Estonia for the stabilization of the alliance between the working class and the agricultural proletariat in the period of preparation for the Great Socialist October Revolution]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1957 (3/4): 253-274. After the fall of Czarism the Russian bourgeois Provisional Government continued the reactionary course in domestic and foreign affairs. During this period the Bolsheviks made a great campaign for the union of the industrial and agricultural proletariat according to the instructions of Lenin. After the victorious October Revolution this union made possible the confiscation of 2.4 million hectares of land and its transfer without debt to the Estonian agricultural workers. G. Liersch

5:2174. Maciūnas, Vincas (Univ. of Pennsylvania). INCAS KUDIRKA. Lituanus 1958 4(4): 119-122. Vincas Kudirka (1858-1899) was an ardent Lithuanian patriot, influential journalist and editor during the period of the prohibition of the Lithuanian press by the Russian occupational government, author of bitter anti-Russian satires, and translator

of several works of European literature into Lithuanian. He also wrote the Lithuanian national anthem. A

5:2175. Marjanović, Jovan. OKTOBARSKA REVOLUCIJA U RUSIJI 1917 I NARODNA REVOLUCIJA U JUGOSLAVIJI 1941-1945 [The October Revolution in Russia in 1917 and the people's revolution in Yugoslavia, 1941-1945]. Istoriski Glasnik 1957 (3/4): 3-16. Defines the new historical era which started with the outbreak of the October Revolution. The author maintains that the Yugoslav revolution, having taken place 24 years after the Russian one, has developed certain dissimilarities, which he specifies, but that both revolutions are nevertheless part of one and the same historical process and historical era -- the coming socialist era. S. Gavrilović

5:2176. Masterova, M. I. MATERIALY FONDA IUGO-VOSTOCHNOGO GORNOGO UPRAVLENIA O POLOZHENII GORNORABOCHYKH NA IUGE ROSSII (1900-1917 GG.) [Material from the holdings of the mining administration in the Southeast on the situation of the miners in southern Russia (1900-1917)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (2): 187-191. Describes the hard working and living conditions and the unrelenting struggle of the metalworkers and miners of southern Russia against exploitation and for political rights. Based on documents from the archives of Rostov Region. Erna Wollert

5:2177. Panin, L. I., ed. IZ ISTORII PEREPISEI NASELENIIA [From the history of the censuses]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (4): 216-221. First publication of letters of the prominent Russian geographer and statistician P. P. Semenov-Tien-Shanskii, under whose instructions the first all-Russian census in 1897 was planned and executed. The documents are from the Central State Historical Archives, Leningrad. Erna Wollert

5:2178. Petrov, M. A. SOVMESTNAIA BOR'BA ESTONSKIKH I RUSSKIKH TRUDIASHCHIKHSIA ZA POBEDU OKTIABR'SKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII [The common struggle of the Estonian and Russian working class for the victory of the Socialist October Revolution]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1957 (3/4): 278-299. The northern Baltic organization of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, which was a union of Estonian and Russian Bolshevik workers in Estonia, educated the working masses in a revolutionary socialist spirit to proletarian solidarity. By establishing a common military revolutionary committee, the Estonian and Russian workers prevented the transportation of counterrevolutionary troops to the revolutionary center of St. Petersburg, thereby saving the whole socialist revolution. G. Liersch

5:2179. Plukhina, M. A., and L. E. Shepelev. OB EKONOMICHESKOM POLOZHENII ROSSII NAKANUNE VELIKOI OKTIABR'SKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII. OBZOR DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV TSENTRAL'NOGO GOSUDARSTVENNOGO ISTORICHESKOGO ARKHIVA SSSR V LENINGRADE [On the economic situation of Russia before the Great Socialist October Revolution. Survey of the documentary material of the Central State Historical Archives of the USSR in Leningrad]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (2): 167-177. The files of the central economic committee of the Provisional Government, the ministry of industry and trade, the council for meetings of representatives of industry and commerce, as well as those of the Petrograd society of manufacturers and various banks and other institutions contain documents which reveal the economic policy of the bourgeoisie and the Provisional Government. This policy was characterized by decrease in production and increase in prices, and subordination of the state to the interests of the monopolists. The economic program of the bourgeoisie advocated a purely capitalist system and did not permit any concessions to socialism. Erna Wollert

5:2180. Polvinen, Tuomo. NEVAN SILLAN MILJÖÖNÄT SUOMEN OIKEUSTAISTELUSSA [The Neva bridge appropriation in Finland's constitutional conflict]. Historiallinen Arkkisto 1958 56: 175-220. Examines the preliminary negotiations, 1899-1908, concerning the joint Russo-Finnish financing of a railway bridge over the Neva River at St. Petersburg. The author concludes that the initiative probably came from Russian military circles interested in developing strategic communications around the Gulf of Finland. Because of imprecise financial provisions in the Finnish constitution of 1809,

the desire of the Finnish Senate to secure approval from the Finnish Diet for its share of the appropriations led to a conflict with Russian imperial authorities, ending in compromise on the part of the Finnish government. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2181. Selitskii, V. I. O PIS'MAKH TRUDIASHCHIKH-SIA V TSK RSDRP (b) (APREL' - OKTIABR' 1917 G.) [On the letters of workers to the central committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Bolshevik) (April to October 1917)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (5): 264-266. Publishes letters of politically independent workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals which reflect the efforts of their authors to cope with the problems presented by the war and the socialist revolution. Erna Wollert

5:2182. Serdnak, P. V., A. I. Alekseev, N. S. Komarov, and S. G. Levkov, eds. IZ ISTORII KRASNOI GVARDII PETROGRADA [On the history of the Red Guard of Petrograd]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (5): 119-145. First publication of documents relating to the period of preparation of the October Revolution and to the formation and military and propaganda activities of the Red Guard, which consisted of individual armed groups of workers, and was not established as a centralized uniform organization until October 1917. Erna Wollert

5:2183. Shemet, A. M., ed. PIS'MA V. I. ZASULICH M. I. PAVLYKU [Letters of V. I. Zasulich to M. I. Pavlyk]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (4): 212-216. These letters, preserved in the Central State Historical Archives of the Ukrainian SSR in Lvov and published for the first time, were probably written in the years 1893-1894. They show that the Marxist group "Osvobozhdenie truda [Liberation of Work]" maintained close contact with progressive leaders in the western Ukraine. Erna Wollert

5:2184. Slavutych, Yar (U. S. Army Language School, Monterey, California). MARKO VOVCHOK: A UKRAINIAN SCOURGE OF RUSSIAN SERFDOM. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1958 14(4): 363-367. Marko Vovchok (1834-1907), a major Ukrainian writer, was a powerful literary voice against Russian serfdom, introduced to the Ukraine by Catherine II at the end of the 18th century. Vovchok's *Narodni opovidannya* [Tales of the Common People] (1858) and other stories on peasant life, written in beautiful folk language, became fundamental in Ukrainian literature, and precipitated the issue of *krestianskaia reforma* [peasant reform] in 1861. For this reason, the author calls Vovchok a Ukrainian scourge of Russian serfdom. A

5:2185. Unsigned. NOVYE DOKUMENTY V. I. LENINA (OKTIABR' 1917 - IANVAR' 1918 G.) [New documents of V. I. Lenin (October 1917 - January 1918)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (5): 3-20. Presents documents written and signed by Lenin which refer to the first months of the existence of the Soviet state. They show that he took a direct interest in various political, economic, military and cultural questions. Erna Wollert

5:2186. Unsigned. O PUBLIKATSII ISTOCHNIKOV PO ISTORII OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII [On the publication of sources for the history of the October Revolution]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (5): 237-246. Despite their many shortcomings, the Central Archives' document collections on the twenties and thirties are still important. The publications of the historical periodical *Krasnyi Arkhiv* [The Red Archive], which appeared between 1922 and the Second World War, are also of special value. On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the October Revolution, several collections were published, which, beside their merits, were characterized by such faults as lack of objectivity due to the personality cult during the Stalin regime. Many new collections are being prepared at the archives and scientific institutes. Erna Wollert

5:2187. Vinogradov, L. K., ed. ZIMNII DVORETS NAKANUNE STURMA [The Winter Palace before the storming]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (5): 221-223. Recollections of G. I. Chudnovsky, who took part in the armed insurrection of October 1917 in Petrograd, of the storming of the Winter Palace. Erna Wollert

5:2188. Volobuev, P. V., and I. F. Gindin, eds. K ISTORII KONTSERNA I. STAKHEEVA [On the history of the business combine of I. Stakheev]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (3): 160-173. The documents published here for the first

time elucidate the formation and the character of the activities of one of the largest business concerns during the First World War. In 1904 the firm of the millionaire-merchant Stakheev was a family undertaking in the rayon of Prikam'e, dealing in mills, ships, houses, food, oil and textiles. Later a joint-stock company, it became toward the end of 1917 a monopolist association of a whole complex of theoretically independent industrial, agricultural, commercial, credit and transport companies over the whole of Russia. The combine gained control over the United Bank of Moscow and was closely associated with the Russian Asiatic Bank. The documents are among the holdings of the Bank of Volga and Kama (Volzhsko-Kamskii Bank), and are preserved in the Central State Historical Archives in Leningrad. Erna Wollert

5:2189. Zaiakin, S. A., ed. VSTRECHI S V. I. LENINYM V 1917 G. [Meetings with Lenin in the year 1917]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (2): 136-139. Personal recollections of a former worker of the Putilov railway works in Petrograd of meetings with Lenin and of the execution of Lenin's order to send illegally an armored train with Red Guardists to the front in order to secure the defense of the railway connection with Moscow. Erna Wollert

5:2190. Zolin, I. I., ed. PROTOKOLY TSENTRAL'NOGO KOMITETA BALTISKOGO FLOTA (AVGUST-OKTIABR 1917 G.) [Protocols of the central committee of the Baltic Fleet (August-October 1917)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (4): 37-70, and (5): 46-94. Presents previously unpublished documents relating to the period of the preparation and carrying out of the armed insurrection of the Baltic Fleet. The central committee of the Baltic Fleet, which was formed after the February revolution, took over the revolutionary leadership of the whole navy, and was of special importance among all democratic army and navy organizations. At the time of the Seventh All-Russian Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in April 1918 nine per cent of all members of the Bolshevik Party were sailors. The documents are from the Central State Archives of the Navy. Erna Wollert

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

5:2191. Oertzen, Detlof von. DAS ERLÖSCHEN DES SCHWEDISCH-MECKLENBURGISCHEN PFANDVERTRAGES ÜBER STADT UND HERRSCHAFT WISMAR [The expiration of the pledge treaty between Sweden and Mecklenburg concerning the city and domain of Wismar]. *Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands* 1957 6: 291-198. Deals with the diplomatic negotiations between Mecklenburg and Sweden leading to the state treaty of 20 June 1903 in Stockholm. The treaty made a final decision over the ownership of the old Hansa city of Wismar in Mecklenburg. As a result of a treaty, Wismar had been in the possession of the Swedish crown since 1648, and it was given back to Mecklenburg by Sweden as the pledge for a Swedish debt of 1,250,000 thaler. Based on notes of the former Mecklenburg ambassador, Geheimrat Fortunat v. Oertzen, and Bruno Schmidt: *Der schwedisch-mecklenburgische Pfandvertrag über Stadt und Herrschaft Wismar* (Leipzig, 1901). Viktoria von Oertzen

5:2192. Traat, A. SAKSA IMPERIALISTIDE JA BALTI MÕISNIKE KOLONISAATORLIKEST PLAANIDEST EESTIS 1918-NDAL AASTAL [On colonization plans of German imperialists and Baltic landowners in Estonia in the year 1918]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Uniskonnateaduste Seeria* 1957 (3/4): 301-318. Important documents of this time, that escaped destruction by the Germans are in the Central Archives of the Lithuanian SSR. From these documents the following conclusions may be drawn: 1) the German imperialists intended to make the Baltic countries dependent on German capital; 2) intensive colonization was to cause the formation of a broad German middle class; 3) Lithuanians and Estonians were to be Germanized, and 4) the peasants were to be forced into a legal association with the large landowners, under which the latter would have maintained their leadership. G. Liersch

SPAIN

See also: 5:1861, 1869, 1871, 1876, 2489

5:2193. Areal, José Ramón F. MAEZTU Y NOSOTROS [Maeztu and we]. *Punta Europa* 1957 2(20-21): 112-117. A defense of Ramiro de Maeztu, who is generally ignored, even by "rightists." By means of a study of his interpretation of Don Quixote, the author stresses the positive content of his "counter-revolutionary" position. J. N. (IHE 24969)

5:2194. Carballo Picazo, Alfredo. MENENDEZ PELAYO Y LA REFORMA UNIVERSITARIA [Menéndez Pelayo and university reform]. *Punta Europa* 1958 3(26): 52-81. An analysis of Menéndez Pelayo's ideas regarding the essential points of a reform of the university, based on his works, particularly *La ciencia española*. M. Ll. (IHE 26248)

5:2195. Carreras Artau, Joaquín. LA APORTACION DE MENENDEZ PELAYO A LA FILOSOFIA ESPAÑOLA [Menéndez Pelayo's contribution to Spanish philosophy]. *Espíritu* 1958 7(25): 6-12. Menéndez Pelayo's cultural nationalism originated in Barcelona and was influenced by F. X. Llorens y Barba. Menéndez was the father of the history of Spanish philosophy and the author of the outline of a program for the creation of a genuine philosophy with roots in Spanish tradition. M. A. (IHE 24931)

5:2196. Fernández Almagro, Melchor. ULTIMO GOBIERNO DE LA REGENCIA DE DOÑA MARIA CRISTINA [The last government of the regency of Doña María Cristina]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* 1958 62(97): 5-33. Examines how the government of Práxedes Mateo Sagasta, March 1901 - May 1902, acted during two political crises, and also its attitude toward the most pressing problems of the time: the social question, the anticlerical movement and legislation regarding religious orders, and the problem of Catalonia. M. Ll. (IHE 26349)

5:2197. Freixa Oliver, José María, and Jaime Carbonell Oliver. LA SEGUNDA GUERRA CARLISTA EN VILLANUEVA Y GELTRU [The second Carlist War in Villanueva y Geltrú]. *Boletín de la Biblioteca-Museo Balaguer* 1956[1958] 4: 49-76. Examines the anti-Carlist position of Villanueva, a city which was directed by the bourgeoisie and thus had a commercial and industrial character. The author traces the development of the struggle in the city and the surrounding area (1871-1876) and describes the fortifications erected in Villanueva. Based on material from local archives and on the contemporary press. R. O. (IHE 26241)

5:2198. Muñoz Rojas, José Antonio. NOTAS SOBRE LA ANDALUCIA DE DON JUAN VALERA [Notes on the Andalusia of Don Juan Valera]. *Papeles de Son Armadans* 1956 3(7): 9-22. Discusses the portrayal in the novels of Juan Valera of Andalusia at the beginning of its great social transformation. J. Ms. (IHE 24860)

5:2199. Olivar Bertrand, R[afael]. CINCO CARTAS DE JOAN ALCOVER A ANTONIO MAURA [Five letters from Joan Alcover to Antonio Maura]. *Papeles de Son Armadans* 1956 3(9): 333-347. Publishes five letters (1898-1920) sent by the Catalan poet Joan Alcover to the politician Antonio Maura. A brief sketch of Joan Alcover is also given. J. Ms. (IHE 24997)

5:2200. Pérez Embid, Florentino. LOS CATOLICOS ESPAÑOLES ANTE LA POLITICA DE LA RESTAURACION LIBERAL [Spanish Catholics and the policy of the Liberal Restoration]. *Nuestro Tiempo* 1958 (48): 643-669. Examines the position of the Catholics at the time of the constitution of 1876, as well as the work of Alejandro Pidal y Mon, founder of the Unión Católica. R. O. (IHE 26158)

5:2201. Rius Vila, Juan. BIBLIOGRAFIA. *Boletín de la Biblioteca-Museo Balaguer* 1956[1958] 4: 118-125. Bibliography of books, pamphlets and articles dealing with the plans, construction and use of the railway from Barcelona to Farragón, referring mainly to the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. J. C. (IHE 26242)

5:2202. Rodríguez Alcalá, Hugo. UN ASPECTO DEL ANTAGONISMO DE UNAMUNO Y ORTEGA [An aspect of the antagonism between Unamuno and Ortega]. *Universidad de México* (Mexico) 1957 12(2): 16-20. Analyzes, within

the framework of the antagonism which existed between the two thinkers, the attitudes of José Ortega y Gasset and Miguel de Unamuno with regard to sincerity, dealing at the same time with their development and impact on the social life of Spain of their time. Many comparisons are made with the views of Pío Baroja. J. Mz. (IHE 24989)

5:2203. Sierra, P. NOTAS DEMOGRAFICAS. NOTAS PARA UN ESTUDIO SOBRE LA POBLACION AGRICOLA [Demographic notes. Notes for a study of the agricultural population]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* 1958 16(61): 138-141. Publishes data for the years 1900, 1920 and 1950 referring to the distribution of population in Spain and the percentage of agricultural population in each of the provinces. E. G. (IHE 26259)

5:2204. [Sievert y Jackson, José]. EL VAPOR DE GUERRA "FERROLANO" EN EL SITIO DE BILBAO (1873-1874) [The steamship "Ferrolano" in the siege of Bilbao (1873-1874)]. *Revista General de Marina* 1957 152: 469-482. A short note and a bibliography concerning José Sievert y Jackson (born 1850), who was in 1873 appointed ship's doctor of the "Ferrolano," the former yacht of Isabel II. Sievert gives an account of the conflict with the Carlists. N. C. (IHE 24910)

5:2205. --. [THE VALLS-VILLANUEVA-BARCELONA RAILWAY]. *Cultura* 1958 (150). Ventura Solé, J., LA PEQUEÑA HISTORIA [A small history], pp. 2-6. Gives data on the planning, construction and inauguration in 1883 of the Valls-Villanueva-Barcelona railway, and information about the activity of its prime mover, Francisco Gumá Ferrán. Castells, R., A LOS 74 AÑOS DEL FERROCARRIL [On seventy-four years of railway], pp. 10-11. Evaluates the importance of the railway to the economy of Valls. Unsigned, EL FERROCARRIL EN CIFRAS [The railway in numbers], pp. 15-17. Presents descriptive data, originally published in 1883, referring to the line from Valls to Barcelona, as well as notes on the movement of goods and passengers between 1948 and 1957.

Latin America

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 5:1912, 1928

5:2206. Ardao, Arturo (Univ. de Montevideo). NO CENTENARIO DE MIGUEL LEMOS [Centenary of Miguel Lemos]. *Revista de História* (Brazil) 1956 12(25): 231-236. Miguel Lemos, who founded the Positivist Church of Brazil in 1881, played an active role in the last years of the empire and the first years of the Brazilian republic. The author illustrates the importance of the Brazilian Positivist Church in such political measures as the abolition of slavery and the separation of Church and State. R. Valdés del Toro

5:2207. Contreras Serrano, J. N. EL TERRITORIO ARMISTICIO [The Armisticio territory]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1955 38(151): 344-356. The autocratic nature of the regime of Guzmán Blanco as president of Venezuela is illustrated by the artificial creation of the Armisticio territory, decreed in 1883. The chief motive for the creation of the new territory was to facilitate for government contractors the exploitation, without economic risks, of the natural wealth of this region. In achieving this end, Guzmán Blanco did not hesitate to cause grave inconvenience to those states which had to be dismembered in order to form the new territory. On the basis of unpublished documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, the author examines the history of the territory up to its dissolution by the national congress of 1890. R. Valdés del Toro

5:2208. Cruz Pérez, Rafael. LA EXPEDICION CUBANA DEL THREE FRIENDS [The Cuban expedition of the "Three Friends"]. *Revista Bimestre Cubana* (Cuba) 1956 71(2): 113-165, and 1957 72(2): 268-285. The first part is an account of the various expeditions made into Cuban territory by Cruz Pérez (1846-1913) and other patriots to organize the island's insurrection. In the second part the author gives a detailed account of events in the Cuban war of independence, in which he took part, referring, *inter alia*, to the failure of the expedition

of the vessel "Three Friends." He also presents a short biographical sketch of Jorge Quintana. D. B. (IHE 26744)

5: 2209. Donoso, Ricardo, ed. CARTAS DE DON MATÍAS ROMERO A DON JOSE ALFONSO [Letters from Don Matías Romero to Don José Alfonso]. Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía (Chile) 1954/55 (123): 143-167. Publishes letters sent by the former Mexican finance minister, Matías Romero, to José Alfonso, a Chilean magistrate, who had also been foreign minister of Chile. The letters, written between 1890 and 1898, are of great interest for the study of the serious political and diplomatic incidents which at that time helped bring about war on the American continent. They deal with such matters as the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina and problems relating to the emancipation of Cuba. A short biography of José Alfonso precedes the letters.

R. Valdés del Toro

5: 2210. Fako, Rui. KREST'IANSKAIA VOINA V KANUDOSE [The peasant war in Canudos]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (1): 105-123. Faced with economic disaster at the end of 1891, during the dictatorship of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, the Brazilian bourgeoisie made an open compromise with the large estate-owners which benefited the remaining feudal forces and caused the disruption of agriculture. The heroic rising of the peasants in Canudos failed because of lack of farsighted planning. Nevertheless, it stands out as an example of the powerful revolutionary spirit of the peasant movement in Brazil, where the rural population constitutes the major group of workers. Erna Wollert

5: 2211. Gunkel Luer, Hugo. EL PRIMER AÑO DE EXISTENCIA DEL LICEO DE HOMBRES DE TEMUCO [The first year of the existence of the Liceo de Hombres in Temuco]. Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía (Chile) 1954/55 (123): 225-242. Examines teaching in the city of Temuco and, in more detail, in the province of Cautín (Chile), from 1881 to 1889. R. Valdés del Toro

5: 2212. Ortega Ricaurte, Daniel. SEMBLANZA DE JORGE POMBO AYERBE [Sketch of Jorge Pombo Ayerbe]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1958 45(522-524): 275-318. An anecdotal essay on Pombo (1857-1912), a leading figure of Colombian society ca. 1900. He is best known as a poet and humanist, but other activities (including his activity in politics, as a Liberal) are also mentioned.

D. Bushnell

5: 2213. Restrepo Canal, Carlos. RAFAEL MARIA CARRASQUILLA. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1958 45(519-521): 121-131. Praises a noted Colombian educator (Colegio del Rosario), writer and clergyman.

D. Bushnell

5: 2214. Sánchez Solís, Felipe. BIBLIOGRAFIA Y HERMOGRAFIA DE FRANCISCO ZARCO [Books and newspaper writings of Francisco Zarco]. Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Suplemento 1957 (123): 1-13. Publishes the text of a speech made by Zarco on 13 April 1878, and praises his activities as a historian and journalist. A bibliography of his books, prefaces, and newspaper articles is included. C. Ba. (IHE 26485)

5: 2215. Saul, S. B. (Univ. of Liverpool). THE BRITISH WEST INDIES IN DEPRESSION: 1880-1914. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1958 12(3): 3-25. Describes the prevailing economic difficulties, chiefly in terms of import-export trends. These reflected the continuing decline of the regional sugar industry, due to such factors as antiquated methods and competition of beet sugar, while Britain steadily lost ground in over-all trade to Canada and the United States. The colonies that did best were Jamaica and Trinidad, where sugar was less dominant. Nowhere, however, did the imperial government take effective action to remedy conditions. D. Bushnell

5: 2216. Tablanté Garrido, P. M. PERIODISMO MERIDENO. "PAZ Y TRABAJO", DE JULIO CESAR SALAS [Mérida journalism. Julio Cesar Salas's Paz y trabajo]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1957 40(159): 346-358. Paz y trabajo was a news-bulletin with free distribution which appeared between 1904 and 1908, and contained articles on trade, industry, political economy and regional history. Its founder, publisher and sole editor, Dr.

Julio Cesar Salas (1870-1933), hoped by its publication to bring about a civic awakening in Venezuela. Despite the short life of the paper, a study of it yields interesting details of the customs of the period in Venezuela. R. Valdés del Toro

5: 2217. Unsigned. UN DOCUMENTO PARA LA HISTORIA DEL JUEGO EN CUBA [A document for the history of forms of recreation in Cuba]. Revista Bimestre Cubana (Cuba) 1956 71(2): 183-186. Copy of a municipal edict (San José de Lajas, 1895) giving information about various forms of recreation favored by Cubans at the end of the 19th century.

D. B. (IHE 25201)

Pacific Area

5: 2218. Achutegui, Pedro S. de, S. J. (Bellarmine College), and Miguel A. Bernad, S. J. (Editor, Philippine Studies) NEW LIGHT ON GREGORIO AGLIPAY FROM UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS IN THE MANILA ARCHDIOCESAN ARCHIVES. Philippine Studies 1958 6(2): 174-209. Hitherto unpublished documents in the archives of the Manila archdiocese contradict many of the statements made by Aglipay's biographers. Among other things, they establish: 1) the exact sequence of Aglipay's assignments to the various parishes; 2) his whereabouts at the outbreak of the Philippine revolution, and 3) that he was in Manila continuously from early February through May 1898, and was in Manila on 23 May, eight days after his alleged departure from Manila on a prolonged mission to the Filipino insurgents, thus casting doubt on that mission itself. In a documentary appendix, 38 of the documents are edited and published for the first time and photostats of ten documents are included. A

5: 2219. Achutegui, Pedro S. de, S. J., and Miguel A. Bernad, S. J. THE TRUE BIRTH DATE OF GREGORIO AGLIPAY. Philippine Studies 1957 5(4): 370-387. Up to now Aglipay's date of birth has been given as 7 or 8 or 9 May 1860. On the basis of parish records at Batac, Ilocos Norte, the authors show that he was born on 9 May. A

5: 2220. Blackton, Charles S. (Colgate Univ.). AUSTRALIAN NATIONALITY AND NATIVISM: THE AUSTRALIAN NATIVES' ASSOCIATION, 1885-1901. Journal of Modern History 1958 30(1): 37-46. The Australian Natives' Association, a society of Australian-born, middle-class whites, was formed in 1871 to encourage the growth of Australian nationality. The Natives supported Australian military ventures in the Sudan and Boer Wars, Australian territorial ambitions in the Antarctic and Pacific Islands, and immigration restrictions against non-Europeans and British paupers. The Association's activity helped to keep alive the drive for Australian Federation until its fulfillment in 1901. A. N. A. propaganda eased the transfer of first loyalty from Britain to Australia, by changing the goal of nationalism from independence to equality within the British Empire. The center of A. N. A. political influence and membership was Victoria. Based on newspapers, pamphlets, papers and books from the Mitchell Library, Melbourne Public Library and Melbourne office of the A. N. A. A

5: 2221. Coleman, Peter J. (Washington Univ.). THE SPIRIT OF NEW ZEALAND LIBERALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Journal of Modern History 1958 30(3): 227-235. A study of the support for the liberal reform movement (especially ca. 1890-1911). Two hitherto neglected ideas are stressed: 1) the destiny of New Zealand to serve as a social laboratory for experimentation, and the drive to preserve colonial life from the worst features of Old World civilization -- its poverty, unemployment and sweated labor, on the one hand, and land monopoly, absenteeism, and serfdom on the other. The impact of the New Zealand reforms upon the Progressive movement in the United States is noted. Based on government documents, newspapers and pamphlet literature. A

5: 2222. Cumpston, I. M. (Birkbeck College, Univ. of London). SIR ARTHUR GORDON AND THE INTRODUCTION OF INDIANS INTO THE PACIFIC: THE WEST INDIAN SYSTEM IN FIJI. Pacific Historical Review 1956 25(4): 369-388. An analysis of the position of labor in Fiji before cession in 1874 is followed by discussion of Governor Sir A. Gordon's motives in introducing the first laborers from India in 1879, drawing on West Indian and Mauritian experience. By 1914 economic consequences of permanent Indian settlement, especially for the

ugar industry, were more apparent than the future problems of political and social integration with other communities in Fiji. Based on Colonial Office records in the Public Record Office, London, parliamentary papers, and the works of Sir A. Gordon and Sir G. W. Des Voeux. A

5:2223. Fieldhouse, D. K. (Canterbury University College, Christchurch). NEW ZEALAND, FIJI AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE 1900-1902. Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand 1958 8(30): 113-130. R. J. Seddon, Prime minister of New Zealand, attempted to have his government given control of Fiji by the imperial government. Despite the categorical refusal of the Colonial Office, which distrusted Seddon and New Zealand's capacity to govern Fiji, Seddon agitated for reforms in Fiji. Chamberlain checked Seddon at the 1902 Colonial Conference, stating that colonies were a British and not a Dominion responsibility. Nevertheless Seddon's agitation made it necessary for the Colonial Office to hear Dominion views and introduce native participation in Fiji affairs.

G. D. Bearce

5:2224. O'Farrell, P. J. (Australian National Univ.). THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE AND THE LABOUR MOVEMENT, 1887-1891. Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand 1958 8(30): 152-165. The Australian Socialist League, founded in 1887, was initially a society which debated a variety of conflicting radical doctrines, nationalization of production being the focus. About to disappear before the 1890 dockers' strike, the league revived and co-operated militantly with the Labour party, which the unions had founded. In the 1891 election, the league emphasized the unionist program and was not an insignificant influence on the Labour party and the elections, as is generally suggested. G. D. Bearce

5:2225. Shannon, R. T. (Auckland University College). THE LIBERAL SUCCESSION CRISIS IN NEW ZEALAND, 1893. Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand 1958 8(30): 13-201. R. J. Seddon outmaneuvered Sir Robert Stout in becoming premier and leader of the Liberals. Stout, the heir apparent of Ballance, was out of parliament when a new premier was needed, and Seddon supposedly was going to head a caretaker government until an open choice could be made. Seddon prevented this choice, won an election sweep, and despite Stout's disaffection, headed a long, successful government. This government shifted from Stout's urban-inspired radicalism to a program favoring farmers and unionists alike. The shift to the right meant greater stability to the Liberals than Stout would have given. G. D. Bearce

5:2226. Stewart, P. J. (Univ. of Otago). ANNEXATION OF THE KERMADEC ISLANDS AND NEW ZEALAND'S POLICY IN THE PACIFIC. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(1): 67-71. This neglected episode of annexation the forces can be found that helped determine the shape of New Zealand's imperialism in the late 19th century, particularly the fear that foreign domination in the Pacific posed a strategic and economic threat to New Zealand's survival. Though successful in its quest, there was some opposition at home, in Great Britain and among the European imperial powers. All of these points of view are presented. R. Lowitt

5:2227. Thompson, H. C. WAR WITHOUT MEDALS. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1958 59(4): 293-325. Describes the role of the Oregon State Guard (Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry) in the Spanish-American War, 1898-99, which saw action in Guam, Cavite and Manila. C. C. Gorchels

5:2228. Zafra, Nicolas (Univ. of the Philippines). RIZAL AND HIS TIMES. Buletin ng Kapisanang Pangkasaysayan ng Pilipinas 1958 (3): 1-20. Rizal's life span (1861-1896) was for Spain "a period of troubles." Under the conditions then prevailing, the Philippines, as a Spanish colony, were badly administered. The execution in 1872 of Fathers Burgos, Gomez and Zamora for alleged complicity in the mutiny of the same year in Cavite determined the direction and goal of Rizal's life work. Rizal sought needed reforms in the administration of the Philippines, and wanted to raise his people to the moral stature and dignity of a truly great nation. A.

5:2229. Zafra, Nicolas. "THE REVOLT OF THE MASSES": CRITIQUE OF A BOOK. Philippine Studies 1956 1(1): 493-514. Teodoro A. Agoncillo's The Revolt of the Masses is an account of the Katipunan Society and the role

it played in the Philippine revolution. It recounts the life and career of Andres Bonifacio as founder and leader of the organization. The author has utilized existing records of the revolution and memoirs of some living participants. A

United States of America

See also: 5:1802, 1944, 1945, 1947, 1961, 1976, 1985, 1994, 1995, 1999, 2000, 2007, 2166, 2447

5:2230. Anderson, Charles A. (Johns Hopkins Univ.). FROM A WINDOW IN AMHERST: EMILY DICKINSON LOOKS AT THE AMERICAN SCENE. New England Quarterly 1958 31(2): 147-171. Discusses Emily Dickinson as social satirist on the basis of material found in her letters and verses. In these writings she poked fun at neighbors who lived empty lives, genteel women, zealous preachers, modern liberals and village gossips. She also penned scathing lines about spiritual hollowiness, materialism, hypocrisy about death, and reform ideas. Although a recluse, she followed the newspapers and sometimes found additional material for satire in them. L. Gara

5:2231. Biržiška, Vaclovas. THE AMERICAN-LITHUANIAN PUBLICATIONS, 1875 TO 1910. Journal of Central European Affairs 1959 18(4): 396-408. A bibliographical survey of the American-Lithuanian press, which dates back to the era of the first massive emigration from Lithuania to the United States, after the 1860's. The author (1884-1956) was founder and director (1923-1944) of the University Library in Kaunas. After discussing the publications of Mykolas Tvarauskis, Augustinas Zeytas, Jonas Šliūpas and others, he halted his survey at 1910 because of practical research difficulties caused by the burning in 1940 of a manuscript he had prepared on four subsequent years, and by the Soviet occupation of Lithuania.

C. F. Delzell

5:2232. Bonadio, Felice A. (Yale Univ.). THE FAILURE OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES, 1914-1917. Mid-America 1959 41(1): 40-57. Mainly by means of examining The Fatherland, "perhaps the most outspoken German propaganda sheet in America" during World War I, concludes that the "ultimate failure of German propaganda was the failure to recognize the influence of the American 'melting pot' and its ability to assimilate the one into the many." R. J. Marion

5:2233. Brewer, James H. (Virginia State College). THE GHOSTS OF JACKSON WARD. Negro History Bulletin 1958 22(2): 27-30. Describes the municipal election of 1900 in Richmond, Virginia, in which the Democrats used a combination of forgery and fraud to defeat the Republican Negroes of Jackson Ward as a first step toward depriving them of the right to vote and hold office. L. Gara

5:2234. Coletta, Paolo E., ed. (United States Naval Academy). BRYAN BRIEFS LANSING. Pacific Historical Review 1958 27(4): 383-396. Publishes a brief submitted by William Jennings Bryan in 1915 at the request of his successor, Robert Lansing, shortly after the former's resignation as Secretary of State. It outlines Bryan's interpretation of the foreign policy of the Wilson administration. R. Lowitt

5:2235. Eisele, Carolyn, ed. (Hunter College). THE CHARLES S. PEIRCE - SIMON NEWCOMB CORRESPONDENCE. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1957 101(5): 409-433. Presents, with commentary, the text of the correspondence exchanged, mostly between 1889 and 1908, by Charles S. Peirce (1839-1914) with Simon Newcomb (1835-1909). The editor's introduction explains the importance of the correspondence in the scientific and intellectual history of America in the late 19th century and gives brief biographies of the two men. N. Kurland

5:2236. Foster, Richard (Univ. of Minnesota). THE CONTEMPORANEITY OF HOWELLS. New England Quarterly 1959 32(1): 54-78. Discusses William Dean Howells as a novelist with deep insight into contemporary problems. Howells depicted the impact of commercialism on religious, political and family traditions, and also dealt with the intellectual's loss of status and effective leadership in a materialistic world. L. Gara

5: 2237. Garrett, Wendell D. (Harvard Univ.). JOHN DAVIS LONG, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, 1897-1902: A STUDY IN CHANGING POLITICAL ALIGNMENTS. New England Quarterly 1958 31(3): 291-311. Discusses John Davis Long's career as Secretary of the Navy in the light of his ability and relative obscurity. Long was intelligent and competent as an administrator but failed as a politician. In addition to quarreling with the powerful Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, he refused to be a jingoist at a time when jingoism was profitable for his Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt. Long was appointed by President McKinley and when Roosevelt became President, Long resigned. Long's personal connections and attitudes placed him outside the faction of the Republican Party which was growing in power. L. Gara

5: 2238. Gutmann, Joseph (Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion). WATCHMAN ON AN AMERICAN RHINE: NEW LIGHT ON ISAAC M. WISE. American Jewish Archives 1958 10(2): 135-144. A reappraisal of the great leader of the Jewish community in the United States, based particularly upon a study of his German-language newspaper, Die Deborah, between 1870 and 1875. The author concludes that a complete picture of Wise must take into account his weaknesses of passion, prejudice and pride, as well as his great strengths. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

5: 2239. Hathorn, Guy B. (Univ. of Maryland). CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN IN THE FIGHTING NINTH. THE CONTEST BETWEEN C. BASCOM SLEMP AND HENRY C. STUART. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1958 66(3): 337-344. An account of the Congressional campaign of 1910 in the Ninth Virginia District, in which the united efforts of the Democratic Party leaders throughout the State failed to unseat Campbell Bascom Slomp, who from 1907 to 1920 was the only Republican Congressman from Virginia. Based primarily on newspaper reports. A

5: 2240. Hiatt, Burritt M. (Wilmington College, Ohio). JAMES M. HAWORTH, QUAKER INDIAN AGENT. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1958 47(2): 80-93. Haworth (1832-1885) was appointed agent to the Kiowa and Comanche Indian tribes in the region near Fort Sill (Oklahoma) in 1873. His appointment was the result of President Grant's peace policy after the failure of attempts at military repression of the Indians. Haworth had to deal with hostile military men and whites who abused, or wished to deal harshly with the Indians. He managed to gain the confidence of the Indians, thus helping to ease some of the tensions between them and the soldiers. N. Kurland

5: 2241. Hinckley, T. C. (Indiana Univ.). GEORGE OS-GOODBY AND THE MURCHISON LETTER. Pacific Historical Review 1958 27(4): 359-370. Reviews the famous incident of the 1888 Presidential campaign when the British ambassador to the United States wrote an indiscreet letter endorsing Grover Cleveland's re-election. The author concludes that "Charles F. Murchison," the recipient of the letter, was in reality George Osgoodby, a naïve Pomona (California) citrus fruit grower. After holding the letter for 28 days Osgoodby turned it over to the partisan Los Angeles Times, which by publishing it ruined the career of a diplomat and helped defeat Cleveland. R. Lowitt

5: 2242. Israel, Fred L. (City College of New York). BAINBRIDGE COLBY AND THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY, 1914-1916. New York History 1959 40(1): 33-46. Analyzes the process of disintegration of the "Bull Moose" Party through the activities of one of its "idealist" leaders who refused to follow Theodore Roosevelt back to the Republican fold. Based largely on the Roosevelt and Colby manuscripts. A. B. Rollins

5: 2243. Kelley, Robert L. (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara). THE MINING DEBRIS CONTROVERSY IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY. Pacific Historical Review 1956 25(4): 331-344. Studies the bitter struggle, lasting from 1875 to 1895, between farmers and miners over hydraulic gold mining, which caused disastrous floods and buried much farmland under mining tailings. It culminated in a famous judicial decision which made illegal the discharging of mining tailings into the rivers of California. Based on newspapers, government reports, and mining treatises. A

5: 2244. Lasch, Christopher (Williams College). THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS, THE PHILIPPINES, AND THE INEQUALITY OF MAN. Journal of Southern History 1958 24(3): 319-331.

Southern Democrats almost unanimously condemned the annexation of the Philippine Islands to the United States in 1899, on the ground that Asians, like Negroes, were innately inferior to whites and could not be assimilated to American life. This argument, however, brought forth none of the angry rejoinders from the North that would have been made two decades earlier. The North had receded far from its mid-century racial liberalism. This change was partly the result of Darwinism. At the turn of the century, the very men who had previously been active in the antislavery and other "liberal" causes acquiesced in the anti-Jeffersonian policy of imperialism just as they acquiesced in other illiberal actions, namely, the first serious restrictions on immigration and the South's successful re-elimination of the Negro from white society. S. E. Humphrey

5: 2245. Livermore, Seward W. (Washington, D. C.). THE AMERICAN NAVY AS A FACTOR IN WORLD POLITICS 1903-1913. American Historical Review 1958 63(4): 863-879. Describes President Theodore Roosevelt's extensive use of the American Navy in his world-wide diplomatic maneuvering and his reliance upon it for a show of force in power politics. This policy was continued under President Taft, although perhaps with less direction. More often than not, the implications of the American naval activity were anti-German, although this seems to have been due as much to unawareness of diplomatic protocol as to calculated policy. Based on material from the Navy Department Archives. R. C. Raack

5: 2246. Long, Esmond R. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOLUNTARY HEALTH MOVEMENT IN AMERICA AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE PIONEER NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1957 101(2): 142-148.

The first voluntary health organization in the USA was the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, founded in 1892. The national organization was founded in 1904. The use of Christmas Seals to raise funds, which originated in Denmark, began in the USA in 1907. The author describes the business organization and program of the society in subsequent years, and gives brief notices on the founding and activities of other voluntary health organizations. N. Kurland

5: 2247. McAvoy, Thomas T., C.S.C. (Univ. of Notre Dame). THE CATHOLIC MINORITY AFTER THE AMERICANIST CONTROVERSY, 1899-1917: A SURVEY. Review of Politics 1959 21(1): 53-82. The condemnation by Leo XI of "Americanism" in 1899 stopped public controversy, but did not heal the divisions in the hierarchy. A blossoming of intellectual activities, especially in Catholic periodicals, after 1900 centered not in universities but in seminaries and declined after the condemnation of Modernism. An attempted National Federation of Catholic Societies met with little success. The clergy concentrated chiefly on the Americanization of hundreds of thousands of immigrants until the entrance of the United States into World War I occasioned the formation of the National Catholic Welfare Council in 1917. Based upon contemporary periodicals and letters. A

5: 2248. McGeary, M. Nelson (Pennsylvania State Univ.). GIFFORD PINCHOT'S 1914 CAMPAIGN. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1957 81(3): 303-318. A study of Pinchot's unsuccessful bid to become U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, based on the Pinchot Papers in the Library of Congress. W. D. Hunsberger

5: 2249. Marcus, Jacob R., ed. AN ARIZONA PIONEER MEMOIRS OF SAM AARON. American Jewish Archives 1958 10(2): 95-120. Recollections of Montana, Oregon, California and Arizona in the 1870's and 1880's. The author and his family traveled widely in the West when he was a boy and young man, but he did not write his memoirs until the 1920's. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

5: 2250. Mayer, Harry H. (Rabbi Emeritus, Congregation B'nai Jehudah, Kansas City). WHAT PRICE CONSERVATISM? LOUIS GINZBERG AND THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE. American Jewish Archives 1958 10(2): 145-150. The last living participant in the negotiations explains the failure of

Hebrew Union College to obtain the services of Louis Ginzberg, the great Talmudist. The key to the matter was Isaac M. Wise's suspicion that Ginzberg had been influenced by the "Higher Criticism." A. B. Rollins, Jr.

5:2251. Nichols, Jeannette P. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). RYAN'S BENEFACTOR: COIN HARVEY AND HIS WORLD. Pacific Historical Quarterly 1958 67(4): 299-325.

Brief biography of William Hope Harvey, author of Coin's Financial School and of other publications devoted to arguments for U. S. adoption of bimetallic coinage with the silver-gold ratio set at 16-1. The author traverses Harvey's avenue of approach to social as well as monetary problems, notes his place among bimetalists, and describes his impact on public opinion. A

5:2252. Olson, William Clinton (Pomona College). THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S CONCEPTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. World Affairs Quarterly 1959 29(4): 329-33.

In his fifth annual message to Congress in 1905, Theodore Roosevelt favored "some method" of control of "funding nations" which would someday become the responsibility of "an international peace power." In 1910 he favored "a League of Peace" with executive power such as the Hague machinery did not have; he explicitly called for American participation. Roosevelt proposed in 1914 "a World League for the Peace of Righteousness," which would preserve sovereignty but permit armaments and require arbitration -- and added that it would be "solemnly covenanted that if any nations refused to abide by the decisions of such a court, then others draw the sword in behalf of peace and justice." In 1915 he outlined this in more specific terms, urging that nations guarantee their entire military force, if necessary, against any nation that refused to carry out arbitration decrees or violated rights of other nations. He insisted upon the participation of the United States as one of the "joint guarantors." Roosevelt referred to this plan in a 1918 speech as "the most feasible for ... a league of nations." He condemned Woodrow Wilson's League as resembling the only Alliance of a century earlier and worked with Henry Cabot Lodge to defeat Wilson's plan. However, Roosevelt never turned against the League in principle; he was only prevented by his death in January 1919 from working further for his own version of a League. S. E. Humphreys

5:2253. O'Reilly, John J. THE CENTENARY OF THE DIocese OF PHILADELPHIA -- 1908. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1958 69(1/2): 7.

A list of the bishops and an account of a week-long centenary celebration of the Diocese of Philadelphia in 1908. C. G. Hamilton

5:2254. Osborn, George C. (Gainesville, Florida). WOODROW WILSON APPOINTS ROBERT H. TERRELL JUDGE OF MUNICIPAL COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Negro History Bulletin 1959 22(5): 111-115.

Discusses Woodrow Wilson's reappointment of Robert H. Terrell as a judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia. Terrell, a Republican and a Negro, received support from lawyers and businessmen who petitioned Wilson to reappoint him. Despite opposition from James K. Vardaman and Hoke Smith enough Democrats joined the Republican minority in the Senate to confirm Wilson's reappointment of Terrell. L. Gara

5:2255. Plesur, Milton (Univ. of Buffalo). ACROSS THE WIDE PACIFIC. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(1): 1-80.

Concludes that the origins of American Open Door Policy were deeply rooted in 19th-century Far Eastern policy, showing that the United States supported the independence of the Far Eastern states. Since American interests were basically commercial and philanthropic, the United States government worked to prevent any war that might partition existing states and disturb growing American trade. The author examines this theme in the case of China, Japan and Korea in the period prior to the official formulation of the Open Door policy. R. Lowitt

5:2256. Price, George M. THE RUSSIAN JEWS IN AMERICA. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1958 48(1): 28-62, and (2): 78-133.

Is translation of a study which appeared in Russian in 1893 of historic value, since it indicates the reaction of the European Jew to a new way of life in America. Its author describes, in the first installment, the friction between American

Jews and the new immigrants, the number of immigrants and their economic status, occupational divisions and opportunities. In the second part he relates the futile attempts at farm colonization (Louisiana, Dakota, Kansas, Arkansas, Oregon, etc.) of Russian Jews after 1882 and summarizes the reasons for these failures. The New Jersey colonies near Vineland have overcome these early difficulties and promise to become permanent. A lengthy discussion of immigration to America and of the Baron de Hirsch Fund is also provided. F. Rosenthal

5:2257. Rakestraw, Lawrence (Michigan College of Mining and Technology). SHEEP GRAZING IN THE CASCADE RANGE: JOHN MINTO VS. JOHN MUIR. Pacific Historical Review 1958 27(4): 371-382.

Reviews the controversy of 1897-1899 over sheep grazing in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve. John Minto, Secretary of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, argued that forest reserves were areas set aside for rational use. John Muir claimed they should be kept permanently from use. "The solution was significant in that the grazers of the Pacific Northwest got off to an earlier start on regulated grazing in the reserves than did those in other parts of the West, and consequently relations of grazers and administrators had a longer period of adjustment." The fact that the controversy was resolved on the basis of local investigation by qualified scientists rather than by administrators in Washington, D. C. was responsible for much of the future success of the forest conservation program. R. Lowitt

5:2258. Rivers, William L. (Univ. of Miami). WILLIAM COWPER BRANN AND HIS "ICONOCLAST." Journalism Quarterly 1958 35(4): 433-438.

A sketch of William Cowper Brann and his ventures in magazine publishing. In 1891 Brann began publishing the Iconoclast in Austin, Texas. His satirical comments on people and honored customs proved popular but his reform ideas and political ventures caused the failure of the magazine. Brann re-established the Iconoclast in Waco, where his vitriolic writing brought financial success and attracted national attention. Unorthodox journalism involved Brann in a number of fights and eventually led to his murder in 1898. L. Gara

5:2259. Rosenthal, Herbert H. (Southern Illinois Univ.). THE CRUISE OF THE TARPON. New York History 1958 39(4): 303-320.

Describes in detail an attempt to bring Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft to a meeting of minds in a secret conference at New Haven, Connecticut in September 1910. The author also analyzes the Republican convention and the election of 1910 in New York State. Taft's subsequent refusal to be an issue in the State's campaign helped to prevent an alliance of his supporters with the Old Guard. Although Roosevelt's New Nationalism did not become a major issue in the campaign, there was enough defection of wealth from the party to allow its defeat to be blamed on the Progressives and to prevent Roosevelt from getting the co-operation of the regular New York organizations in 1912. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

5:2260. Rothstein, Morton (Univ. of Delaware). A BRITISH INVESTMENT IN BONANZA FARMING, 1879-1910. Agricultural History 1959 33(2): 72-78.

In 1879 Stephen Williamson of Liverpool bought 7,467 acres of land in the Red River Valley of Minnesota. He sent a young farmer from Scotland to Minnesota to manage the land. The manager began to establish a large-scale wheat farm, but after three years, Williamson, discouraged by the seeming necessity of continued investment, turned the entire farm over to the manager, who was to pay for it from future earnings. Eventually the property was repossessed and sold off in parcels, the last piece being sold in 1905. The investment is another example of British losses in the American West. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:2261. Russell, W. H. AMPHIBIOUS DOCTRINES OF ALFRED THAYER MAHAN. Marine Corps Gazette 1956 40(2): 34-42.

Represents Mahan's amphibious thinking in terms of twelve major principles: organic, command, offensive, logistic, general supply, mobile supply facilities, economy, co-ordinated lines, security, the objective, fundamental concentric and operational. These principles, which are discussed by the author in detail, "do not cover completely Mahan's writing in the amphibious field, but they do include all the concepts that he introduced while analyzing combat history, evolved into the theory and, in his final major work, developed into hypotheses." G. A. Muggle

5 : 2262. Ryon, Fred L. (Spokane, Washington). WILLIAM ALLEN, NEGRO EVANGELIST OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1958 47 (2): 94-105. An account of the Quaker religious activities of William Allen (died 1898), an ex-slave who was active in Indiana, Ohio, New York and Canada. Based on the author's acquaintance with Allen. N. Kurland

5 : 2263. Schramm, Percy Ernst (Univ. of Göttingen). REISEBERICHT EINES HAMBURGER KAUFMANNS: DIE VEREINIGTEN STAATEN IM JAHRE 1872 [Travel report of a Hamburg merchant: the United States in the year 1872]. Welt als Geschichte 1959 19(1): 40-57. Exerpts from the journal of Ernst Schramm, who recorded his impressions of a five-month journey in the United States and Canada in 1872. This is one of the few accounts of travel in America by a European merchant. G. H. Davis

5 : 2264. Scott, Roy V. (Business History Foundation). FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN LOUISIANA, 1897-1906. Journal of Southern History 1959 25(1): 73-90. The farmers' institute movement began in New England before the Civil War, flourished in the Middle West after the war and was first tried in the Deep South, in Mississippi, in 1886. Jordan G. Lee was the chief promoter of the "traveling schools of agriculture for farmers" in Louisiana, where they were held for a decade. The sessions were mostly one-day gatherings, whereas they lasted in the North for several days, and were held in summer months, rather than in the winter, in Louisiana. The institutes were abandoned, ostensibly because of yellow-fever outbreaks, but in reality because there was little real support for them from farmers or the legislature. S. E. Humphreys

5 : 2265. Seymour, Charles (Yale Univ.). WOODROW WILSON: A POLITICAL BALANCE SHEET. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1957 101(2): 135-141. A survey of Wilson's accomplishments in peace and war. Whether in academic administration or politics, Wilson achieved great initial success with amazing speed, but his progress then lost impetus. This is illustrated particularly by his failure to carry through the American ratification of the Versailles Treaty. However, his success in domestic legislation and as a war leader should not be overshadowed by his final failure. N. Kurland

5 : 2266. Smurr, John W. (Montana State Univ.). AFTER-THOUGHTS ON THE VIGILANTES. Montana 1958 8(2): 8-20. A revisionist study of the Vigilante movement in Montana, 1862-1890. The leaders rejected common-law trial procedures on the plea of necessity. The author questions this necessity. Based on pioneer manuscripts, contemporary works, newspapers and modern commentaries. A

5 : 2267. Sweezy, Paul M. VEBLEN E IL CAPITALISMO AMERICANO [Veblen and American capitalism]. Società 1958 14(3): 401-423. Discusses the evolution from 1891 to 1923 of Thorstein Veblen's thought regarding the character and destiny of American capitalism. The author discusses Veblen's 1) relationship to Marx; 2) "institutionalism"; 3) emphasis on the technological factor in his philosophy of economic history; 4) distinction between economics and politics, and 5) views on the future of capitalism. The author concludes that Veblen's theory was too restricted and limited. He did not adequately explain subsequent American capitalism, did not elaborate a valid theory of spending of income, and had an erroneous theory about chronic depression. Many of the worst deficiencies could be obviated simply by removing certain elements of confusion. C. F. Delzell

5 : 2268. Taylor, A. Elizabeth (Texas Women's Univ.). REVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1958 42(4): 339-354. Examines the movement, beginning with the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association in 1890, for enfranchisement of women. After 1911 the movement, which centered in Atlanta, won more general acceptance. Several State organizations joined in the effort and many prominent suffrage leaders visited the State, without success: the Georgia legislature not only refused to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment, but took pride in being the first to reject it. However, after the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment, women in Georgia, as elsewhere throughout the United States, were permitted to vote and to seek public office. R. Lowitt

5 : 2269. Unger, Irwin (Univ. of Puerto Rico). BUSINESS AND CURRENCY IN THE OHIO GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1875. Mid-America 1959 41(1): 27-39. Contends that the Specie Resumption controversy of the Reconstruction period was more than a clash between the western farmer-debtor group and eastern business-creditor interests. The Ohio gubernatorial campaign of 1875 offers an instance where western businessmen, in this case certain Ohio industrialists, were themselves among the leading Greenback politicians. Based to a great extent on the personal papers of Thomas E. Jr., John Sherman, William Allen and others, as well as on numerous contemporary accounts in the Ohio, Chicago and New York City press. R. J. Marion

5 : 2270. Unsigned. WAR ON THE WILLAMETTE. American Jewish Archives 1958 10(2): 121-124. Reprint of differing newspaper accounts of a shooting incident between two members of a Jewish congregation in Portland, Oregon, in 1880. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

5 : 2271. Van Alstyne, Richard W. (Univ. of Southern California). WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH. Current History 1958 35(206): 193-198. An interpretive essay on American foreign policy of the years 1914-1919, depicting it as undergoing a revolution between 1914 and 1917, followed by a counterrevolution which constituted the aftermath. Wilson's policy went through a cycle which involved four successive steps from what he called "true neutrality" (meaning aloofness from the war) to leadership in a crusade for world righteousness. Based on a romantic determination to make the world over in its own democratic image, the United States precipitously retreated in its chambered cell. Based on printed documents in U. S. Foreign Relations, memoirs and secondary works. A

5 : 2272. Walters, Donald E. (San Jose State College). THE FEUD BETWEEN CALIFORNIA POPULIST T. V. CATO AND DEMOCRATS JAMES MAGUIRE AND JAMES BARRY. Pacific Historical Review 1958 27(3): 281-298. A study of the Populist Party's relations with the "liberal" wing of the Democratic Party in California, 1892-1898. Failure to win a mass urban following exposed California Populism to extravagantly personal, venal and doctrinaire leadership and policies, as illustrated in Cato's vendetta against the pro-labor Maguire. A

5 : 2273. Webber, Christopher (Church of the Ascension, Brooklyn, New York). WILLIAM DWIGHT PORTER BLISS: PRIEST AND SOCIALIST. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1959 28(1): 9-39. A biographical sketch of Bliss (1856-1926), noting especially his work as an organizer of socialist organizations. Bliss's radicalism did not appeal to the average churchman; his socialism alienated many leaders of the social Christian movement, and his long-range views failed to win the support of labor. Nevertheless, Bliss was instrumental in inducing the Federal Council of Churches of Christ to endorse social Christianity. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5 : 2274. Winner, Julia Hull (Niagara County Historical Society). BELVA A. LOCKWOOD -- THAT EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN. New York History 1958 39(4): 321-340. Traces the career of a New York State woman (1830-1917) who became the Presidential candidate of the Equal Rights Party in the national election of 1884. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

5 : 2275. --. [WOODROW WILSON AND NEGRO APPOINTMENTS]. Journal of Southern History 1958 24(4). Wolgemuth, Kathleen Long (Bryn Mawr College). WOODROW WILSON'S APPOINTMENT POLICY AND THE NEGRO, pp. 457-471. Many Negro leaders, such as W. E. B. Du Bois of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Bishop Alexander Walters of the National Colored Democratic League, worked strenuously for the election of Woodrow Wilson as President in 1912. They expected reward in terms of patronage for Negroes. The only Negro Democrat appointed to office, however, was James L. Curtis, named minister to Liberia in 1916. The nomination of A. E. Patterson as registrar of the Treasury was withdrawn at the nominee's request in the face of opposition. Wilson reappointed one Negro, Robert H. Terrell, as a municipal judge in the District of Columbia, and allowed six Negroes to keep the consular positions they held in previous administrations. In 22 cases where posts had previously been held by Negroes, Wilson named white appointees.

This pleased Southern Democrats, but it persuaded Negro leaders that further support of the Democratic Party at that time was senseless. Osborn, George C. (Univ. of Florida), WOODROW WILSON APPOINTS A NEGRO JUDGE, pp. 481-493. In his reappointment of Robert H. Terrell as municipal judge in the District of Columbia, President Woodrow Wilson realized

that he was flying in the face of opposition of important Southern Democrats. He counted upon support of Northern Democrats and Northern Republicans (Terrell was a Republican) to win approval of the nomination. The strategy was successful; Terrell was confirmed, 39 to 24. S. E. Humphreys

E.1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 5:2023, 2036, 2037, 2043, 2265, 2455

5:2276. Albrecht-Carrié, René (Barnard College, Columbia Univ.). PERSPECTIVES SUR UN QUART DE SIECLE (1914-1939) [A quarter of a century in perspective (1914-1939)]. Politique Etrangère 1958 23(3): 269-293. Reviews events and their effects from World War I to the beginning of World War II in order to discover why World War II came about. After 1936, with the "abdication" of France through its political attachment to Britain, which had the "will to suicide," there was a logical succession of events leading to war; after 1936, the die was cast. C. A. LeGuin

5:2277. Araquistain, Luis. LA INTERVENCION DE RUSIA EN LA GUERRA CIVIL ESPANOLA [Russia's intervention in the Spanish civil war]. Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura 1958 (29): 55-65. Concludes that Soviet Russia intervened in Spain for reasons of international strategy and in order to do business with the Banco de España. This throws light on the fall of the Largo Caballero government and Stalin's withdrawal from Spanish affairs, which left the republican army in a weaker position as far as matériel was concerned. Based on an examination of published sources. J. V. V. (IHE 26362)

5:2278. Battaglia, Roberto. MONACO E LA SITUAZIONE ITALIANA [Munich and the Italian situation]. Società 1958 14(5): 869-902. An essay concluding that "even a reactionary regime ... can appropriate to itself the watchword of 'peace' and can succeed in fooling thereby the people; but in every case it will be a Pyrrhic victory," as indeed was Mussolini's 1938 "victory," which contained within it the deep contradiction that "soon drove the Italian people to rebellion and the Armed Resistance." Based on articles of the Italian Communist émigré Ruggiero Grieco in Lo Stato operaio written at the time of the Munich crisis of 1938; writings of other anti-Fascist émigrés, and studies by R. Mieli, Mario Toscano, L. Salvatorelli and G. Mira, R. Guariglia and others. C. F. Delzell

5:2279. Bodensieck, Heinrich (Kiel). VOLKSGRUPPENRECHT UND NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE AUSSENPOLITIK NACH DEM MÜNCHENER ABKOMMEN 1938 [Nationality group rights and National Socialist foreign policy after the Munich Agreement, 1938]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1958 7(4): 502-518. Examines the German background of the German-Czechoslovak agreement of 20 November 1938 concerning minority nationality groups. The author compares this agreement with the German-Polish Declaration of minority rights of 1937. He shows the adoption of the concept of the nationality group (Volksgruppe) to replace that of the minority group. The nationality group became an instrument of Hitler's foreign policy, as he constantly increased his demands for privileges of protecting the German-speaking communities in Czechoslovakia and Poland. G. H. Davis

5:2280. Breyer, Richard (Marburg). VERWALTUNGSVERTEILUNG UND RAUMPLANUNG IN POLEN UND OSTDEUTSCHLAND VOR UND NACH 1945 [Administrative structure and area planning in Poland and eastern Germany before and after 1945]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1959 8(1): 83-88. A summary of changes of boundaries and the nature of local administrative subdivisions in Poland and eastern Germany, with special emphasis on the period between the two world wars, and the period after 1945. Two annotated maps are included. G. H. Davis

5:2281. Dovgopoliy, I. I., ed. DOKUMENT O POLOHENII ROSSIISKIKH GRAZHDAN V SSHA POSLE POBEDY

OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII [Documents on the situation of Russian citizens in the USA after the victory of the October Revolution]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (5): 269-272. Publishes a proclamation issued by the executive committee of the second Russian General Colonial Congress in the USA and Canada which demanded that Russian emigrants should be granted permission to return to the Soviet Union. The document dates probably from late 1919. Erna Wollert

5:2282. Ellis, C. H. (Colonel). THE TRANSCASPIAN EPISODE. OPERATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA (1918-1919). Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society 1959 46(2): 106-118. An account of British operations in Russian Central Asia by a member of the Malleon Mission to Meshed in 1918-19. The situation was very confused after the Russian Revolution: Baku and Tashkent were controlled by the Soviets; Turks and Germans were advancing toward Baku and Tabriz; various national groups (Armenians, Azerbaijanis) were in revolt; some Czarist and Cossack forces were still in the field or on the Caspian; there were revolts and counterrevolts in Merv and in Krasnovodsk. Dunsterville's expedition to Baku was unable to hold the city, but a Transcaspien government came into being in Merv and Krasnovodsk. This government was helped by the Malleon Mission, by a party from the 19th Punjab and by some artillery from Dunsterforce. The author shows that General Malleon was in no way responsible for the murder of the 26 Soviet Commissars in September 1918. British-Indian forces were withdrawn after the collapse of the Central Powers, and by 1920 Turkistan was taken over by the Bolsheviks. E. Wright

5:2283. Firsov, F. I. PROTIV FAL'SIFIKATSII DOKUMENTOV KOMMUNISTICHESKOGO INTERNATSIONALNA [Against a falsification of the documents of the Communist International]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (2): 180-184. Points out that the British Royal Institute of International Affairs tried to misrepresent the history of the international Communist movement by a biased selection of documents relating to the Communist International in the volume edited by J. Degras (Oxford University Press, 1956). In support of his view the author refers to "Communist International in Documents, 1919-1932" (Moscow, 1933). Erna Wollert

5:2284. Franzel, Emil. PIUS XII., DIE DEUTSCHEN UND BAYERN [Pius XII., the Germans and Bavaria]. Neues Abendland 1958 13(4): 354-357. Reviews the late Pope's career as nuncio in Munich and dean of the diplomatic corps in Berlin. The author defends the Holy See for signing the Concordat of 1933 between the Vatican and the Third Reich. G. Schoebe

5:2285. Galante-Garrone, Alessandro. FRANCESCO RUFFINI E IL CONCORDATO [Francesco Ruffini and the Concordat]. Il Mondo 1958 10(32): 5, and (33): 11. Recalls the opposition of Piedmontese Senator Francesco Ruffini in 1929 to senatorial approval of the Lateran Treaties. Senator Ruffini was a staunch Liberal, anti-Fascist, and a distinguished professor of ecclesiastical law who greatly influenced his students (of whom the author was one). The second article deals with the background of Article 7 of the 1948 Italian constitution, which pertains to the Lateran Treaties. The author criticizes the notion that Palmiro Togliatti's approval of Article 7 was based on any teaching of Ruffini. C. F. Delzell

5:2286. Gallacher, William (Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain). PAMIATNYE VSTRECHI [Memorable encounters]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (2): 57-60. Personal recollections of the congresses and other meetings of the Comintern up to 1937, written on the occasion of the Comintern's fortieth anniversary. Erna Wollert

5: 2287. Gasirowski, Zygmunt J. (Harvard Univ.). THE RUSSIAN OVERTURE TO GERMANY OF DECEMBER 1924. *Journal of Modern History* 1958 30(2): 99-117. Alarmed by the prospect of Germany joining the League of Nations, Moscow set out to prevent this. In December 1924 the Russians suggested to Berlin the possibility of a joint action against Poland, and three months later even made an overture for a Soviet-German military alliance. They then threatened to come to an understanding with Poland and France. But the combined pressure from the Russians, the German nationalists and ambassador Brockdorff-Rantzau proved insufficient to deflect Stresemann from his path, and in the end he succeeded in inaugurating the "policy of fulfilment" without impairing the useful Russian connection. Based on documents from the German Auswärtiges Amt. A

5: 2288. Glueck, Grace H. AVIATION LANDMARK. *New York Times Magazine* 1959 10 May: 59-60. A brief account of the first crossing (with stops) of the Atlantic by air about forty years ago by pilots of the U. S. Navy, also mentioning the first nonstop aerial crossing of the Atlantic by British pilots a short time later. R. J. Marion

5: 2289. Gopner, S. I. NA VTOROM KONGRESSE KOM-INTERNA (IX VOSPOMINANII DELEGATA) [At the Second Congress of the Comintern (from recollections of a delegate)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1959 (2): 64-71. Personal recollections of the opening and the course of the Second Congress of the Comintern, held in Petrograd in July 1920, and of the historic speech of Lenin. Erna Wollert

5: 2290. Kavanagh, Joseph J., S. J. (San Jose Seminary). HILARIO CAMINO MONCADO. *Philippine Studies* 1956 4(3): 433-440. Hilario Camino Moncado (1898-1956), native-born Filipino and for many years resident of Hawaii and the United States, aspired to eminence in three fields: labor, politics and religion. He organized the emigrant Filipino laborers in Hawaii and the U. S. into the Filipino Federation of America, of which he was president till his death. Ardently pro-American in politics, he was Cebu's representative to the constitutional convention, and unsuccessful candidate for the senate (1933) and the presidency of the Philippine Islands (1946). As a religious leader he made pretense of being "Christ in his second advent into the world" and founded rigorously ascetic colonies in the Philippines, and less austere, more social religious organizations in Hawaii. He was evidently imbued with a spirit of megalomania. A

5: 2291. Krizman, Bogdan. PREDSTAVNICI PREDSEDNIŠTVA "NARODNOG VJEAČA SHS" U BUDIMPEŠTI, BEČU I PRAGU 1918 [Representatives of the presidency of the "National Council of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs" in Budapest, Vienna and Prague, 1918]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1957 10(1-4): 23-43. The revolted Yugoslav provinces of the former Habsburg Empire were at the end of World War I provisionally organized into the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs. The responsibility for the foreign relations of this revolutionary government was vested in the National Council of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs in Zagreb. The author describes the foreign contacts established by the National Council and the specific topics dealt with in its diplomatic negotiations, including territorial issues discussed with Count Mihály Károlyi's government in Hungary. Based partly on the records of the National Council of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes now preserved in the State Archives of Zagreb. S. Gavrilović

5: 2292. Krizman, Bogdan. ŽENEVSKA KONFERENCIJA O UJEDINJENJU 1918 [The Geneva conference on unification, 1918]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1958 1(1/2): 3-32. A description, making use of new evidence, of Yugoslav developments on the eve of the proclamation of union on 1 December 1918, with emphasis on the abortive constitutional agreement negotiated and signed in Geneva in November 1918 between the political leaders of the Kingdom of Serbia (Pašić, Trifunović, Drašković and Marinković) and leaders from the Yugoslav provinces of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy (Trumbić, Korošec, Čingrija and Žerjav). Based on the archives of the Yugoslav Committee in London, now preserved in the Archives of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb; records of the National Council of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs in Zagreb, now in the State Archives of Zagreb; private papers of the Čingrija family, now in the State Archives of Dubrovnik; private papers of Jovan M. Jovanović, now in the State Archives

of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in Belgrade; the diary of Dr. Matko Laginja, now in the collection of manuscripts of the University Library in Zagreb, and on extensive literature. S. Gavrilović

5: 2293. Kvaček, Robert. K BEZPROSTŘEDNI DIPLOMATICKÉ PŘÍPRAVĚ MNICHOVA; (OD 21. KVĚTNA K 19. ZÁŘÍ 1938) [Data on the direct diplomatic preparation for Munich (from 21 May to 19 September 1938)]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1958 6(3): 409-446. Not only the question of the Sudeten Germans but all other problems of national minorities, including Czech-Slovak relations, were unsettled in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia. After the Anschluss, the Sudeten German issue became apparent in Czechoslovakia's domestic affairs and dominated the foreign policies of Great Britain and France. The capitulation at Munich was deeply rooted in the appeasement policy of Great Britain and France supported by the U. S. Neutrality Acts. President Edvard Beneš negotiations with significant Western personalities, including Lord Runciman, are also described. Based partly on archival sources. F. Wagner

5: 2294. Li Hsüeh-ch'ün and Chang Ch'i-chih. K'O-CH'IH TI MO-NI-HEI SHIH-CH'EN [The shameful Munich affair]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (12): 78-82. An analytical survey of British, German and French policies toward Czechoslovakia, placing special emphasis on the Munich Agreement. Chen Tsu-lung

5: 2295. Matkovskii, N. TRADITSII INTERNATSIONAL'NOI SOLIDARNOSTI SOVETSKIKH I ANGLIISKIKH RABOCHIKH [Traditions of international solidarity of Soviet and British workers]. *Mirovaia Ekonomika i Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniia* 1957 (5): 108-113. All sound steps toward an improvement of Anglo-Soviet relations can be credited to the direct influence of the British working class. The author mentions the first trade agreement between Britain and the Soviet Union, made in 1921, the diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union in 1924, the resumption in 1929 of relations, interrupted by the Conservatives, between the two countries, the conclusion of the military alliance with the USSR in the war against Nazi Germany and the co-operation and mutual aid after the war. Based on documentary material and the British and Soviet press. Erna Wollert

5: 2296. Plöchl, Willibald, M. (Univ. of Vienna). ZUR VORGESCHICHTE DES ÖSTERREICHISCHEN KONKORDATS VOM 5. JUNI 1933 [On the antecedents of the Austrian concordat of 5 June 1933]. *Religion, Wissenschaft, Kultur* 1958 9(1): 1-9. The first negotiations for a concordat were started in 1930 between Seipel and the papal nuncio in Vienna, Sibilis. Since these negotiations were in substance completed in the spring of 1932, the Austrian concordat cannot be regarded as a product of the Dollfuss era. After Dollfuss had become chancellor, however, his authoritarian course produced new questions which delayed the signing of the concordat. The negotiations which followed during the years 1932-1934 resulted in an additional protocol to the concordat, and both documents were finally signed in May 1934. After Hitler had achieved with surprising rapidity a concordat with the Holy See, Dollfuss considered it a prestige question to sign the Austrian concordat as quickly as possible. O. Stenzl

5: 2297. Popov, V. I. VOSSTANOVLENIE DIPLOMATICHESKIKH OTNOSHENII MEZHDU SSR I ANGLIEI V 1929 GODU [The renewal of diplomatic relations between the USSR and England in 1929]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1957 (3): 88-109. The rupture of relations with the Soviet Union was one of a series of actions by which English ruling circles hoped to engender conflict between the USSR and its East European neighbors, especially Poland. The English hoped to build up an anti-Soviet alliance and proceed to the economic and financial blockade of the Soviet Union; at the time they hoped to activate the Trotskyite and Zinoviev oppositional factions within the Bolshevik Party. The English plans were foiled because 1) the Germans refused to join the bloc; 2) Moscow switched its order for machinery from England to the United States and Germany, causing unemployment among British metal-workers, and 3) because of a widespread demand among all classes of the British population for a normalization of relations. In the general election of 1929 both major parties promised an early renewal of relations. The new Labour government, however, attempted to attach conditions to a renewal, particularly with respect to propaganda and debts, but the Soviet negotiators outmaneuvered

their English colleagues, and while making minor concessions, managed to secure the restoration of relations without discussing the basic issues which divided the two states. The renewal of relations was a diplomatic victory for the USSR and proof of the correctness of the Leninist doctrine of peaceful coexistence.

R. V. Burks

5: 2298. Rueff, Jacques. *SOUVENIRS ET REFLEXIONS SUR L'AGE DE L'INFLATION* [Memories and reflections about the age of inflation]. *Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen* 1955/56 9: 151-166.

A discussion of the interwar era and the period since the Second World War, not as an age of technical progress, or as the last period of the pre-atomic age, but, on economic grounds, as the Age of Inflation. The author appeals for sound money; even after forty years of inflation, it is still true that liberty will be saved by money. C. A. LeGuin

5: 2299. Savory, Douglas. *SOUTH TYROL. Quarterly Review* 1958 296(618): 438-446. Traces the development of the problem of South Tyrol and the difficulties it has created between Austria and Italy, from its origins (in the Treaty of St. Germain, January 1919) through its present continuation as a result of the collapse of Italy in World War II and the subsequent Italian Peace Treaty. The author concludes that autonomy, demanded by the South Tyrolean, can solve the difficulty.

C. A. LeGuin

5: 2300. Schneider, Burkhard, S. J. (Pontificia Università Gregoriana, Rome). *DAS TAGEBUCH DES FRANCESCO PACELLI* [The diary of Francesco Pacelli]. *Stimmen der Zeit* 1958/59 164(8): 81-97. Survey of the negotiations conducted between Francesco Pacelli, brother of Pope Pius XII and confidential agent of the Vatican, and the Italian government concerning the solution of the "Roman Question" in the years 1926-1929 by means of the Lateran Treaties. Based on F. Pacelli, *Il Diario della Conciliazione* (Vatican City, 1959). A (t)

5: 2301. Smirnova, N. D. *IZ ISTORII ITAL'YANSKOI AGRESSII V ALBANII* (1938-1941 GG.) [On the history of Italian aggression in Albania (1938-1941)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia istoriia* 1959 (3): 133-145.

In penetrating Albania economically and then in occupying the country with armed forces, the Italians were interested in obtaining cheap raw materials and easing their difficult food situation at home. The effect of Italian exploitation was both to prevent the development of industry in Albania and to force the country to import sizeable quantities of grain. The new roads, airports and model farms were built by Italian firms employing Italian engineers and Italian labor. The Albanian market was flooded with Italian goods which could only be bought through Italian credits. The Albanians were strongly opposed to the military occupation, but in 1939 there was no party capable of leading a liberation movement. The Communist groups which then existed were not ideologically prepared and had little popular support. Based on sources in the Albanian and Italian languages. R. V. Burks

5: 2302. Stasova, E. D. *IZ VOSPOMINANII* [Recollections]. *Novaia i Noveishaia istoriia* 1959 (2): 61-63. A description of the author's activities with the Comintern and with international organizations aiding revolutionary fighters (1919-1927). She was a personal friend of Klara Zetkin. Erna Wollert

5: 2303. Struchkov, A. A., ed. *DELEGATY VTOROGO KONGRESSA KOMMUNISTICHESKOGO INTERNATSIONALNA O V. I. LENINE. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS* [The Second Congress of the Communist International on V. I. Lenin. Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (2): 7-24. Presents laudatory opinions of foreign (European and Asian) delegates on Lenin, on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday in 1920, the year in which the Second Congress of the Comintern was held in Petrograd. The opinions, most of which were written in other languages, are published here for the first time in Russian. Erna Wollert

5: 2304. Strumilin, S. *PROGNOZY ZAPADNYKH MUDRETSOV O SUD'BAKH SSSR* [Prognoses of Western know-allers on the fate of the USSR]. *Mirovaia Ekonomika i Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia* 1957 (4): 49-61. Sarcastically reviews the recasts of the decay and selfdisintegration of Soviet Russia made since 1918 by Western politicians, statesmen and economists, giving quotations from their works. After the completion

of the first Five-Year Plan the prognoses began to lose their edge. In conclusion the author remarks that intelligent criticism of the remaining imperfections in the USSR will always be accepted. Erna Wollert

5: 2305. Tagliacozzo, Enzo. *IL CONCORDATO VA ABO-LITO* [Abolishing the concordat]. *Problemi di Ulisse* 1958 5 (31): 48-59.

Explains the origins of the Lateran Treaty of 1929, severely criticizing Mussolini's actions. The author shows the working out of the concordat in practice to be incompatible with democratic government in Italy and urges repeal. Based mainly on parliamentary debates, but also discusses views of Salvemini and Salvatorelli. C. J. Lowe

5: 2306. Taylor, Telford. *HITLER: A PORTRAIT IN RETROSPECT*. *New York Times Magazine* 1959 19 April: 12, 96, 98 and 99.

Argues that the mainspring of Hitler's ability to dominate his surroundings so completely from 1933 to 1945, even during the days when his Reich was crumbling all around him, was his mastery of the art of projecting the image of power. R. J. Marion

5: 2307. Zanardo, Aldo. *IL MANUALE DI BUKHARIN VISTO DAI COMUNISTI TEDESCHI E DA GRAMSCI* [The "Manual" of Bukharin as seen by German Communists and by Gramsci]. *Società* 1958 14(2): 230-262.

Discusses the reaction in the 1920's and 1930's of German Communists to Bukharin's "popular manual," *Historical Materialism* (first published in German in 1922). Theoretical Marxism in these years was largely confined to German and Russian writers; consequently, Antonio Gramsci, the founder of the Italian Communist Party, relied heavily on their commentaries. Gramsci's own humanistic background led him to be rather critical of "sociology and metaphysical materialism, the infantile phase of Marxism"; his own Marxism was "incomparably superior to that of the German Communists" discussed. C. F. Delzell

5: 2308. Zsigmond, L. *VERSUCHE DES DEUTSCHEN IMPERIALISMUS, SEINE MACHTPOSITIONEN NACH OST-UND SÜDOSTEUROPA HINÜBERZURETTEN* (1919-1920) [Attempts of German imperialism to salvage its positions of power by shifting them to Eastern and Southeastern Europe (1919-1920)]. *Acta Historica* 1958 5(1/2): 47-106.

In 1919 and 1920 German militaristic and capitalistic imperialism attempted to expand eastward. The West's anti-Soviet attitude as well as Anglo-French rivalry favored the German schemes. They were thwarted, however, by the failure of the anti-Soviet intervention of the West and by the formation of the French alliances in Central and Eastern Europe. S. Borsody

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 5: 2052, 2053

5: 2309. Aymat Mareca, José M[ari]a. *CONMEMORACION DEL VUELO DE LA "ATLANTIDA". LO QUE VA DE AYER A HOY* [Commemoration of the flight of the "Atlantida." The difference between today and yesterday]. *Archivos del Instituto de Estudios Africanos* 1957 10(42): 7-22.

Describes the patrol in 1926 of three seaplanes, stationed at the base of Melilla, from the Chica Sea to Santa Isabel de Fernando Poo. M. Gu. (IHE 24995)

5: 2310. Caffo, Aventino. *IL GENIO MILITARE NELLA CAMPAGNA IN AFRICA ORIENTALE (SCACCHIERE NORD)* [The corps of engineers in the East African campaign (northern sector)]. *Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio* 1958 24(2): 149-177, and (3): 321-343.

A detailed report by the commander in chief of the Italian corps of engineers in the campaign against Ethiopia on the formation of the units under his command and on the preparations for the war. In the second part he deals with the defense installations. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5: 2311. Unsigned. *DIARIO DE UN MISIONERO OCTOGENARIO: † P. BETANZOS* [Diary of an octogenarian missionary: the late Padre Betanzos]. *Mauritania* 1956 28(338): 3-4; (339): 27-28; (340): 51-53; (341): 75-76; (342): 98-99; 29; (343): 123-124; (344): 147-148; (345): 171-172; (346): 195-196; (347): 220-221; (348): 243-244; 1957 30(355): 261-262;

(358): 377-378; (359): 433-434; 1958 31(363): 87-88; (364): 134-135), and (365): 181-183. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 4: 3180]. Extracts from the diary of Father José María Betanzos covering the period up to March 1941 are presented.

M. Gu. (IHE 17774, 19261, 23895, 26824)

Asia

See also: 5:2074, 2317

5:2312. Chang Ch'ih-chih. YÜN TAI-YIN TSAI WU-SSŪ YÜN TUNG CH'I-CHIEN TI JIH-CHI [On the diary of Yün Tai-yin]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (11): 37-44. An introduction to the diary written by Yün Tai-yin during the 4 May Movement of 1919. The author maintains that this diary is genuine and constitutes valuable source material for the study of the 4 May Movement. Chen Tsu-lung

5:2313. Chin Ch'êng. SHIH-T'AN TI-ÊRH TZ'Ū KUO-NEI KÊ-MING SHIH-CH'I TI YIN-PI YŪ T'UNG-PI [On the silver and copper coins issued during the period 1927-1934]. *Wên-wu ts'an-k'ao tzŭ-liao* 1957 (12): 20-25. A survey of Chinese financial development during the period of the Second Revolutionary Movement, with emphasis on China's economic relations with Anglo-American banks. Chen-Tsu-lung

5:2314. Dushen'kin, V. V., ed. BOR'BA RUSSKOGO I MONGOL'SKOGO NARODOV PROTIV BELOGVARDEISKIKH BAND UNGERNA [The struggle of the Russian and Mongolian peoples against the White Guardist troops of Ungern]. *Istoričeskii Arkhiv* 1957 (4): 71-81. Baron Ungern, leader of the White Guardists, occupied Urga in February 1921 and gathered together all Russian and Mongolian counterrevolutionary forces. In March 1921 a provisional Mongolian people's government was established in Kiachta (Troitsko-Savsk), and it requested support from the Soviet government in the struggle against Ungern. Published here is a report of P. E. Shchetin'kin, the leader of a group of Red partisan volunteers, on their activities and the defeat of Ungern and his units in September 1921 in Mongolia. The document is preserved in the Central State Archives of the Red Army of the USSR. Erna Wollert

5:2315. Etō, Shinkichi (Univ. of Tokyo). CHŪGOKU SAISHO NO KYŌSAN SEIKEN, KAIRIKUHŌ SOVETO SHI [A history of the Hai-fêng and Lu-fêng soviet, the earliest Communist regime in China]. *Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū* 1958 (2): 1-97. Referring to the formation and breakup of the first alliance between the Kuomintang and the Communists as the historical background, describes in detail the whole history of the earliest soviet regime in China, established in Hai-fêng and Lu-fêng in the eastern part of the Canton area. Brief biographies and a bibliography are included. M. Oyama

5:2316. Huang Tzŭ-ching. KUAN-YŪ PA-CHUNG HSIEN SU-WEI-YAI CHENG-FU CHIN-YEN PU-KAO [On the anti-opium declaration by the soviet regime in Pa-chung, Szechwan province]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (8): 31-36. Describes the growth of the soviet regime in Szechwan. Stress is placed on the land reform system in Pa-chung prior to the Sino-Japanese War of 1937. Based on newly discovered documents. Chen Tsu-lung

5:2317. Nakamura, Kikuo (Keiō Univ.). TANAKA NAI-KAKU NO TAIKA-GAIKŌ [The Tanaka cabinet's China policy]. *Hōgaku Kenkyū* 1958 31(4): 223-235, and (9): 677-708. Discusses the relations between the Chinese policy of the Tanaka cabinet (April 1927-July 1929) and Chinese domestic affairs. The adoption of a "positive" power policy against China by the Tanaka cabinet corresponds exactly to a change in Chinese domestic affairs, namely, the Kuomintang-Communist alliance. The failure of Tanaka's positive diplomacy was due to his failure in managing state affairs and the supreme command and to his lack of an adequate appreciation of Chinese nationalism to enable him to distinguish a pro-Communist movement from an anti-Communist one. K. Sugiyama

5:2318. Nielson, Niels C., Jr. (Rice Institute). JAPAN'S NEW RELIGIONS. *Christian Century* 1957 74(41): 1196-1198. Comment on the development in Japan of 120 officially recognized sects, one as early as 1938, but most since the end of World War II. The precursor was Tenrikyo, now nearly a century old and claiming more than a million followers. The new religions have given security and hope to numerous members of the displaced urban masses.

S. E. Humphreys

5:2319. Shao Ting-hsŭn. CHUNG-KUO TI-I TZ'Ū KÊ-MING CHAN-CHING SHIH-CH'I TI MEI-JIH KOU-CHIEH [On the American and Japanese imperialist collaboration in China in 1927]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (8): 11-30. After a survey of the relations between the United States and Japan after the Washington Conference (1921), maintains that the American and Japanese imperialists engaged in stealing the natural resources of China. Japanese militants advocated the Pan-Asian policy, and the U. S. government lost no time in securing political and economic influence in the Far East. Both countries cooperated and tried to encourage Chinese war-lords to fight against the so-called Red bandits. Chen Tsu-lung

5:2320. Van der Kroef, Justus M. (Univ. of Bridgeport). THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN INDONESIA. *Il Politico* 1958 23(1): 141-150. A historical survey of the Indonesian Communist Party and its tactics from 1920 to the present. The program of the Communist Party has been influenced 1) by the rigidities of Leninist doctrine and the demands of the International, and 2) by the peculiarities of Indonesia's socio-economic conditions. The resurgence of the Party after its 1948 debacle has been made possible primarily by its shrewd manipulation of social class discontent in a deteriorating economy and by a new tactical flexibility propagated by the Party's secretary-general, D. N. Aidit. Based on Communist Party publications, Indonesian newspapers and standard secondary sources. A

5:2321. Yang Ping-k'un. CHUNG-KUO TI-I KÊ HUNG-SHÊ CHENG-CH'UAN---HAI-LU-FENG SU-WEI-YAI [The first Red regime in China -- the soviet regime in Hai-fêng and Lu-fêng in Kwangtung]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (8): 1-10. Traces Communist influence in Kwangtung during the civil war of 1927, regarding the soviet government in Hai-fêng and Lu-fêng, which came into existence after a series of armed risings of the local proletariat, as the first Red regime in China. Although this regime did not last long, it had special historical significance. Chen Tsu-lung

5:2322. Yŭ Yen-kuang. TI-I TZ'Ū KUO-NEI KÊ-MING CHAN-CHENG SHIH-CH'I TI KUANG-TUNG NUNG-MIN YŪN TUNG [On the peasant movement in Kwangtung during the first civil war of 1927]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (9): 23-46. As early as 1921 the peasantry of the province of Kwangtung revolted. Local risings, under the leadership of a certain P'êng-pai, subsequently developed into civil war. After 1927 the reactionaries and careerists, taking the path of Chiang Kai-shek, endeavored to destroy the peasant organizations in Kwangtung and to slaughter their leaders and active members. Following the advice of the Chinese Communist Party, the local revolutionary leaders decided to engage in underground activities. Chen Tsu-lung

Europe

AUSTRIA

5:2323. Spira, Leopold. BOR'BA KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII AVSTRII ZA NEZAVISIMOST' STRANY, MIR I DEMOKRATIJU [The fight of the Communist Party of Austria for independence of the country, for peace and for democracy]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (6): 3-15. The Communist Party of Austria, founded in 1918, played a decisive role 1) in the opposition against the Anschluss and the Zollunion, both of which were supported by the Austrian bourgeoisie 2) as an underground movement in the struggle against fascism, and 3) in opposing, after 1945, Austria's participation in the Western military alliance and advocating the maintenance of independence and neutrality. Based on the contemporary press. Erna Wollert

BALKANS

See also: 5:2090

5:2324. Chempalov, I. N. K ISTORII ZAKLIUCHENIIA GERMANO-RUMYNSKOGO EKONOMICHESKOGO SOGLASHENIIA 1939 GODA [On the history of the German-Rumanian trade agreement of 1939]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1959 (1): 135-149. By this trade agreement Rumania became a supplementary source of agrarian produce for German imperialism. The Munich policy of leading Western politicians who did not give material support to Rumania, and the defeatist policy of the fascist and monarchic members of the Rumanian government ac-

celerated this development. Based on Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-1945, (London, 1954-56). Erna Wollert

5: 2325. Constantinescu-Iași, P. (Academy of Sciences, Bucharest). COMITETUL PENTRU AMNISTIE, ORGANIZAȚIE LEGALĂ A PARTIDULUI COMUNIST DIN ROMANIA (1928-1929) [The Committee for Amnesty, legal organization of the Communist Party of Rumania (1928-1929)]. *Studii, Revistă de Istorie* 1958 11(4): 9-33. The Committee for Amnesty was created in the autumn of 1928, immediately after the assumption of power by the National Peasants' Party, which promised a political amnesty. The committee was directed by several intellectuals, including Costa-Foru, the president of the League of the Rights of Men, and professors C. I. Parhon and P. Constantinescu-Iași. Regional committees as well as local committees, which absorbed the new members and organized meetings, were rapidly formed. They demanded the pardon of political prisoners, of peasants convicted during the revolts and of soldiers. The committee was dissolved in the summer of 1929 after the government had granted an amnesty, which was, however, incomplete. A (t)

5: 2326. Krizman, Bogdan. GRADJA O NEMIRIMA U HRVATSKOJ NA KRAJU GODINE 1918 [Material on the disturbances in Croatia at the end of 1918]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1957 10(1-4): 111-129. Publishes for the first time about 125 reports received by the headquarters of the National Council of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs in Zagreb from various local authorities from 30 October to 21 December 1918. The reports throw new light on the disorders caused by the "green cadre" outlaws and other elements in the Yugoslav provinces of the former Austro-Hungarian empire, particularly Croatia and Slavonia, at the end of World War I. The documents are preserved in the State Archives of Zagreb. S. Gavrilović

5: 2327. Krizman, Bogdan. O ODJECIMA OKTOBARSKOJE REVOLUCIJE I ZELENOM KADRU [Concerning the echoes of the October Revolution and the green cadre]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1957 10(1-4): 149-157. Discusses Ferdo Čulinović's views on the "green cadres" -- the multitude of disorderly outlaws appearing in Croatia and other Yugoslav provinces of Austria-Hungary at the end of World War I. The author agrees with Čulinović that the "green cadre" outlaws originally were army deserters who no longer wanted to fight. However, on the strength of the evidence available up to now, he cannot accept Čulinović's views that 1) they assumed the character of social revolutionaries in November 1918, and 2) the brief revolution which broke out in the Yugoslav provinces after the capitulation of Austria-Hungary was a social revolution inspired from Russia. Čulinović's views are set forth in his *Odjeci oktobra u jugoslavenskim krajevima* [The Echoes of October in the Yugoslav Provinces] (Zagreb, 1957) and several other publications. S. Gavrilović

5: 2328. Plenča, Dušan (Institute of Military History, Belgrade). PRIPREME KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE ZA ORUŽANI OTSTANAK U DALMACIJI [Preparations by the Communist Party for armed uprising in Dalmatia]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1957 10(1-4): 1-22. Describes preparations made by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the period 1938-1941. Based on *Zbornik dokumenata i podataka o Narodno-Oslobodilačkom Rat u Jugoslovenskim Narodima* [Collection of Documents and Facts on the National Liberation War of the Yugoslav Peoples], Volume 5, Book 1, and other Yugoslav works. S. Gavrilović

5: 2329. Schepky, E.-Chr. (Stuttgart). BULGARIENS NEUER STAATSPRÄSIDENT: DIMITAR GANEFF [Bulgaria's new president: Dimitar Ganeff]. *Osteuropa* 1959 9(4): 228-229. Biographical sketch of Ganeff, who was elected to succeed the deceased Georgi Damjanoff as president of Bulgaria on 30 November 1958. Educated to be a teacher, he has been active in the Bulgarian Communist party since 1921.

E. C. Helmreich

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 5: 2133, 2140

5: 2330. Dobry, Anatol. NĚKTERÉ METODICKÉ A OBSAHOVÉ OTÁZKY PERIODISACE DEJIN ČESKOSLOVENSKEHO HOSPODÁŘSTVÍ V LETECH 1918-1945 [Some questions relating to methodology and subject matter connected with the periodization of Czechoslovak economic history during the years 1918-1945]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1958 6(4): 723-

735. The foundation of Czechoslovakia in 1918 paved the way for the area's independent economic development. The author shows that the unequal economic growth of Bohemia and Slovakia resulted in sharp nationalistic struggles between rival Czech and Slovak political parties. The author compares the periodization of the general history of Czechoslovakia, of the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and of the economic history of the country. Based on published sources and statistical figures. F. Wagner

5: 2331. Filo, Milan. MANIFESTÁCIA PRACUJÚCEHO L'UDU VÝCHODNEHO SLOVENSKA PROTI FAŠIZMU A ZA OBRANU REPUBLIKY V KOŠICIACH ROKU 1938 [A manifestation of the working people of eastern Slovakia in Košice for the defense of the republic in 1938]. *Historický Časopis* 1958 6(4): 503-523. The huge gathering of antifascist forces which took place from 29 to 31 July 1938 was organized by the regional leadership of the Communist Party of Slovakia. The resolution adopted after the addresses of Klement Gottwald, Viliam Široký, Július Ďuriš and others emphasized the necessity to fight all domestic and foreign fascist elements, whose main purpose was to crush the Czechoslovak republic. This local demonstration, under the circumstances prevailing on the eve of the Munich Agreement, should be considered as nationwide in character. Based partly on unpublished documents. F. Wagner

5: 2332. Holotík, L'udovít. VZNIK ČESKOSLOVENSKA A JEHO VÝZNAM PRE SLOVENSÝ NÁROD [The creation of Czechoslovakia and its significance for the Slovak nation]. *Historický Časopis* 1958 6(4): 487-502. A lecture delivered at a conference held in Prague by the Institute of History of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences on 23 and 24 September 1958 in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Czechoslovakia and the twentieth anniversary of the Munich Four-Power Agreement of 1938. Prior to 1918 the political and socio-economic conditions of semifeudal Hungary created a great menace to the very existence of the Slovak people. Under bourgeois Czechoslovakia, between the two World Wars, a great improvement took place in every respect, but only the establishment and the recognition of the Košice government program of the people's democratic order (1945) was able to produce a workable system for the amelioration of Czech-Slovak relations, by extending equality to the Slovaks and placing all power in the hands of the Communist Party, which represented the proletarian dictatorship. Based on published material. F. Wagner

5: 2333. Kořalková, Květa. OHLAS HNUTÍ NEZAMĚSTNANÝCH VE VNITROPOLITICKÉM ŽIVOTĚ ČESKOSLOVENSKA NA POČÁTKU HOSPODÁŘSKÉ KRISE (1930-1931) [The effect of the movements of the unemployed on the domestic political life of Czechoslovakia at the beginning of the economic crisis, 1930-1931]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1958 6(3): 470-500. The economic crisis in Czechoslovakia greatly affected the unemployment situation. All Czech political parties were concerned with the unemployment problem, above all the Communist Party, which organized huge mass demonstrations against the regime, especially the 1932 strike in the city of Most which had serious consequences for the country's domestic situation. Based partly on archival documents. F. Wagner

5: 2334. Kramer, Juraj. NIEKTORÉ OTÁZKY VÝVINU PRIEMYSLU NA SLOVENSKU V PREDMNÍCHOVSKEJ REPUBLIKE (PAPIERNICKÝ PRIEMYSEL NA SLOVENSKU V R. 1919-1929) [Some questions of industrial development in Slovakia in the pre-Munich republic (The paper-making industry in Slovakia, 1919-1929)]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1958 6(4): 690-722. A detailed account of production and labor relations in Slovakia's paper and cellulose industry in the transition period immediately after World War I in which Czech and Moravian banking institutions took over the ownership of Hungarian finance capital. The economic competition of the Czechs and Slovaks, which affected their political ties, is also described. Based chiefly on unpublished material. F. Wagner

5: 2335. Křížek, J. CHIEH-K'Ê-SSÜ-LO-FA-K'Ê KUNG-HO-KUO CHIEN-KUO SSÜ-SHIH CHOU-NIEN [Forty years' achievements by the people of Czechoslovakia]. *Li-shih yen-chiu* 1958 (12): 73-77. A survey of Czechoslovakia's progress in the economic, cultural and social fields since the birth of the republic on 28 October 1918. Chen Tsu-lung

5: 2336. Vejnar, Lubomír. STÁVKOVÉ HNUTÍ V BURŽOASNÍ STATISTICE [Strike movements in bourgeois statistics].

Československý Časopis Historický 1958 6(4): 773-793.

Discusses the role of historical statistics, described as one of the most important auxiliary disciplines for the Marxist historian studying socio-economic phenomena. The author evaluates published Czechoslovak statistical data of the period between the wars relating to the country's strikes. Although statistical bureaus in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia neglected political strikes, their data on economic strikes are of great significance. F. Wagner

FRANCE

See also: 5:2103

5:2337. Andreu, Pierre. LES IDEES POLITIQUES DE LA JEUNESSE INTELLECTUELLE DE 1927 A LA GUERRE [Political ideas of young intellectuals from 1927 to the war]. Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances 1957 110(2): 17-30. A brief evocation of some non-Communist political journals founded in the interwar period, and of their principal collaborators. Examining the political beliefs of that generation, to which he himself belongs, the author finds that the intellectuals held certain attitudes and beliefs in common; that in particular, they were agreed that they were living in a time of profound social crisis. They were, moreover, anticapitalist, corporativist, nationalist and "spiritual," attracted by the experiences of revolutionary societies like Italy, Russia and Germany; they had little faith in the capacity of the League of Nations to keep the peace, but were themselves peace-loving, though not necessarily pacifist. J. Kuehl

5:2338. Mohler, Armin. DIE FRANZÖSISCHE RECHTE. EIN LITERATURBERICHT [The French Right. A review article]. Merkur 1958 12(1): 69-86. The victory of democracy is complete, and the use of the words "conservative, liberal and democratic," from the terminology of the 19th century, has become meaningless. The author analyzes the position and aims of the French Right since the great split in the Action française at the beginning of the thirties. In 1930 some of the supporters of the Action française left the group because they opposed the ideological system of Maurras, which, they believed, blocked an adjustment to new realities. In its search for such an adjustment this dissident group came under the influence of Fascism and National Socialism. Up to the present the French Right has not found a new path, but is still in the process of transformation. O. Stenzl

GERMANY

See also: 5:2110, 2324, 2413, 2484

5:2339. Behrend, H. K. (Freie Univ. Berlin). ZUR PERSONALPOLITIK DES PREUSSISCHEN MINISTERIUMS DES INNERN [On the personnel policy of the Prussian ministry of the interior]. Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands 1957 6: 173-214. Examines the staffing of public political positions in Prussia, particularly that of the offices of the Landräte in the provinces of East Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania and Grenzmark, 1919-1933. Against the opposition of the other parties, the three Weimar coalition parties (the Social Democrats, Democrats and Center) attempted to extend their power to embrace the executive by naming party members to administrative positions. As a result of both the policy of exclusion of the monarchy and the inflexible ideological position of the Social Democrats, there were few trained specialists available for these positions. In spite of the attacks of the antirepublicans, the "outsiders" who filled the positions proved themselves to a great extent. By the beginning of the antirepublican purge of 1932, however, the goal of democratizing the administration had not been achieved. Based on official documents and parliamentary protocols. A (t)

5:2340. Drabkin, I. S. RABOCHII I SOLDATSKII SOVET BERLINA V NOIABRE - DEKABRE 1918 G. [The Berlin soviet of workers and soldiers in November-December 1918]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1958 (6): 27-48. Elucidates the part played by the Berlin workers' and soldiers' soviets in the November 1918 revolution, a field in which little research had previously been done. The executive council, which had no clearly defined program, no effective armed force and not even a press organ of its own, was not able to mobilize the masses and destroy the old administrative and military apparatus. Internal disagreement and

willingness to compromise with the Ebert government helped the counterrevolution to victory. Erna Wollert

5:2341. Franz, Georg (Munich). MUNICH: BIRTHPLACE AND CENTER OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS' PARTY. Journal of Modern History 1957 29(4): 319-334. The roots of the NSDAP reach back to the middle-class movement before the First World War. The revolution of 1918/19 and the Bolshevistic soviet republic established in Munich on Russian models led to a violent defense movement of the indigenous population, resulting in the formation of anti-Bolshevik political and military groups. Among these were the German Workers' Party, the German Socialist Party and the Free Corps Oberland, all of which were established by the Germanenorden (the Thule Society and the Thule action committee). Along with the Free Corps Epars of the Einwohnerwehren (citizens' defense associations) and the Marine Brigade Ehrhardt, they constituted the roots of the National Socialist German Workers' Party. A (t)

5:2342. Gasiorowski, Zygmunt J. (Russian Research Center, Harvard Univ.). STRESEMANN AND POLAND AFTER LOCARNO. Journal of Central European Affairs 1958 18(3): 292-317. Traces the course of Stresemann's revisionist policy toward Poland from the end of 1925 to 1929. Stresemann strove to isolate Poland diplomatically, and in particular to detach France from it, in an effort to regain the lost eastern territories. He tried to take advantage of Poland's economic difficulties and to exploit its minority problems. For a time it seemed that Marshal Piłsudski, who was bent on reaching a *modus vivendi* with Germany, was considering some territorial concessions to Germany in exchange for Lithuania. However, this proved illusory. All in all, Stresemann's Polish policy failed to bring any tangible results. Based on the documents from the German Auswärtiges Amt and Stresemann's Nachlass. A

5:2343. Glabisz, K. (Major General) (London). POWSTANIE WIELKOPOLSKIE W ROKU 1918/19 [The uprising in Great Poland in the year 1918-19]. Bellona 1958 (3/4): 266-274. Deals with the preparations, background, course and significance of the Polish uprising of 27 December 1918 which brought the major part of the former province of Posen into the hands of the revolutionaries within a few days. In spite of inferiority of matériel the insurgents succeeded in holding a long unbroken front which ran roughly along the Noteć, the Odra and the Silesian border, until they were forced to conclude an armistice. Although local fighting continued until mid-June 1919 a regular army was formed out of the volunteers, which by June already comprised three complete infantry divisions, one infantry and one cavalry brigade. If Posen, like Pomerania, had come into Polish possession only as late as January 1920, these veteran troops could not have intervened later at the decisive moment. Based on Polish and German publications and documents, and on personal recollections. A (t)

5:2344. Goldschmidt, Hermann Levin. "LEO BAECK -- BEISPIEL UND BOTSCHAFT" [Leo Baeck -- example and message]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1959 14(2): 92-99. Includes biographical and bibliographical data concerning Leo Baeck. H. Hirsch

5:2345. Hale, Oron James (Univ. of Virginia). GOTTFRIED FEDER CALLS HITLER TO ORDER: AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER ON NAZI PARTY AFFAIRS. Journal of Modern History 1958 30(4): 358-362. A letter from Gottfried Feder to Adolf Hitler, 10 August 1923, sharply criticizing Hitler's conduct of the affairs of the NSDAP, the circles of "society" which he was frequenting in Munich, and his appointments to the Party secretariat. Feder proposed establishing a "geistiger Generalstab" to assist the Party leader. The letter is reproduced in full from a photocopy in the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Adolf Hitler Collection. A

5:2346. Hartwig, Hans (Univ. of Halle). DIE "SOZIALISIERUNGSGESETZGEBUNG" IN DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK [The "socialization legislation" in the Weimar Republic]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1958/59 8(1): 119-126. Deals with the so-called socialization laws of 1919, examining the skeleton law on socialization, as well as the laws on the management of the coal, potassium and electricity industries. The author maintains that no measure of socialization was attained as a result of these laws which left

the capitalist system unimpaired. Based on protocols of the National Constituent Assembly in 1919 and other documents.

A (t)

5:2347. Herrmann, Rudolf, and Arnulf Schmücking (both Univ. of Halle). DIE AUSNAHMEGERICHTE ZUR UNTERDRÜCKUNG DER MITTELDEUTSCHEN MÄRKÄMPFE [sic] IM JAHRE 1921 [The special tribunals for the suppression of the fighting in central Germany in March 1921]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1958/59 8(1): 127-139.

A description of the criminal prosecution of the participants in the uprising of March 1921 in central Germany is used to show the class bias of the judiciary of the bourgeois imperialist state. The authors discuss how the government of the Weimar Republic provoked the workers to fight, then crushed them and prosecuted them in special tribunals, which were prohibited under the Weimar constitution. In conclusion the authors deal with some of the judgments passed. Based on official sources, and police and court documents from the state archives of the German Democratic Republic. A (t)

5:2348. Kaufmann, Arthur. DER MENSCH IM RECHT. ZUM 80. GEBURTSTAG VON GUSTAV RADBRUCH [Man's place in law. On the eightieth birthday of Gustav Radbruch]. Ruperto-Carola 1958 10(23): 72-78. Gustav Radbruch, the great Heidelberg scholar of the philosophy of law, who was also a minister of justice for a few years in the Weimar Republic, fought all his life for the idea of social justice and a democratic constitutional state, and, when ousted by the National Socialists, suffered for this idea. Radbruch himself once rightly called his doctrine, whose main emphasis was always the human being, the "humanitarian concept of law." A (t)

5:2349. Könnemann, Erwin. DIE VERHINDERUNG DER UNTERSCHÜDIGUNGSLOSEN ENTEIGNUNG DER FÜRSTEN 1925/26 [The prevention of the expropriation without compensation of the princes, 1925-26]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(3): 541-560.

The largest mass action in the period of the relative stabilization of capitalism illuminates strikingly the position of the parties in the Weimar system, the reactionary role of justice, and the mechanism of the exercise of power in a bourgeois democracy. Under the leadership of the German Communist Party a movement developed in October 1925 against the planned settlement of the Hohenzollern claims. By means of ruthless employment of the power of the state, church, press, etc. it was possible to make the plebiscite ineffective and finally to force the acceptance of the Hohenzollern settlement in October 1926. A (t)

5:2350. Ludloff, Rudolf. DIE POLITISCHE ENTWICKLUNG AN DER UNIVERSITÄT JENA IN DER PERIODE DER RELATIVEN STABILISIERUNG DES KAPITALISMUS (1924 BIS 1928) [The political development at the University of Jena in the period of the relative stabilization of capitalism (1924 to 1928)]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(2/3): 213-228.

Between 1924 and 1928 the vast majority of professors and students at the University of Jena continued to champion extreme right-wing political views. Only relatively few supported the Weimar Republic. The author also analyzes faculty attitudes on the "Fall Bernhard" and on the dismissal of Theodor Lessing from the Technische Hochschule in Hannover. G. Iggers

5:2351. Matern, Hermann (member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the SED). OBRÁZOVANÍ KOMMUNISTICKÉHO PARTII GERMANII - POVOLOTNYI PUNKT V ISTORII GERMANSKOGO RABOCHÉGO DVIZHENIA [The education of the Communist Party in Germany -- a turning point in the history of the German labor movement]. Novaia i Noveishiaia Istoriia 1959 (2): 36-56.

A survey of the activities of the German Communist Party from its foundation in December 1918 to the fifth all-German conference in Bern in 1939. The author shows that at this conference the Party had already worked out the program which was to be carried out in East Germany after 1945. Based on Dokumente und Material zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung (Berlin, 1957) and works and speeches of Lenin and leading German Communists. Erna Wollert

2:2352. Rehm, Walter. REICHSWEHR UND POLITISCHE PARTeien DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK [Reichswehr and po-

litical parties of the Weimar Republic]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(12): 692-708.

Discusses the relations between the Reichswehr leaders and the political parties and government of Germany, 1918-1928. The author emphasizes the lack of understanding between the various groups, which prevented the development of proper balance. He points to the vacuum created by the end of the First World War and to the numerous efforts to fill the void, and attempts a mild defense of the military position. Based largely on secondary surveys. C. B. Burdick

5:2353. Schumann, Wolfgang. DIE GRÜNDUNG DES SPARTAKUSBUNDES UND DIE BILDUNG DER KOMMUNISTISCHEN PARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS IN OBERSCHLESIE [The founding of the Spartacist League and the establishment of the Communist Party of Germany in Upper Silesia]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(4): 515-524.

Describes the formation of the KPD in Upper Silesia in December 1918 on a binational (German-Polish) basis and examines basic tactical mistakes of the party, particularly its decision not to work through the trade-union movement and its failure to take a clear stand in favor of the principle of national self-determination. G. Iggers

5:2354. Schumann, Wolfgang. DIE UNIVERSITÄT JENA IN POLITIK, VERWALTUNG, LEHRE UND FORSCHUNG VON 1933 BIS ZUM ENDE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES (MAI 1945) [Politics, administration, teaching and research at the University of Jena from 1933 up to the end of World War II (May 1945)]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(2/3): 229-239.

Discusses the process of making the University of Jena fascist after 1933, dealing mainly with the abolition of academic self-government, the introduction of the Führerprinzip into the administration, and the political subordination of the university to state and party. The concluding part deals with the subservience of the administration to Nazi ideology in the selection of faculty and the direction of research. G. Iggers

5:2355. Terveen, Fritz (Institut für den wissenschaftlichen Film, Göttingen). DER FILMBERICHT ÜBER HITLERS 50. GEBURTSTAG. EIN BEISPIEL NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHER SELBSTDARSTELLUNG UND PROPAGANDA [The film account of Hitler's fiftieth birthday. An example of National Socialist self-portrayal and propaganda]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1959 7(1): 75-84.

A critical analysis of the film effects in, and the objectives of, National Socialist propaganda films, taking as an example the newsreel on Hitler's fiftieth birthday on 20 April 1939 in Berlin. The central theme in this film was the great parade of the Wehrmacht before Hitler, which was portrayed using all possible means of dramatic film composition. The film, produced under the supervision of Goebbels, is a typical product of National Socialist film propaganda of particular force and intensity. No written document could replace this particular film as a key to understanding Hitler's development of power and control of the masses. A (t)

5:2356. Terveen, Fritz. AUS EINER WAHLREDE HITLERS AM 27. JULI 1932 IN EBERSWALDE [Selections from an election address of Hitler at Eberswalde on 27 July 1932]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10(4): 215-226. After noting Goebbels' slow start in producing propaganda films, which were not used much until 1932, and the historical techniques applicable to films, discusses the historical background and value of the film of Hitler's speech and reproduces the text. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:2357. Thimme, Annelise (Hamburg). STRESEMANN ALS REICHSKANZLER [Stresemann as chancellor]. Welt als Geschichte 1957 17(1): 9-25.

Examines Stresemann's activity during his brief period as chancellor in 1923. Despite his personal bent for "romantic" and idealistic policies, Stresemann was first and foremost a genius of practical politics. His chancellorship was not distinguished by great successes in foreign policy, but in domestic issues he must be regarded as one of the great German statesmen. Based chiefly upon the Stresemann collection in the U. S. National Archives. G. H. Davis

5:2358. Ulbricht, Walter (First Secretary, Central Committee, S. E. D.). O NOIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII 1918 GODA V GERMANII [On the November revolution of 1918 in Germany]. Novaia i Noveishiaia Istoriia 1959 (1): 9-28. Excerpts

from a speech delivered to the plenum of the central committee of the German Socialist Unity Party (S.E.D.), which were published in the periodical *Einheit* in 1958. The author repudiates the view of some German historians that the November revolution was a socialist revolution, maintaining that its character was bourgeois-democratic. The decisive factors in a socialist revolution are not the prevailing economic and social conditions but the degree of class consciousness and organization of the workers. This has been confirmed in practice since 1945 in the German Democratic Republic. Erna Wollert

5:2359. Unsigned. VOSPOMINANIIA VETERANOV RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA O NOIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII V GERMANII [Recollections of veterans of the workers' movement concerning the November revolution in Germany]. *Novaia i Noveishiaia Istoriia* 1958 (6): 113-126. Personal recollections of the foundation of the paper *Die Rote Fahne* in November 1918, the struggle of the workers of central Germany for power of the soviets and for the establishment of socialism, and the struggle in Munich for the foundation of a Bavarian soviet republic. Erna Wollert

5:2360. Valiani, Leo. FINE DI UN'EPOCA? [End of an epoch?]. *Il Ponte* 1958 14(6): 814-818. Points out some similarities and also noteworthy differences between the rise to power of Charles de Gaulle in France in 1958 and the action of President Paul von Hindenburg and Franz von Papen in July 1932 in overthrowing the Social Democratic government of Prussia. The author hopes for a "third force" in France even though a "Popular Front" is impossible now in view of the East-West struggle. C. F. Delzell

5:2361. Weber, Hellmuth (Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin). DER EINFLUSS DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION AUF DIE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERBEWEGUNG WÄHREND DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION [The influence of the Great Socialist October Revolution on the German labor movement during the November revolution]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1958/59 8(1): 19-32. Deals with the period from the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution to the suppression of the soviet republic in Munich by counterrevolutionary troops. The author examines particularly the German labor parties' attitude toward the October Revolution, and its effects on the tactics and strategy of the class war in Germany. He shows the revolutionary attitude of the Spartacists and left-wing radicals, the moderate policy of the leaders of the Independent Socialists and the betrayal by the leadership of the Socialist Party of the interests of the German proletariat during the November revolution. Based in part on printed primary sources. A (t)

5:2362. Wessling, Wolfgang (Georg-Herwegh-Schule, Berlin). DIE STAATLICHEN MASSNAHMEN ZUR BEHEBUNG DER WIRTSCHAFTLICHEN NOTLAGE OSTPREUSSENS IN DEN JAHREN 1920 BIS 1930 [The state measures for the relief of the economic emergency in East Prussia in the years 1920-1930]. *Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands* 1957 6: 215-289. Measures to aid the province separated from the Reich by the so-called corridor began in 1920 with the establishment in Berlin of a special government office for East Prussian affairs, and reached a climax beginning in 1928 with the action to bolster the depressed agriculture of East Prussia. Conflict among the various interest groups and parties concerning the carrying-out of the aid program made a practical solution of the problem difficult. Whereas the large landowners of the German National People's Party desired a pure subsidy policy, leftist circles advocated resettlement from unprofitable estates and support of the middle and smaller peasants. In this conflict the Reich and the Prussian state, between which very strong tensions already existed, were played off against each other. Prussia finally had to leave East Prussian aid to the Reich government, but the latter was not able to master the emergency. By declaring the "Systemstaat" responsible for the failure of the action, extreme rightist elements prepared the ground for the National Socialist movement, which was able to attain its greatest success in East Prussia. Based mainly on documentary material of the East Prussian office of the Reichs- und Staatsministerium, and on records of the Oberpräsidium Königsberg located in the Staatliches Archivlager, Göttingen. A (t)

5:2363. Zholdak, I. A. O KHARAKTERE I NEKOTORYKH OSOBNOSTIYKH NOIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII 1918 G. V

GERMANII [On the character and some peculiarities of the November 1918 revolution in Germany]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (2): 120-138. Discussing the November 1918 revolution, concludes that most historians regard it as bourgeois rather than proletarian-socialist in character. The author describes the successes and failures of the working class in the years 1918-1923. G. Liersch

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 5:2128

5:2364. Boiarskii, V. A., ed. OB UCHASTII ANGLII-SKIKH IMPERIALISTOV V ORGANIZATSII INTERVENTSII PROTIV SOVETSKOI ROSSII [On the participation of British imperialists in the organization of intervention against Soviet Russia]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (2): 65-84. Among the documents which expose British imperialists as enemies of the Soviet regime are letters exchanged secretly by members of the White Guard government and the generals Nabakov, Sazonov, Sablin, Miller, Kolchak and others, with members of the British government and Russian representatives abroad. These letters, which are published here for the first time, are from the period of the first and second Entente campaigns in Russia (March 1918 to February 1920) and reflect the aggressive anti-Soviet foreign policy of Winston Churchill's British War Ministry. Erna Wollert

5:2365. Deguchi, Yüzō (Univ. of Kyoto). R. H. TŌNI NŌ HYŪMANIZUMU [R. H. Tawney's humanism]. *Keizai Ron-sō* 1958 81(6): 337-356. Examines Tawney's comments on modern society and his idea of "functional society," and discusses what kind of social reforms Tawney really intended to carry out in order to realize his ideal society. The author points out three characteristics of Tawney's theory of social reform: 1) the idea of Christianity; 2) the English way of thought, and 3) respect for legality. He calls attention to the humanism which clearly distinguished Tawney's idea of social reform, and, finally, traces the source of this humanism back to the 16th century. Renaissance and certain Tudor humanists, such as Erasmus, More and Sir Thomas Wilson, had great influence on Tawney, in whose humanism ties can also be found with medieval thought. M. Nishikawa

5:2366. Loewenberg, Gerhard (Mount Holyoke College). THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE LABOUR PARTY. *American Political Science Review* 1958 52(3): 771-790. Maintains that the Labour Party underwent a transformation in the decade before it assumed power in 1945, resulting from the nature of the British constitution, which compels the formation of party leadership in response both to electoral and party pressures. R. D. S. Higham

5:2367. Rotstein, A. IZ ISTORII ANTIVOENNYKH VYSTUPLENIY V ANGLIISKOI ARMII V 1919 G. [From the history of antiwar activities within the British army in 1919]. *Novaia i Noveishiaia Istoriia* 1958 (6): 98-102. Recalls an insurrection in the British army in protest against intervention in Bolshevik Russia. The author was a corporal during the First World War and a member of the British Labour Party. Erna Wollert

HUNGARY

5:2368. Hajdu, Tibor (Institute of Party History, Budapest). A MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG TÖRTÉNETÉNEK NÉHÁNY KÉRDÉSE [Some questions of the history of the Hungarian Soviet Republic]. *Századok* 1958 92(1-4): 364-387. Marxist criticism of some of the more important works of Hungarian bourgeois historiography on the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919. The author investigates primarily three main problems: 1) the origins of the republic; 2) the role of the various Social Democratic trends in the victory and fall of the proletarian dictatorship, and 3) the circumstances under which the counterrevolution came to power. He concludes that socioeconomic conditions in Hungary in this period were ripe for the establishment of a socialist order; that there was close co-operation between the left-wing Socialists and the Communists, and that the collapse of the republic, with all its consequences, was due to the military intervention of the Entente powers. Based partly on archival documents. F. Wagner

5:2369. Incze, M., and Gy. Ránki. C. A. MACARTNEY: OCTOBER FIFTEENTH. A HISTORY OF MODERN HUNGARY, 1929-1945. EDINBURGH 1956. 1-2. Acta Historica 1958 5(3/4): 419-428. A review article making the point that Macartney's book is, despite its richness of material, antiprogressive because it attempts to vindicate the Horthy regime. S. Borsody

5:2370. Moskal'chin, I. I. IZ ISTORII VENGERSKOI SOVETSKOI RESPUBLIKI (1919 G.) [From the history of the Hungarian Soviet Republic (1919)]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (2): 72-95. Gives a detailed description of the foundation of the republic, of its 133-day struggle for existence, to its end in 1919. The dictatorship of the proletariat proved too weak against the imperialists of the Entente and Hungarian counterrevolutionaries. The reformists, who were given a free hand in the soviets and in the army, sabotaged the liquidation of the old state apparatus and prevented direct contact with Soviet Russia. Based partly on Dokumentumok a magyar párttörténet tanulmányozásához [Documents Concerning Research on the History of the Party]. Erna Wollert

5:2371. Nemes, Dezső (Chairman, Editorial Board of Népszabadság). AZ ELSŐ MAGYAR SZOCIALISTA FORRADALOM [The first Hungarian socialist revolution]. Századok 1958 92(1-4): 1-11. In October-November 1918, as a consequence of the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, a people's republic was founded which was administered by the liberal bourgeoisie and the right-wing Socialists. On 21 March 1919 the bourgeois state was replaced by the Hungarian Soviet Republic which existed until August 1919. The latter was established through voluntary co-operation between the Communists and the left-wing Socialists. The author relates briefly the domestic politics of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic, and the operations of its Red army, as well as the diplomatic and military actions conducted by the Entente powers against the proletarian dictatorship in Hungary. Based on published sources. F. Wagner

5:2372. Unsigned. K 40. GODOVSHCHINE OBRAZOVANIA KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII VENGRII (TEZISY) [On the fortieth anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Hungary (theses)]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (1): 150-172. Presents theses of the Institute for Party History at the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party concerning the following subjects: 1) the historical importance of the Communist world movement; 2) from the first Hungarian socialist organizations to the formation of the Communist Party; 3) the struggle of the Party for a socialist revolution. The Hungarian Soviet Republic; 4) the struggle against the counterrevolution and the imperialist war; 5) the struggle for the national democratic revival. The fusion of two workers' parties. Development and consolidation of socialist Hungary; 6) the inevitability of the victory of socialism. Erna Wollert

ITALY

See also: 5:2149, 2310

5:2373. Natale, Gaetano. DALLA MARCIA DI RONCHI ALLA MARCIA SU ROMA: FUORE CONTRO FURORE [From the march of Ronchi to the march on Rome: furor versus furor]. Il Mondo 1958 10(10): 11-12. An essay dealing with the three years from the 12 September 1919 "march of Ronchi" to Mussolini's October 1922 "march on Rome." During these years the street crowds became more aggressive as a result of the impact of new parliamentary elections and several weak governments. Fascism took advantage of the irresoluteness of the Facta ministry, and was aided by the disunity of the Italian Socialists. C. F. Delzell

5:2374. Pedace, Giovanni. UOMINI DELL'ARIA [Men of the air]. Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'arma del Genio 1958 24(3): 301-319. A short historical account of Italian aviation, based on Paola Boni Fellini's book "Men of the Air." The author also discusses the prospects of space travel. E. Füssl. O. S. B.

5:2375. Salvemini, Gaetano. DIARIO DEGLI ANNI 1922 E 1923 [Diary for the years 1922 and 1923]. Il Mondo 1958 10(41): 11-12; (42): 11-12; (43): 11-12; (44): 11-12; and (45): 11-12. Excerpts, covering the period from 18 November 1922, to 21 September 1923, from Salvemini's diary, which is to be published in book form under the editorship of Roberto Vivarelli. Salvemini sets forth his initial hostile judgments concerning Fascism and the groups which he felt certain had facilitated its advent to power. Many detailed conversations with politicians regarding the background of events of that period are included. C. F. Delzell

5:2376. Serini, Paolo. UNA STORIA DEL PARTITO POPOLARE: LA DOPPIA INSIDIA [A history of the Italian Popular Party: the dual plot]. Il Mondo 1958 10(16): 11. A review essay on Gabriele DeRosa, Storia del Partito Popolare (Bari: Laterza, 1958). Serini compares it with E. Pratt Howard's Il Partito Popolare Italiano (Florence: La Nuova Italia, 1957), and with Francesco L. Ferrari's L'Azione Cattolica e il regime, edited by Ernesto Rossi (Florence, 1958). To some extent DeRosa's account of the Vatican's attitude toward Luigi Sturzo in 1923 is not as clear as it should be. C. F. Delzell

5:2377. Smith, Denis Mack. MUSSOLINI, ARTIST IN PROPAGANDA. THE DOWNFALL OF FASCISM. History Today 1959 9(4): 223-232. Mussolini was a brilliant propagandist who came to believe the dramatic legend he had created. Not only did he convince himself of the power of Fascist Italy, but he led Hitler to believe in it, and thus helped bring about the defeat of both Italy and Germany in World War II. E. D. Johnson

5:2378. Tagliacozzo, Enzo. DUE LIBRI SULLA RESISTENZA [Two books on the resistance]. Il Mondo 1958 10(9): 9-10. A review article discussing two recently published books on the Italian anti-Fascist resistance: Renato Carli-Ballola, Storia della Resistenza (Rome: Ed. Avanti!, 1957); and Armando Gavagnin, Vent'anni di resistenza al fascismo (Turin: Einaudi, 1957). The former is written from the viewpoint of the Italian Socialist Party and stresses the predominance of the "working class"; it deals with the period of armed resistance from 8 September 1943 to 25 April 1945. Gavagnin's book is from the viewpoint of the underground movement "Giustizia e Libertà" and deals mainly with the preceding two decades of the dictatorship. C. F. Delzell

5:2379. Valeri, Nino. D'ANNUNZIO AMLETICO [Hamlet-like d'Annunzio]. Il Mondo 1958 10(3): 8. Discusses an incident of the summer of 1924, during the Aventine crisis, in the relations between Gabriele d'Annunzio and Benito Mussolini. The latter, through Commissioner Rizzo of Verona, endeavored to keep d'Annunzio from joining the anti-Fascist opposition. C. F. Delzell

5:2380. Zucàro, Domenico. L'ANTIFASCISMO DEMOCRATICO TORINESE: CROCE CLANDESTINO [Democratic anti-Fascism in Turin: Croce in the underground]. Il Mondo 1958 10(21) [May 27]: 11-12. Discusses clandestine democratic currents of opposition in Turin to the Fascist dictatorship. The author refers to Armando Gavagnin, Vent'anni di resistenza al fascismo for information regarding Benedetto Croce's moral solidarity with the "Giovane Italia" underground movement in 1927 in Turin. He also discusses Croce's passing to Leone Ginzburg an article about Professor Ercoli, Fascist minister of education, for publication in the clandestine Quaderni di "Giustizia e Libertà" (Number 9, November 1933). C. F. Delzell

NETHERLANDS

See: 5:2150

POLAND

See also: 5:2342, 2343, 2353, 2440

5:2381. Benedykt, Stefan. O PRZEŁOMIE MAJOWYM [On the May turning point]. Wiadomości 1959 14(2): 1. Personal recollections of a journalist and staunch follower of Piłsudski, from the days of the latter's coup d'état of May 1926.

The author describes his contacts with Piłsudski and quotes many of his opinions at the time. Many other incidents are also recorded. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2382. Galos, Adam, and Barbara Ratyńska. ANDRZEJ WIERZBICKI. WSPOMNIENIA I DOKUMENTY (1877-1920). PAŃSTWOWE WYDAWNICTWO NAUKOWE, 1958. S. 799 [Andrzej Wierzbicki. Recollections and Documents (1877-1920) (Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1958 799 p.)]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(4): 1202-1209. Adam Galos reviews the whole of the memoirs of Andrzej Wierzbicki, who was director of the Polish Industrialists' Association in the interwar period, while Barbara Ratyńska deals only with the problem of Wierzbicki's role in securing eastern Galicia for Poland by arousing the interest of British oil-firms in Galician oil-fields. She analyzes the contents of three documents preserved in the Archiwum Akt Nowych [New Records Office] and prints one of them, a letter of Wierzbicki of 21 February 1919 to Charles Perkins of Premier Oil and Pipe-Line. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2383. Heydenkorn, Benedykt. 40-LECIE K.P.P. [Forty years of the Polish Communist Party]. Robotnik 1958 (12): 3-4. Recapitulation of certain significant dates and events in the formation of the Polish Communist Party in 1918. The author comments on the difficulties now experienced by the Polish Communists in explaining the subsequent shooting in Russia of most of the original party leaders. J. Lewartowski

5: 2384. Landau, Zbigniew. JÓZEF PIŁSUDSKI O PRZYZYNIENIACH UPADKU RZĄDU J. MORACZEWSKIEGO [Józef Piłsudski on the causes of the resignation of J. Moraczewski's cabinet]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(4): 1149-1158. Publishes a minute of a letter sent by Piłsudski on 17 January 1919 to Kazimierz Dłuski, chairman of the Polish mission in Paris. Piłsudski had instructed Dłuski to reach an agreement with the Polish National Committee, organized by the National Democracy and representing Polish interests in Paris. The price of agreement with the National Democracy was the dismissal of the Socialist cabinet of J. Moraczewski, and appointment of a new cabinet in which the National Democracy would be represented. However, without waiting for the result of Dłuski's mission, Piłsudski dismissed Moraczewski on 17 January 1919 and appointed a new coalition cabinet with Paderewski as premier. In his letter Piłsudski gave the reasons for this sudden action, sketching the situation in Poland and especially stressing the country's difficult economic position and military difficulties arising from the retreat of German troops from the eastern front, which was thus opened to the Soviet forces. The difficulties in getting arms and equipment from the Allies were also mentioned. Piłsudski was especially anxious to get the equipment of the German army of von Mackensen, which had been disarmed in Rumania. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2385. Liberovskaia, T. D., ed. ZABASTOVKA RABOCHIKH LESNYKH PROMYSLOV V BELOVEZHSKOI PUSHCHE (1932-1933 GG.) [The strike of the forestry workers in the forest district of Belovezh]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (3): 138-153. Presents in Russian translation documents from the state archives of Brest Region which illustrate an important phase in the class struggle of the workers and peasants in western Belorussia against the rule of the estate-owners and capitalists under Polish occupation during the economic crisis in bourgeois Poland and show the increasing activity and organization of the workers. Erna Wollert

5: 2386. Rudziński, Eugeniusz. STANISŁAW DUBOIS A RADYKALIZACJA OM TUR I KSZTAŁTOWANIE SIĘ LEWEGO SKRZYDŁA PPS [Stanisław Dubois, the radicalization of the Youth Section of the Society of Workers' Universities and the formation of the left wing of the Polish Socialist Party]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(4): 1110-1136. Biography of a Socialist leader (1901-1942), laying special stress on his work in the Society of Workers' Universities and on his opposition to the old leadership of the party, which resulted from his more radical attitude. The author examines in detail his efforts to bring the Socialists to closer co-operation with the Communists within the Popular Front. Based on records of the Ministry of the Interior, Archives of Party History, information from Dubois' family and friends, and printed material. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2387. Tomaszewski, Jerzy. CZTERY DOKUMENTY DOTYCZĄCE WYBORÓW W POLSCE W 1922 ROKU [Four documents pertaining to the elections in Poland in 1922]. Kwar-

talnik Historyczny 1958 65(4): 1155-1159. Prints four documents from the records of the Bank Handlowy [Commercial Bank] in Warsaw showing that the bank paid certain sums for the financing of the election campaign of various political groups. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2388. Zarnowski, Janusz. "LEWICA SANACYJNA" W LATACH 1935-1939 [The left wing of Piłsudski's party during the years 1935-1939]. Przegląd Historyczny 1958 49(4): 714-737. Analyzes various shades of political opinion within Piłsudski's party, which came into the open after his death. The author describes the radical trends within the various professional organizations influenced by Piłsudski's party, such as the Association of Trade-Unions, the Polish Teachers' Association, and various trade unions of "white-collar" workers, and the situation within such political organizations of Piłsudski supporters as the Legion Młodych [Legion of the Young] and Związek Polskiej Młodzieży Demokratycznej [Association of Polish Democratic Youth]. A. F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

5: 2389. Gimani, Manilo. LA DITTATURA IN PORTOGALLO: SALAZAR, TERZIARIO FRANCISCANO [Dictatorship in Portugal: Salazar, third-class Franciscan]. Il Mondo 1958 10(13): 5-6. Discusses various aspects of Salazar's dictatorship, especially its relations with the Roman Catholic Church and its exploitation of African colonies. C. F. Delzell

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

5: 2390. Inkinen, Antti. VIRKA-ARVOJA JA ARVONIMIÄ KOSKEVIEN JÄRJESTELIJEN VIIMENEN VUOSIKYMMEN SUOMESSA [The development of the system of official ranks and titles in Finland in its last decade]. Valtio ja Yhteiskunta 1954/55 14/15: 59-88. Describes changes in the official list of public ranks and honorary titles from 1917 to 1927. Despite the appointment of a committee to revise the 1897 regulations, no systematic revision was adopted, and in 1927 the list of public ranks was abolished by decree. The system of officially awarded honorary titles was retained and expanded. Continuing problems of protocol indicate that the simple abolition of ranks in the public service was unwise. Roberta G. Selleck

5: 2391. M. G., ed. KREST'IANE STRAN SEVERNOI EVROPY O VELIKOM OKTIABRE [Peasants from the countries of northern Europe on the Great October]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (5): 272-273. Publishes a letter of greetings written by a delegation of Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish peasants after its return from the Soviet Union, where it had been invited for the tenth anniversary of the October Revolution. Erna Wollert

5: 2392. Seitkari, O. VALTIOSSÄÄNTÖMME PERINTEET AUTONOMIAN AJALTA [Constitutional traditions inherited from the period of autonomy]. Valtio ja Yhteiskunta 1954/55 14/15: 25-34. Discusses elements of continuity in the constitution of Finland as Russian Grand Duchy up to 1917 and an independent republic after 1919. The change of domestic and international status was accomplished within the constitutional framework. While the structure of parliament remained unchanged, the dualistic executive, inherent in relations between the Czar and his Senate, was retained in those between the president and the parliamentary cabinet. Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

See also: 5: 2193, 2199, 2202, 2203, 2446, 2492, 2494

5: 2393. B[osch] A[ymerich], A[lfonso]. INDICE DEL COSTE DE LA VIDA [Index of the cost of living]. Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica 1955 (1): 101-107, and 1956 (4): 74-77. Presents statistical data relating to the cost of food, clothing and various other articles in Spain. The first part deals with the years 1940-1955; the second compares prices of 1936 with those of 1956. E. G. (IHE 26400)

5: 2394. Gross, Zygmunt. HISZPANIA LAT TRZYDZIESTYCH WE WSPOMNIENIACH DYPLOMATY AMERYKAŃSKIEGO [Spain of the thirties in the memoirs of an American diplomat]. Kultura i Społeczeństwo 1958 2(3): 156-166. Review article on the memoirs of Claude G. Bowers, My Mission to Spain. Stressing that Bowers is interested in prominent per-

sonalities. rather than in social and political movements, Gross sketches the play of political forces which brought about the civil war. A. F. Dygnas

5:2395. Ibarruri, Dolores (General Secretary, Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party). RABOCHEE DVIZHENIE ISPANII I KOMMUNISTICHESKII INTERNATSIO-NAL [The labor movement in Spain and the Communist International]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (2): 24-35.

The organization of the Spanish working class began in the early part of the 20th century. The Spanish Communist Party, founded in 1921, was the only party to fight against the seven-year dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. The guidance of the Comintern helped all democratic forces in Spain to resist fascism in the heroic struggle from 1934 to 1939. Undocumented. Erna Wollert

5:2396. Perpiñá Grau, Román. COROLOGIA AGRICOLA DE ESPAÑA. PROBLEMAS DE LA POBLACION ANTE AGRICULTURA-ESPACIO [The geographical extent of Spain's agriculture. Problems of the population regarding agricultural space]. Revista Internacional de Sociología 1957 15(58): 285-331, and (59): 451-479. Examines the relations between

the extent of agriculture in Spain and the agricultural population, by means of censuses and official data for the years 1932, 1947 and 1953. The author concludes that agriculture in Spain is stationary and that the growing industrialization of the last few years requires a corresponding intensification of agriculture, or else the absorption by industry of part of the agricultural population, fed at the lowest possible cost by means of export of quality agricultural goods and the import of cheap basic foods. E. G. (IHE 26390)

5:2397. Unsigned. EL PASADO ESPAÑOL DEL NUEVO PRIMER MINISTRO DE HUNGRÍA FERENC MÜNNICH [Early activities in Spain of the new prime minister of Hungary, Ferenc Münnich]. Polonia 1958 4(38): 10. Notes on Münnich's activity as a general in the International Brigades during the Spanish civil war. J. Ró. (IHE 25009)

5:2398. Urbina, Antonio de, Marqués de Rozalejo. DE LOS RECUERDOS QUE NO SE ESFUMAN: CALVO SOTELO [On memories that do not die: Calvo Sotelo]. Punta Europa 1958 (31/32): 103-116. An essay on José Calvo Sotelo. The author, who collaborated with Calvo Sotelo in the Bloque Nacional, also relates some personal anecdotes. J. V. V. (IHE 26359)

5:2399. Vázquez-Dodero, José Luis. EL PRINCIPE QUE FORJÓ UNA REPÚBLICA (LA TERTULIA DE "ACCION ESPAÑOLA" EN LA ESPAÑA DESCONVERSABLE) [The prince who forged a republic (The "Acción Española" club in an un-sociable Spain)]. Punta Europa 1958 3(30): 90-98. The introduction to a recently published collection of historical and political essays by the Marqués de Quintanar. Vázquez-Dodero describes the "Acción Española" club and its members up to 1930. R. O. (IHE 26351)

5:2400. Zavala, Juan de. UNA COLECCION DE TESTIMONIOS Y RECUERDOS AUTORIZADOS [A collection of reliable testimonies and recollections]. Arbor 1957 37(137): 127-131. Bibliographical notes on the Spanish civil war and discussion of the following works published by Editorial HR (Barcelona, 1956): 1) Luis de Galinsoga, and Lieutenant General Francisco Franco Salgado, Centinela de Occidente (Semblanza biográfica de Francisco Franco); 2) Commander Benito Gómez Oliveros and Lieutenant General José Moscardó, General Moscardó (Sin novedad en el Alcázar); 3) Francisco Javier Mañás, General Varela (De soldado a General); 4) General Emilio Esteban-Infantes, La División Azul (Donde Asia empieza), and 5) Fray Justo Pérez de Urbel, Los Mártires de la Iglesia (Testigos de su fe). R. O. (IHE 26355)

SWITZERLAND

See also: 5:2351

5:2401. Domnich, M. I. PERVAIA VSEOBSHCHAIA POLITICHESKAIA ZABASTOVKA V SHVEITSARI [The first political general strike in Switzerland]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (1): 47-61. The general strike of November 1918 in Switzerland was the first manifestation of the class struggle of the Swiss proletariat at the time when the revolutionary crisis

in the West was being intensified. The underlying causes were the Russian October Revolution and the November revolution in Germany. The strike strengthened the left wing of the Swiss socialist movement. Based on Swiss and Russian press reports of the year 1918. Erna Wollert

Latin America

See: 5:2430

Middle East

5:2402. Verneau, Francesco. LA POLITICA ESTERA DELLA TURCHIA [The foreign policy of Turkey]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1958 35(403/404): 237-249, and (405/406): 284-294. An appraisal of the development of Turkey's foreign policy during the period 1923-1957. In the first part the author deals mainly with the period following the signing of the Turko-Russian treaty of friendship at Moscow in 1921. In the second installment he discusses the negotiations of Turkish foreign minister İsmet İnönü with Churchill and Roosevelt at Cairo in 1943 and stresses Turkey's involvement in World War II and the problems growing out of the war, especially with regard to the Middle East. A. F. Rolle

Pacific Area

5:2403. Meany, James J., S. J. ATENEO. Philippine Studies 1956 4(2): 157-193. The administration of the Ateneo de Manila was transferred from the Spanish Jesuits to the American Jesuits in 1921. Since that time, six more Ateneos [Athenaeums] have been established by the Jesuits in the Philippines. Of these, all have high-school departments, four have elementary schools, and six have collegiate departments. Differing in accidental features, each bears the "family likeness." A

Soviet Union

See also: 5:2015, 2165, 2169, 2314, 2364

5:2404. A. K. NOVYI DOKUMENT V. P. CHKALOVA [A new document of V. P. Chkalov]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (3): 233-234. Publishes a document written by the aviator Valeri Pavlovich Chkalov to the military department of the Supreme Court in 1928, in which he expressed his views on the training of the crews of low-level aircraft. The document was discovered in the Central State Archives of the Red Army of the USSR. Erna Wollert

5:2405. Borodina, L. P., and S. P. Nosov. BOEVOI PUT' STAL'NOGO OTRIADA IMENI VOLODARSKOGO [The struggle of the Volodarsky steel troop]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (5): 266-269. Publishes a note of the year 1924 on a light-infantry battalion formed from workers of the Putilov works after the armed insurrection in Petrograd. The document is from the Central State Archives of the Red Army of the USSR. Erna Wollert

5:2406. Dallin, David J. (Russian Institute, Columbia Univ.). THE MAIN TRAITS OF SOVIET EMPIRE BUILDING. Russian Review 1959 18(1): 3-13. In some respects Stalin's empire-building represented the resumption of the old Russian methods, and in other respects he introduced new methods. In general Stalin was opposed to outright annexation, and he believed that the Soviet Union must be the sole leader of all the "sovereign Socialist nations." Hence his efforts to paralyze Tito's ambitions for an independent Communist "empire." In all previous empires the metropolis was more advanced than its dependencies with respect to standard of living, but some of the Soviet Union's dependencies (especially Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary) have a higher standard of living than the Soviet Union. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

5:2407. Deutscher, Isaac. TROTSKY EN 1921: DE-FAITE DANS LA VICTOIRE [Trotsky in 1921: defeat in victory]. Temps Modernes 1959 14(156/157): 1394-1432. A chapter extracted from a forthcoming biography of Trotsky. The author describes the ideological debate between Lenin and Trotsky over the role of the state in social and economic affairs. Bolshevism had already abandoned proletarian democracy but was not yet ready to accept its opposite, a monolithic state. J. A. Clarke

5:2408. Farchmin, Günter (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). ENTWICKLUNG DER FLEISCHBESCHAU UND DER FLEISCH-INDUSTRIE IN DER UdSSR [The development of meat inspection and meat industry in the USSR]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1): 165-166.

There was no systematic meat inspection in Czarist Russia because there were very few veterinarians, as a result of inadequate support of institutions of higher learning. In 1919 the entire veterinary system was nationalized by a decree of Lenin, and all meat was subject to inspection. In 1929 the central committee of the Communist Party decided to put the meat industry on a socialist basis, and a rapid development began. The necessary veterinarians and other specialists were trained. A(t)

5:2409. Fishman, I. I. DOKUMENTY O VOSTANO-VLENI Brianskogo Promyshlennogo Raiona v 1921-1925 GG [Documents on the reconstruction of the industrial area of Briansk in the years 1921-1925]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (4): 205-211.

Presents a survey of the economic reconstruction of 1) the Brianskii zavod, which manufactured agricultural machinery, and 2) the administration of the Gosudarstvennye mal'tsevskie zavody trust (metal, glass, cement and porcelain) and of the Brianskles trust (forestry products).

Erna Wollert

5:2410. Goncharov, A. K., and I. A. Doroshenko, ed. RECH' F. E. DZERZHINSKOGO NA OTKRYTIIV KONFERENTSI GUBERNSKIKH CHREZVYCHAYNYKH KOMMISSII (K 80-LETIU SO DNIA ROZHDENIA F. E. DZERZHINSKOGO) [F. E. Dzerzhinsky's speech at the inauguration of the fourth conference of the provincial Cheka. (On the eightieth birthday of F. E. Dzerzhinsky)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (5): 182-185.

Publishes the stenographic notes made of a speech delivered in February 1920, at the time of the beginning of agricultural development in the Soviet Union.

Erna Wollert

5:2411. Gries, Käte. DIE HERAUSBILDUNG DER ARBEITSÖKONOMIK - EINE HERVORRAGENDE LEISTUNG DER SOWJETWISSENSCHAFT [The development of labor economics -- an outstanding accomplishment of Soviet science]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1956/57 6: 61-67.

Labor economics, the subject of which is the socialist organization of work under socialism, was first developed in the Soviet Union as one of the most important branches of Marxist-Leninist political economy. There were two main stages in the development of labor economics: 1) the period from the October Revolution up to approximately the year 1924, in which Lenin made scientific accomplishments of decisive importance by developing the most important categories and characteristics of labor economics; 2) the period which began with the socialist industrialization in the years 1925-26 and was to some extent concluded with the victory of socialism in the mid 1930's, in which the scientific works of Stalin on the new forms of socialist competition -- the Stachanov movement -- were of importance. Since 1945 research in labor economics has been devoted to such special problems as wages, labor-force planning, worker training and socialist competition. Based on the collected works of Lenin and Stalin, resolutions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and labor laws of the USSR.

A (t)

5:2412. Hajenko, F. THE WAGE REFORM AND THE CURTAILMENT OF THE WORKING DAY. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1959 6(1): 16-24.

As background for a discussion of Krushchev's promise to introduce a 35-hour work week in 1965, enumerates earlier regulations on wages and the length of the work week in Soviet industrial enterprises. Difficulty is anticipated in current attempts because "wage regulation is to take place within the limits of the existing wage funds" and will be possible "only if there is no reduction in industrial output, production, or labor productivity."

W. F. Woehrlin

5:2413. Hirai, Tomoyoshi. 1933NEN DOKU-SO KAN-KEI NO ICHI-KOSATSU [Soviet-German relations in 1933]. Hōgaku Shirin 1959 56(3): 111-117. Soviet Russia had tried to keep friendly relations with its neighbors so that it could concentrate on the Five-Year Plan. Soviet foreign policy showed signs of re-orientation not immediately following Hitler's rise to power, but only after the burning of the Reichstag. In the fall of 1933 the secret military collaboration which had lasted between the two countries for nine years was suspended as a result of

Soviet refusal. At this stage, Soviet foreign policy was forced to choose between an attitude of neutrality and an alliance with peace-loving capitalist countries. A final decision was not reached, however, because of differences of opinion among the Soviet leaders. As Hitler openly revealed his hate of Soviet Russia, the latter's foreign policy began to move toward alliance with other capitalist countries.

M. Nishikawa

5:2414. Iudin, T. V., ed. BOR'BA MOSKOVSKIKH BOL'SHEVIKOV ZA POVYSHENIE PROIZVODITEL'NOSTI TRUDA V PROMYSHLENNOSTI (1929-1932 GG.) [The struggle of the Moscow Bolsheviks for an increase in the productivity of work in industry]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (3): 80-118.

Publishes resolutions and reports, now preserved in the Party Archives for the History of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which show the indefatigable work of the Party organizations during the first Five-Year Plan for the realization of the production and finance plan, for the lowering of prices and for improvement in the quality of goods. These documents are important in historical research and will be helpful in the solution of problems and tasks of economic policy in the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Erna Wollert

5:2415. Joravsky, David (Brown Univ.). SOVIET MARXISM AND BIOLOGY BEFORE LYSENKO. Journal of the History of Ideas 1959 20(1): 85-104. Before 1917 Marxists had only an ideological interest in biology. The subsequent development of Soviet biology was not determined by results of scientific research; instead, rival theories emerged, with the "Morganists" seemingly on the verge of triumphing over the "mechano-Lamarckists." However, both theories were irrelevant to the demands of agricultural productivity, and Lysenko became important in 1931 because he was an ecologist, not a geneticist. The texts of Marx and Engels were not determinant in the Soviet involvement in biology.

W. H. Coates

5:2416. Kaminskii, N. I., and A. M. Karpachev. K VOPROSU O PROVOZGLASHENII BELORUSSII NEZAVISIMOI SOVETSKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKIOI RESPUBLIKOI [On the question of the proclamation of Belorussia as an independent Soviet Socialist Republic]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (3): 230-232.

In two document collections, Pervaiia konstitutsiia Soiuzu SSR [The First Constitution of the USSR] (Moscow, 1948) and Obrazovanie SSSR [The Formation of the USSR] (Moscow and Leningrad, 1949) the date of the declaration of independence of the Belorussian SSR is given as 1 August 1920. However, in older and more credible sources (newspapers from the year 1920) the declaration was dated 31 July 1920. Furthermore, the declaration referred, in effect, not to the formation but to the re-establishment of the Belorussian SSR, since it had already been founded in 1919 and then been temporarily occupied by the Poles.

Erna Wollert

5:2417. Kladt, A. P., ed. DOKUMENTY O GEROE SOVETSKOGO SOIUZA D. M. KARBYSHEVA [Documents on the Hero of the Soviet Union, D. M. Karbyshev]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (3): 48-79.

In 1946 Lieutenant-General Karbyshev was granted posthumously the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Karbyshev, a former military engineer and lieutenant colonel in the Czarist army, put himself at the disposal of the Red Army immediately after the soviets assumed power. The documents presented here (from the Central State Archives of the Red Army of the USSR) bear witness to his activities on the eastern front in the years 1918 to 1919 and to his heroic conduct in fascist captivity from 1941 to his death in 1945. They include Karbyshev's reports from the eastern front, 1918-1919, and reports about him by his fellow-prisoners, 1944-1957.

Erna Wollert

5:2418. Levshin, B. V. DOKUMENTY O Pervykh LENINSKIKH PREMIAKH [Documents on the first Lenin bonus]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (2): 178-179.

Documents among the holdings of the Communist Academy and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, now preserved in the Moscow department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, contain information on the granting of bonuses in the name of Lenin for scientific work connected with practical problems of socialist development. Five bonuses of 5,000 rubles each were distributed annually from 1924 to 1935 by a commission of scientific experts.

Erna Wollert

5:2419. Luck, Herbert. DIE MATERIELLE GRUNDLAGE DES SOZIALISMUS UND DER PLAN DER ELEKTRIFIZIERUNG

UNG RUSSLANDS [The material basis of socialism and the plan for electrification of Russia]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock* 1956/57 6: 55-59. Deals with the activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the years 1920-1921, during which the first unified economic plan was established in the history of socialism as a social order and economic system. Lenin was the initiator of this "Plan for the Electrification of Russia," which was projected for a period of fifteen years. The goals of the plan were: 1) the creation of the appropriate material basis for the socialist mode of production; 2) the establishment of a heavy industry and its energy basis; 3) the development of raw material sources, and the rational distribution of the branches of production; 4) the integration of the Soviet economy into the world economy, and the establishment of the prerequisites for catching up with and stripping the capitalist countries in the economic field. With the development and carrying out of the GOELRO plan, the methodology of planning characteristic only of the socialist mode of production developed. A (t)

5:2420. Manning, Clarence A. (Columbia Univ.). PASTERNAK AND KHVYLOVY. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1958 (4): 348-356. Pasternak, primarily an apolitical writer Doctor Zhivago, wrote perhaps the first Great Russian novel to picture the Russian Revolution primarily as a collapse. Yet Zhivago is in the style of the heroes of the old Russian intelligentsia portrayed frequently in prerevolutionary Russian literature -- men who believed firmly in an ideal and could not be happy in a stifling environment but would do nothing to improve their surroundings practically, and yielded rather than work out tangible plans for their ideals. Mykola Khvylovy, the Ukrainian, was different. He was an idealistic Communist, but when he saw that Ukrainian Communism was being drowned in the Great Russian sea, he opposed it, as in his novel *The Cuckoo*, and in stories, novels and pamphlets fought stoutly against this perversion of his ideals. As a result Khvylovy was persecuted and in 1933 chose suicide as the only way of escaping arrest, torture and execution, but he died unbowed. Pasternak preferred to submit and maintain again an apolitical position... A

5:2421. Medlin, William K. (American Univ., Washington, D.C.). KHRUSHCHEV: A POLITICAL PROFILE. *Russian Review* 1959 18(1): 23-34, and (2): 131-144. Continuation of previous article [See abstract 5:926]. These installments deal with Krushchev's Moscow assignment in the thirties; his career as party leader in the Ukraine from 1938 to 1941; as head of the underground party organization in the Ukraine during the war; his postwar troubles and recovery, and his return to Moscow and rise to power. Article to be continued. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

5:2422. Mironenko, Y. P. THE CAMPAIGN TO EXTERMINATE AND THE DEATH PENALTY. *Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1959 6(1): 25-30. Excluding the operation of such extrajudicial organs as the secret police, traces the varying use of the death penalty in Soviet courts from 1917 to the present. W. F. Woehrlin

5:2423. Nacu, Demosthenes. DIE VERSTAATLICHUNG DER SOWJETISCHEN LANDWIRTSCHAFT VON 1917 BIS HEUTE. [The nationalization of Soviet agriculture from 1917 to the present]. *Europa Archiv* 1958 13(10): 10745-10751, and (11): 10787-10792. Between 1917 and 1922 the Soviet government attempted for the first time to nationalize agriculture, but failed. The government therefore restored freedom of trade and stopped the process of nationalization (New Economic Policy 1922-28). During this period Russian agriculture recovered and its production rose above the prewar level. In 1929-30 the government began a second attempt at nationalization, using all possible means of pressure and coercion. Between 1930 and 1933, 82 percent of the agricultural land was nationalized. After 1936 peasants began to boycott the government regulations and during the Second World War they succeeded in reducing the number of collective farms. Since the end of the war the Soviet government has reorganized the collective-farm system and in 1933 began to transform the kolkhoz system into the more rigid system of sovkhozes. O. Stenzl

5:2424. Nove, Alec (London School of Economics and Political Science). THE PEASANTS, COLLECTIVIZATION, AND MR. CARR. *Soviet Studies* 1959 10(4): 384-389. Concerning the Russian peasant problem of the 1920's, questions

the tendency of Carr's recent book (*A History of Soviet Russia; Volume V, Socialism in One Country*) "to suggest that the solution adopted (if not the precise extent of the violence used) was predestined." Nove examines the questions of what other choices were open to the regime, and whether it could have acted differently. W. F. Woehrlin

5:2425. Okuneva, R. I. PRAZDNOVANIE PЕРВОЙ ГОДОВSHCHINY VELIKOI OKTIABR'SKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLUTSI V PSKOVSKOI GUBERNII [The first anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution in the province of Pskov]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (3): 232-233. The first anniversary from 6 to 8 November 1918 helped to unite the masses in their struggle against the German occupation in Pskov and the largest part of the province. Pskov was liberated on 25 November 1918. Erna Wollert

5:2426. Popov, V. SOVETSKAIA VNESHNAIA POLITIKA ZA SOROK LET [Soviet foreign policy in the course of forty years]. *Mirovaia Ekonomika i Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniia* 1957 (4): 86-99. From Lenin's decree on peace, the first international action of the Soviet government, to the present day the words socialism and peace have always been organically linked in the foreign policy of the Soviet state. The Soviet Union considers it to be its first task to support the peace-loving policy and the economic and social development of the socialist countries, as well as their independence and sovereignty, yet at the same time propagates new principles of international relations and peaceful coexistence between countries with different social structures. Based on Lenin's works, diplomatic documents and the Russian and American press. Erna Wollert

5:2427. Slusser, Robert M. (Hoover Institution, Stanford Univ.). THE BUDGET OF THE OGPU AND THE SPECIAL TROOPS FROM 1923-4 TO 1928-9. *Soviet Studies* 1959 10(4): 375-383. Uses reports on the Soviet state budget published during the 1920's by the People's Commissariat of Finances (NKF). The budget of the OGPU and Special Troops is given in absolute terms and as a percentage of the total state budget. The drop in the latter percentage is a reflection of the greater subsidy to industry and agriculture, but a tentative figure of three per cent of the central administrative budget shows the "relative weight of the security police agencies in the Soviet State in the middle and late twenties." A breakdown of security police agency budgets shows a relatively stable level of personnel, but an increasing diversification of function and the rising cost of services for which they were charged. Geographic distribution of agencies' funds shows concentration in Moscow. Allocations for espionage and subversion were carried separately on secret budgets. W. F. Woehrlin

5:2428. Struchkov, A. A., ed. INTERNATSIONAL'NYE GRUPPY RKP (b) I VOINSKIE FORMIROVANIA V SOVETSKOI ROSSII (1918-1920 GG) [International groups, Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), and military units in Soviet Russia]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (4): 3-36. Publishes for the first time documents (from the archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism and from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR) which contain information on military units of the Red Army formed by former prisoners-of-war who went over to the Soviet side and on their political work. In May 1918 the Central Federation of Foreign Groups, Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) was founded as the leading organ of foreign Communists fighting in the civil war. Its leader was the Hungarian Communist Béla Kun. Erna Wollert

5:2429. Wynar, Bohdan S. (Univ. of Denver). UKRAINIAN ECONOMY -- SPOIL OF RUSSIAN OCCUPATION AND VICTIM OF WAR (1930-1954). *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1958 14(3): 240-252. A case study of Ukrainian economy under Soviet rule. In the 1930's All-Union control was imposed on the Ukrainian industry and agriculture; simultaneously, steps were taken for the liquidation of the Ukrainian scientific institutions. The Ukraine entered World War II with industrial resources dominated by Moscow but also with a totally destroyed national life. The Nazi regime was a good follow-up to the Russian terror. Statistical data on the slow postwar rebuilding of the Ukrainian economy are included. A

United States of America

See also: 5:2251, 2252, 2267, 2271, 2273, 2319

5:2430. Cronon, E. David (Yale Univ.). AMERICAN CATHOLICS AND MEXICAN ANTICLERICALISM, 1933-1936. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1958 45(2): 201-230. An account of the strenuous opposition of Catholics in the United States to organized Mexican anticlericalism between 1933 and 1936. This Catholic agitation was both a political danger to the Roosevelt administration and a threat to its new Good Neighbor policy. In meeting it, President Roosevelt shrewdly took advantage of the divisions among American Catholics to minimize the political dangers to his administration, while standing firmly against any interference in Mexican domestic affairs. At the same time, his ambassador in Mexico, Josephus Daniels, though bitterly criticized by American Catholics, worked quietly and effectively to persuade Mexican leaders to ease religious restrictions. Based on Department of State records, the private papers of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Josephus Daniels, U. S. and Mexican newspapers and Catholic periodicals. A

5:2431. Driggs, Don W. THE PRESIDENT AS CHIEF EDUCATOR ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Western Political Quarterly 1958 11(4): 813-819. From 1921 to 1933 the Congress (in most cases the Senate) indirectly controlled United States foreign policy, because the Presidents in those years were weak, i. e. they deferred to Senatorial opinion. The author concludes by listing what a President can do to win support for his foreign policy. H. Kantor

5:2432. Fenno, Richard F., Jr. (Univ. of Rochester). PRESIDENT-CABINET RELATIONS: A PATTERN AND A CASE STUDY. American Political Science Review 1958 52(2): 388-405. Refers to Jesse Jones as an extra-Cabinet influence and to the departmental attitude of Cabinet officers in the United States to support the thesis that the Cabinet is rarely of as much use to the President as would generally be expected. R. D. S. Higham

5:2433. Fine, Sidney (Univ. of Michigan). THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY AND THE N. R. A. Business History Review 1958 32(4): 353-385. Discusses and analyzes the Ford-NRA controversy, indicating the major issues involved and how Ford "was able to pursue without successful challenge his policy of minimum accommodation to the principles and purposes of the N. I. R. A." V. P. Carosso

5:2434. Fine, Sidney. THE TOLEDO CHEVROLET STRIKE OF 1935. Ohio Historical Quarterly 1958 67(4): 326-356. An analysis of the most important strike in the automobile industry during the period the National Industrial Recovery Act was in effect (16 June 1933-27 May 1935). The strike brought Chevrolet production all over the country to a standstill and caused the General Motors Corporation to retreat from its policy of refusing to negotiate with strikers. The dispute helped to persuade the American Federation of Labor to call a constitutional convention to establish an international union of auto workers, but it helped at the same time to weaken the A. F. of L.'s control over this union. A

5:2435. Freund, Ludwig (Roosevelt Univ.). AMERIKA ZWISCHEN LIBERALISMUS UND NEO-KONSERVATIVISMUS [America between liberalism and neoconservatism]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1958 13(12): 729-735. An analysis of the anti-Marxist and antiliberal movement in the United States, beginning in the 1930's with the Protestant theologian Reinhold Niebuhr, "politically still in the Liberal camp," but actually "between these two poles." H. Hirsch

5:2436. Hadaway, Richard B. (U. S. Naval Reserve). COURSE ZERO NINE FIVE. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(1): 40-47. A general examination of events preceding the stranding of nine U. S. Navy destroyers on the California coast in September 1923, resulting in the loss of twenty-three lives and seven ships. Unusual ocean currents, faulty radio direction finder bearings and errors in judgment are suggested as possible causative factors. The author briefly discusses the holding and dictum of the subsequent court-martial. Based on personal records and interviews, correspondence with principals, Naval and other government records, and several Pacific Coast newspaper reports. A

5:2437. Hubbard, Preston J. (Austin Peay State College). THE STORY OF MUSCLE SHOALS. Current History 1958 54(201): 265-269. A study of the origin of the Tennessee Valley Authority, covering the period 1920-1932, during which the controversy over disposal of the federal water-power project at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, became a focal point of the public versus private power fight in the United States. Based on government documents and publications, papers of various individuals, newspapers and periodicals, etc. A

5:2438. Iaz'kov, E. F. AGRARNIA POLITIKA PRAVI TEL'STVA RUZVEL'TA I FERMERSKOE DVIZHENIE V SSHA V 1933-1935 GODAKH [Agrarian policy of the Roosevelt administration and the farm movement in the United States, 1933-1935]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1957 (3): 110-132. The history of the farmers' movement in the USA in the 1930's has been falsified by bourgeois historians. They assert that after the adoption of the AAA farm bill in May 1933, the farmers stopped the struggle and supported the government. After this date, however, there were serious agrarian disturbances in Wisconsin, Iowa and New York. Furthermore, in May 1934 the Communist Party worked out a bill for immediate aid to farmers which called for the cancellation of farm debts and a limitation on monopoly profits. Yet it must be admitted that the farmers' movement was incomparably weaker in 1934 and 1935 than in 1932-1933. The fact is that the American monopolistic bourgeoisie displayed considerable flexibility. With the aid of reform measures and some improvement in the economic situation, they were able to win over most of the farmers and even a significant part of the working class. The Communist Party led only a minority of American workers, and therefore could not influence the farmer masses. R. V. Burks

5:2439. Johnson, Walter (Univ. of Chicago). L'OPINIONE PUBBLICA E LA POLITICA ESTERA AMERICANA [Public opinion and American foreign policy]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1958 35(403/404): 211-224. Outlines for European readers the important role of public opinion in the formation of U. S. foreign policy. The author describes the long, painful struggle which Roosevelt had to engage in before he was able to lead American public opinion onto the Allied side prior to World War II. He lauds Roosevelt's skill in gaining public approval of American aid to Britain and the Western democracies. In an editorial note it is stated that while Johnson applauds Roosevelt's record, he makes no mention of the errors of American foreign policy committed by the President at Yalta, for which Europeans have suffered over the past twelve years. A. F. Rolle

5:2440. Landau, Zbigniew. O KILKU SPÓRNYCH ZAGADNIENIACH STOSUNKÓW POLSKO-AMERYKAŃSKICH W LATACH 1918-1920 [Some controversial problems in the Polish American relationship during the years 1918-1920]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(4): 1093-1108. Up to now Polish postwar historians usually attributed the presence of various American missions in Poland in the years 1918-1920 to the U. S. intention of making Poland a potential base of aggression against the Soviet Union, or of securing American influence in the Polish economy. Analysis of the sources, however, shows that the percentage of American help of any possible military significance was small, and that it was granted under very great difficulties. Furthermore, American capital began to show interest in the Polish economy only about 1924-25. The U. S. government helped Poland and other Central and East European countries in order to improve their economic condition and thus prevent possible revolutionary influences from the Soviet Union. A. F. Dynnas

5:2441. Larsen, Charles E. (Mills College). THE EPIC CAMPAIGN OF 1934. Pacific Historical Review 1958 27(2): 127-147. A study of the End Poverty in California (EPIC) movement led by Upton Sinclair, who captured the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1934. Sinclair's opponents stressed his socialist background in a bitter propaganda campaign. The Roosevelt administration followed a cautious and ultimately hostile policy toward Sinclair's left-of-center movement. Based on newspapers, memoirs and letters and diaries in the Bancroft Library at Berkeley and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park. A

5:2442. Mikhailov, B. I. ANTIRABOCHAIYA POLITIKA KONGRESSA SSHA V 1937-1938 GODAKH [The antilabor policy of the U. S. Congress in the years 1937-1938]. Novaia i Novei-

naia Istoriia 1959 (1): 64-81. The American monopolists and reactionaries demanded harsh measures for the suppression of the labor movement and the development of methods of fighting the workers, and both demands were voiced in Congress. This repudiates the familiar bourgeois concept of the unique position of American capitalism, whose propagation is one of the characteristic traits of present American revisionism. Based on the Congressional Record and the American press of the years 1937 and 1938. Erna Wollert

5:2443. Nigro, Felix A. THE WARREN CASE. Western Political Quarterly 1958 11(4): 835-856. The controversy over Senate confirmation of President Coolidge's appointment of Charles Warren as Attorney General is a classic example of the Senate playing a positive, constructive role in passing upon high presidential appointments. The author reviews the debates in the Senate, newspaper comment and the President's reaction to the Senate. H. Kantor

5:2444. Peterson, Wilbur (State Univ. of Iowa). IS DAILY CIRCULATION KEEPING PACE WITH THE NATION'S GROWTH? Journalism Quarterly 1959 36(1): 12-22. Examines the circulation of daily newspapers in relation to the United States population for the years 1929-1957. In the 1930's and 1950's circulation did not keep pace with the overall population increase, nor with the larger number of families and households. The author also shows that Americans read more newspapers during the war years, and that as personal income rises so does newspaper circulation. L. Gara

5:2445. Tindall, George B. (Univ. of North Carolina). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HOWARD W. ODUM TO SOUTHERN HISTORY: A PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE. Journal of Southern History 1958 24(3): 285-307. Howard W. Odum (1884-1954) was the leading figure in the development of the idea of southern regionalism in place of that of sectionalism. Coming to the scene just after publication of Frederick Jackson Turner's The Significance of Sections in American History (1932), the North Carolina sociologist sought with some, but not complete,

success to move the South beyond a "sectional-local" approach to a "regional" way station on the road toward integration into the national culture. Odum was the most perceptive observer of the South during the first half of the 20th century and a scholar whose work had practical implications which he himself sought to apply in social action. S. E. Humphreys

5:2446. Vidiassov, F. I. K VOPROSU OB AMERIKANO-ISPANSKIKH OTNOSHENIIAKH V PERIOD VTOROY MIROVOY VOINY [On the question of American-Spanish relations at the time of the Second World War]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (2): 96-112. The policy of the USA toward Spain was not confined to influencing the Spanish government to remain neutral. American imperialists needed Spain as an important base for world domination, in particular, according to an article in the journal Foreign Affairs in 1939, as a "key to the Mediterranean." In his memoirs Carlton J. H. Hayes admitted frankly that American monopolists benefited considerably by supporting Franco's regime. Erna Wollert

5:2447. Wimer, Kurt. WOODROW WILSON'S PLANS TO ENTER THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS THROUGH AN EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT. Western Political Quarterly 1958 11(4): 800-812. The evidence seems to demonstrate that President Wilson tried to have the United States enter the League of Nations on the basis of a temporary executive agreement referred to as a "provisional treaty of peace." The author compares the use Theodore Roosevelt made of the executive agreement and considers the reasons why Roosevelt succeeded where Wilson failed. H. Kantor

5:2448. Wollemborg, Leo J. LA CASSA DEL TENNESSEE [The Tennessee case]. Il Mondo 1958 10(25): 3-4. Discusses the past and present problems of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The author notes favorably the Washington Post's observation that "the TVA is in a certain sense an institution of socialistic character, but it is so in the same sense that public schools and roads are socialistic." C. F. Delzell

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

5:2034, 2280, 2290, 2295, 2299, 2301, 2306, 2378

5:2449. Dallin, David J., ed. (Russian Institute, Columbia Univ.). STALIN, RENNER UND TITO. ÖSTERREICH ZWISCHEN DROHENDER SOWJETISIERUNG UND DEN JUGOSLAWISCHEN GEBIETSANSPRÜCHEN IM FRÜHJAHR 1945. Stalin, Renner and Tito. Austria between the danger of Soviet domination and the territorial claims of Yugoslavia in the spring of 1945. Europa Archiv 1958 13(15-17): 11030-11034. Publishes for the first time letters exchanged in the spring of 1945 between the Austrian chancellor, Renner, and Stalin. Stalin promised his help to maintain the territorial integrity of Austria. He did not support Tito's claims for southern Carinthia because he wanted to secure the friendship of the Renner government, which he hoped would represent the first step toward a Communist government in Austria. O. Stenzl

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

also: 5:2417

5:2450. Friedman, Philip (Columbia Univ.). TWO BEHAVIORS WHO FAILED: MOSES MERIN OF SOSNOWIEC AND JACOB GENS OF VILNA. Commentary 1958 26(6): 487-491. An account of two of the Jews who were tricked by the Germans into "governing" in the ghettos of Poland and Rumania and aiding in the destruction of the Jews. Each believed that he had great power over the Jews and great influence on the Germans. They justified their co-operation in selecting Jews who were to be executed next by claiming that they were saving the rest of the community from immediate destruction. By keeping Jews from realizing their desperate plight, they kept them from doing anything about it, thus making the task of the Nazis easier. N. Kurland

5:2451. Graf, Rudolf (Erfurt). HISTORICY I PUBLISZCZI ZACHODNIO NIEMIECCY O HITLEROWSKIEJ POLI-

TYCE W POLSCE W OKRESIE DRUGIEJ WOJNY ŚWIATOWEJ [West German historians and journalists on Hitlerite policy in Poland during World War II]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(4): 1336-1341. Excerpts from a paper read at a meeting of Soviet-German, Polish-German and Czechoslovak-German Historical Commissions, which took place in November 1958. Analyzing various works, especially those prepared under the auspices of the Institut für Besatzungsfragen in Tübingen, the author concludes that West German writers try to whitewash Hitlerism. A. F. Dygnas

5:2452. Kaczowska, Ada. PAMIĘCI ROMANA KNOLLA [In memory of Roman Knoll]. Kultura 1959 13(1/2): 195-204. Personal recollections, describing the war-time underground activities of Roman Knoll, a noted Polish diplomat, who, on instructions of the Polish exile government in London, organized the underground branch of the diplomatic service, with the aim of preparing a trained staff for postwar needs. A. F. Dygnas

5:2453. Kiung, N. F., T. A. Illeritskaia, and B. G. Litvak, ed. BUKHENWAL' DSKOE SOPROTIVLENIE [Resistance in Buchenwald]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (4): 82-100. In the concentration camp of Buchenwald there was an international underground organization of political prisoners, in which Russian prisoners-of-war constituted an independent section. The documents published here, which are from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution, throw light on the structure and activities of this section. They consist largely of reports and notes of the section's leaders, written after 2 April 1945, the day of the revolt which brought freedom. The whole collection of documents was submitted at the Nürnberg Trials. Article to be continued. Erna Wollert

5:2454. Pomian, Andrzej. ZAPOMNIANA ROCZNICA [Forgotten anniversary]. Robotnik 1958 (10): 2. Discusses the background of the agreement between the four political parties forming the Underground Political Council in Poland, which was concluded on 15 August 1943. The author, now a journalist, was himself active in the underground movement. J. Lewartowski

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

5:2455. Batowski, Henryk. OBCE PUBLIKACJE POLSKICH DOKUMENTÓW DYPLOMATYCZNYCH 1938-1939 [Foreign publications of Polish diplomatic documents of 1938-1939]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1958 49(4): 773-781. Enumerates and gives short characterizations of all official publications of documents relating to World War II and lists thirty Polish diplomatic documents published in them. A. F. Dygnas

5:2456. Durica, Milan St. (Univ. of Padova). LA SECESSIONE SLOVACCA DEL 14 MARZO 1939 ALCUNI ASPETTI DELLA CRISI CECO-SLOVACCA [The Slovak secession on 14 March 1939. Some aspects of the Czechoslovak crisis]. *Il Politico* 1959 24(1): 131-144. The secession of Slovakia from Czechoslovakia in 1939 was not the result of direct Nazi intervention but the consequence of the awakened Slovak national consciousness and of the tension between Czechs and Slovaks, which was skillfully exploited by Hitler. E. Füssi, O. S. B.

5:2457. Telegin, F. N. O FAL'SIFIKATSII ZAPADNO-GERMANSKOI REAKTSIONNOI ISTORIOGRAFI VOPROSA O PODGOTOVKE FASHISTSKOI AGRESSII PROTIV SSSR [On the misrepresentation of the problem of the preparation of fascist aggression against the USSR by West German reactionary historiography]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (6): 127-136. The majority of West German historians maintain that the war against the Soviet Union was largely an improvisation and that it was a preventive war. The first contention was already refuted in statements made by members of the German supreme command, and the second, by the Nürnberg Trials. Based on documents of the Nürnberg trials and works of former German generals, published after the war. Erna Wollert

5:2458. Wagner, Fritz (Univ. of Marburg). GESCHICHTE UND ZEITGESCHICHTE: PEARL HARBOR IM KREUZFEUER DER FORSCHUNG [History and recent history: Pearl Harbor in the cross-fire of research]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1957 183(2): 303-326. Following a summary and discussion on the stormy historical debate between the "revisionists" and the "regulars" over the problem of guilt in the Pearl Harbor attack of 1941, comments on the shortcomings of the study of recent history. Personal involvement of the historian in the events which he narrates, the fact that all pertinent information is not yet available, and the absence of a contemplative distance in time make the historical philosophy and methods followed in research extremely significant. The subjective or "presentist" orientation of Charles Beard and other American historians contributes to the limitations of recent history, which fails by a wide margin to attain the certainty of real history. G. H. Davis

Military History

GENERAL

See also: 5:2045

5:2459. Biegański, Stanisław. OSTATNIE WYTYCZNE KRAJOWE W DZIEDZINIE BADAŃ DZIEJÓW POLSKIEGO WYŚILKU ZBROJNEGO W OKRESIE II WOJNY ŚWIATOWEJ I "WSTĘPNA PRÓBA SYNTETY" ["The preliminary attempt at a synthesis" and the latest guiding principles relating to the study of the Polish military contribution during the Second World War]. *Teki Historyczne* 1958 (9): 84-87. Following a decision of the Eighth General Congress of Polish historians in September 1958, the Historical Office of the Polish army has announced a plan to publish a six-volume documented work on the 1939 campaign, the various Polish resistance groups, the Polish army abroad and the part played by Poles in the resistance movements of other nations. The Historical Office will also deal with methodological problems and define, in accordance with the method of historical materialism, the social strata active in each period. The "Synthesis" is based on the premise that the only right approach was that of the USSR; in order to prove that, certain facts like the deportations in 1940 will be omitted. The author mentions a few exceptions to this rule, such as the approval of the decision to fight in 1939 and of the policy of the émigré government in 1939-40. J. Lewartowski

5:2460. Glabisz, Kazimierz (Major General)(London). POLSCY KOMANDOSI [Polish commandos]. *Bellona* 1958 (2): 142-150. A study of Polish commando units during the

Second World War. Besides numerous special or commando units of the A. K. [Polish underground army in German-occupied Poland] there was after September 1942 a commando company and after June 1944 a commando battalion within the Polish forces in Great Britain. After intensive training in Wales, this unit was sent to North Africa and in December 1943 to Italy, where it fought until the armistice, occasionally behind the German front, on the Sangro and Garigliano rivers and later near Monte Cassino, Ancona and Bologna, on the Gaiano river. Although the losses of the company amounted to 79 per cent there were no setbacks and at the end of 1944 the strength of the battalion amounted to 34 officers and 831 enlisted men. Based on the war diaries of the battalion and some of the companies, official reports and the book "Green Talisman" (Bologna, 1946). A

5:2461. Gorresio, Vittorio. I FASCISTI ALLA GUERRA [Fascists at war]. *Il Mondo* 1958 10(4): 11-12; (5): 11-12; (6): 11-12, and (7): 11-12. Deals with Fascist Italy's declaration of war in June 1940; the motive of spoils; the relations of the generals with the King and the Pope; the widespread defeatism within the political and military echelons, and the problem of material shortages. The author discusses the period up to 1942. C. F. Delzell

5:2462. Lowczowski, Gustaw (London). PRZYZYCNKI DO GENEZY FORMOWANIA WOJSKA POLSKIEGO WE FRANCJI W 1939 R. [Motives of the formation of the Polish army in France in 1939]. *Bellona* 1958 (2): 122-141. The Polish embassy in Paris prepared a plan of forming a Polish division in France by mobilization of the Poles living there. This plan was sanctioned by the Polish-French agreement of 9 September 1939. Italian neutrality made it possible to divert to France a large number of Polish soldiers who had gone to Hungary and Rumania after the September campaign. This made the organization of Polish forces more feasible and enabled General Sikorski to aim at the reconstruction of the independent Polish army. His plan did not find full understanding among French authorities, who themselves wanted to have as many Polish infantry units as possible. The second agreement, signed in January 1940, represented a compromise among the conflicting views. The author throws light on the Polish plans, gives the full texts of the agreements, comments upon them and discusses the conditions under which they were realized. A (t)

5:2463. Nekrich, A. IZ ISTORII VELIKOI KOALITSII [From the history of the Grand Alliance]. *Mirovaia Ekonomika i Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniia* 1957 (4): 114-123. The correspondence, published in 1957 by the Soviet foreign ministry, among Stalin, Roosevelt and Truman, and Churchill and Attlee during the Second World War proves that fruitful co-operation between states with different social systems is possible. In spite of serious controversies among the members of the Alliance -- the author emphasizes how the Western powers delayed the formation of a second front in Europe to relieve Russia, and the Polish problem -- the war was won by their common effort. Erna Wollert

THEATERS OF OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

5:2464. Debyser, Félix. LES BOMBARDEMENTS ITALIENS CONTRE LES POPULATIONS CIVILES FRANÇAISES EN JUIN 1940: UNE LEGENDE QUI RENAÎT [Italian air raids on French civilians in June 1940: a reviving legend]. *Il Politico* 1958 23(4): 672-685. A strong refutation of the "legend" that Italian airplanes took part in the air raids on French civilians fleeing from the invading German armies. E. Füssi, O. S. B.

Africa, Mediterranean Theater and Italy

5:2465. Fioravanzo, Giuseppe (Italian Navy). ITALIAN STRATEGY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, 1940-43. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(9): 65-72. Italy lost the war because of the inferiority of its forces and weapons. The most important British base was Malta, which threatened the sea routes between Italy and Lybia. If it had been occupied by

the Italians, the strategic situation would have changed. The Italian attack against Greece caused the dispersion of forces. Lack of air-sea co-operation and the absence of aircraft-carriers and radar greatly influenced the conduct of the operations in the Mediterranean. A

5:2466. Semeraro, Vincenzo (Lt. Colonel) ALCUNE CONSIDERAZIONI SULL'ARTIGLIERIA SEMOVENTE [Some thoughts on self-propelled artillery]. *Rivista Militare* 1958 4(5): 804-819. After discussing the features and the manufacture of Italian self-propelled artillery, briefly describes some North African operations of the years 1942-1943 in which self-propelled artillery detachment commanded by the author participated. The Italian self-propelled artillery demonstrated exceptional versatility in these operations by contributing effectively to both antitank defense and armored maneuvers. On the basis of his experience in this campaign, the author makes recommendations for the future development of self-propelled artillery. A (t)

Balkans (1941-1945)

See also: 5:2175, 2328, 2329

5:2467. --. [COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS AND FACTS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1958 1(2). Morača, Pero, ZBORNIK DOKUMENATA I PODATAKA O NARODNOOSLOBODILACKOM RATU JUGOSLOVENSKIH NARODA, II, KNJIGA 1-6 ["Collection of documents and facts on the National Liberation War of the Yugoslav Peoples," Volume 2, Books 1-6], pp. 149-155. Kaurer, Sandor, *ibid.*, V-19 [Ibid. Volume 5, Book 19], pp. 155-157. Describes new volumes of Yugoslav World War II documents published by the Institute of Military History in Belgrade. Volume 2 contains documents of the supreme headquarters of the Army of National Liberation and the Yugoslav Partisan Detachments in the period May 1941 - October 1942. Included in this series are documents on Tito's early attempts to establish contact with Mihailović's Chetniks, Maček's Croatian Peasants' Party and other bourgeois democratic groups. Volume 5, Book 19 contains documents of one of the most important periods in the history of the Army of National Liberation in Croatia -- September 1943. S. Gavrilović

Soviet-German Theater (1941-1945)

5:2468. Huan, C. (French Navy). THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS SUBMARINE FORCES. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1957 83(7): 734-741. As a result of large-scale construction the USSR had 165 submarines in 1941. During the war their tactics were too rigid to enable menacing German sea traffic, and the submarines gave no significant help to the Allies up to the Red Army. After the war the submarine fleet was renovated and developed. Continuing the policy of the Czars, the USSR seeks access to all oceans and to improve the concentration of its forces. A (t)

5:2469. Iranek-Osmecki, Kazimierz. ZNACZENIE POWSTANIA WARSZAWSKIEGO [The significance of the Warsaw Rising]. *Bellona* 1957 (3/4): 11-19. In his book 1939 i 1944. *Kilka Zagadnień Polskich* [1939 and 1944. Some Polish Problems] (Warsaw, 1957) Jerzy Kirchmayer contends that Poland should look to Russia for support, pointing to Polish defeats during the Napoleonic era, and in 1831, 1863, 1939 and 1944, when Poland looked to the West. The Red Army could have prevented the disastrous outcome of the Warsaw rising of 1944 if it had intended and been able to continue its offensive up to the Oder. Such an offensive was, however, not part of its plans. Kazimierz Iranek-Osmecki argues that this was not a necessary precondition. In the same way as it had captured three bridgeheads on the west bank of the Vistula in August 1944, the Red Army could have captured a fourth one in Warsaw and have spared the city from destruction. This was possible since the Red Army enjoyed a great superiority in infantry, artillery and armor over its German adversary. A

5:2470. Kutsenko, I. A., and V. F. Latkin, ed. PARTIZANSKOE DVIZHENIE NA KUBANI [The partisan movement in the Kuban district]. *Istoricheskie Arkhivy* 1957 (3): 3-47. Under the leadership of the southern division of the partisan movement, heavy partisan fighting developed in the Kuban area, which was temporarily occupied by the German fascist army. The troops consisted of Communists, members of Komsomol,

workers, kolkhoz peasants and members of the working intelligentsia. Relevant documents are published here, including oaths taken by the partisans, reports to the leaders, propaganda pamphlets and orders of local staff-officers. The documents are among the holdings of the Party Archives of the Krasnodar District Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and are published for the first time. Erna Wollert

5:2471. Tarnowska, Maria. RANNY [A wounded one]. *Wiadomości* 1959 14(10): 4. Recollections from the Warsaw rising. The author describes the hospitalization of Major Waligóra, commander of the Wola suburb, wounded on 7 August 1944, and refers to the work of the medical services during the rising. A. F. Dygnas

5:2472. Wagener, Carl. DER AUSBRUCH DER 1. PANZERARMEE AUS DEM KESSEL VON KAMENEZ-PODOLSK MÄRZ/APRIL 1944 [The break-through of the First Panzer Army from the encirclement of Kamenez-Podolsk, March-April 1944]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9(1): 16-48. Examines the various aspects of a major battle in the German withdrawal from Russia. The author examines in detail the causes of the encirclement, the German plan for a break-through, and the actual battle, and concludes with a general evaluation of the results for both sides. Numerous maps and data on units involved in the action are included. Based in large part on the author's private papers and on a study prepared for the United States Army Historical Division. C. B. Burdick

Western Europe (1944/1945)

5:2473. Baldwin, Hanson W. (military editor, *New York Times*). D-DAY- THIS IS THE WAY IT WAS. *New York Times Magazine* 1959 31 May: 1-3, 36-40. On the fifteenth anniversary of the Normandy landings, recalls the departure of the invasion fleet and the horrible carnage inflicted upon the first waves of troops. R. J. Marion

5:2474. Tsyryl'nikov, N.G. PARIZHSKOE VOORUZHENIE NOE VOSTANIE 19-26 AVGVSTA 1944 GODA [The armed insurrection in Paris from 19 to 26 August 1944]. *Novaia i Novishaia Istoriia* 1959 (1): 82-104. The victorious insurrection in Paris against the German fascist occupation had been prepared by the masses in a long, strenuous struggle under the leadership of the French Communist Party. It hastened the liberation of France and influenced postwar developments considerably. The workers of Paris and the miners of Pas-de-Calais were the first to form troops of francs-tireurs and partisans which constantly attacked the German fascist army. Erna Wollert

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

5:2475. Cowie, John S. (Royal Navy, Ret.). BRITISH MINES AND THE CHANNEL DASH. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(4): 39-47. The sortie of the German ships from Brest early in 1942 was anticipated by the British Admiralty, and mine fields were laid in their estimated paths by the minelayers "Manxman" and "Welshman," and by aircraft of Bomber Command. These mine fields inflicted the only material damage suffered by the German vessels, the "Scharnhorst" being mined twice, and the "Gneisenau" once. Based on the author's personal experience as Director of Minelaying Operations at the Admiralty. A

5:2476. Willoughby, Malcolm F. (Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Reserve). THE BEACH POUNDERS. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1957 83(8): 818-827. An account of the purposes, organization and operation of the United States Coast Guard security and communications system for protection of coasts during World War II; and of rescue operations performed by this security force in saving life and property along the coasts following accidents and enemy action at sea. A

Pacific and Asian Theater

See also: 5:2403

5:2477. McCandless, Bruce (Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, Ret.). THE BATTLE OF THE PIPS. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(2): 49-56. An eyewitness account of a night battle fought by ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet against an imaginary enemy off Kiska, 25-26 July 1943. Early radar sets,

unusual atmospheric conditions and intelligence information of Japanese activities combined to create the illusion of an enemy force, which was promptly attacked with heavy gunfire. Illus. A

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

See also: 5:2402, 2463

5:2478. Brügel, J. W. (London). DIE POLNISCHE FRAGE IM LICHT DER KRIEGSKORRESPONDENZ ZWISCHEN STALIN, CHURCHILL UND ROOSEVELT [The Polish question in the light of the war correspondence among Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt]. Europa Archiv 1958 13(15-17): 11021-11029. Analyzes several letters of Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt and Truman concerning the Polish question. The correspondence was published by the Soviet government in 1957 and an English translation appeared in 1958 (Stalin's Correspondence with Churchill, Attlee, Roosevelt and Truman 1941-1945 (London, 1958)). It reveals no new fundamental facts, but it gives the most complete picture yet of the diplomatic prelude to the Soviet domination of Poland. O. Stenzl

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See: 5:2311

Asia

See also: 5:2318, 2320

5:2479. Borsari, Giorgio (Univ. of Pavia). LE TRATTATIVE PER L'INDIPENDENZA DELL'INDIA [The negotiations for the transfer of power in India]. Il Politico 1958 23 (3): 406-439. After analyzing the situation created in India by the outbreak of World War II, describes the British effort to insure participation by the Indians in the war effort and the Indian reaction. The negotiations that followed, from the "August offer" to the British withdrawal, are traced in detail. Partition was rendered inevitable by failure to agree on three points: 1) the Muslim League claimed the right to speak for the Indian Moslems, while Congress wanted to nominate Moslems as well as Hindus as its representatives, refusing the communal approach; 2) the Muslim League claimed equal representation with Congress in the government although it spoke for a minority of the population, and 3) Congress envisaged a united federal India, while the Muslim League upheld Jinnah's "two-nation theory." No blame can be placed on the British for partition. Based on British and Indian published documents. A bibliography is included. A

Europe

AUSTRIA

See: 5:2323

BALKANS

5:2480. Bălteanu, Boris. SITUAȚIA POLITICĂ A ROMÂNIEI ÎN PREAJMA INSTAURĂRII REGIMULUI DEMOCRAT-POPULAR (II) [The political situation in Rumania prior to the introduction of the people's democratic regime]. Studii, Revistă de Istorie 1957 10(4): 7-32. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 4:3334]. The Rumanian Communist Party appealed to the workers and peasants in its effort to carry out the government program of the National Democratic Front (F.N.D.), but the reactionary forces, supported by the Rădescu government, which was then in power, wanted a civil war. They had contacts abroad and were in touch with Horia Sima, who was guilty of treason and had fled to Germany. Under the pressure of the masses, General Rădescu and his government had to resign and King Michael was compelled to charge Dr. Petru Groza, president of the Plowman's Front, with the formation of a new government. Thus, on 6 March 1945 Rumania became a people's democracy in which the working class and its party played the leading role. The king at first refused to confirm the new government but was finally forced to do so. The presence of Russian troops in the country was a decisive factor in the frustration of the plans of the reactionaries. I. Popinceanu

5:2481. Hutira, Ervin. DESPRE CONTROLUL MUNCII-TORESC ÎN ROMÂNIA [On workers' control in Rumania]. Studii, Revistă de Istorie 1957 10(3): 41-60.

In view of the grave economic situation in Rumania after 23 August 1944 the Communist Party of Rumania demanded that the production of the country be controlled. This was granted, and the control was exercised in all branches of the economy by the general labor union. The working class, which thus influenced the organization of the production process, then went on from control to management by the workers. Industrial centers, a national planning commission and the commission for state control were established. All these measures proved beneficial to the economy of Rumania. I. Popinceanu

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See: 5:2330, 2332, 2335

FRANCE

See also: 5:2338

5:2482. Yates, Willard Ross (Lehigh Univ.). POWER, PRINCIPLE, AND THE DOCTRINE OF THE MOUVEMENT REPUBLICAIN POPULAIRE. American Political Science Review 1958 52(2): 419-436. Discusses the emergence of the anti-Vichy and anti-German party in France from 1944 onward. R. D. S. Higham

GERMANY

See also: 5:2344, 2354, 2486

5:2483. Barthel, Konrad. VOM ETHOS DER DEUTSCHEN WIDERSTANDSBEWEGUNG [On the ethos of the German resistance movement]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1958 9(12): 737-754. Concluded from

a previous article [See abstract 5:953]. Examines the standpoint of various major figures of the German resistance with respect to the ethical problems involved in: 1) serving the state in order to undermine and overthrow it; 2) the oath to Hitler; 3) soldierly obedience; 4) assassination; 5) treason, and 6) moral and religious guilt. Based on published sources. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:2484. Broszat, Martin, ed. (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). ZUR PERVERSION DER STRAFJUSTIZ IM DRITTEN REICH [On the perversion of criminal justice in the Third Reich]. Vierteljahrshfte für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(4): 390-443. A series of seventeen documents -- all but one presented as evidence at the Nürnberg Trials -- with an introductory essay by the editor (pp. 390-405), on the Nazification of the German judiciary. The documents (1939 to 1942) consist

mostly of correspondence on individual cases, statements of justification by the established judiciary, and government instructions to it. The Nazi leaders considered the adaptation of the judiciary to Nazi doctrine too slow, and the war stimulated their desire to change the old judiciary so that it would respond to "healthy folk feeling" (gesundes Volksempfinden). Accordingly, an increasing number of criminal cases were handled by the SS or Gestapo, who took the accused to concentration camps or gave them Sonderbehandlung, the euphemism for execution without trial, further prison or penitentiary sentences passed by the criminal courts were changed into death sentences, often on Hitler's personal orders. E. H. Boehm

GREAT BRITAIN

See: 5:2366

HUNGARY

See also: 5:2369, 2372

5:2485. Balazh, B. ROL' Natsional'nykh Komitetov v Sozdani Vengerskoi Narodnoi Demokratii [The role of the Hungarian National Committees in the formation of the Hungarian People's Democracy]. Acta Historica 1958 5(3/4): 361-399. Apart from a few sporadic attempts, the National Committees in Hungary were formed under Communist leadership only after the country's liberation by the Red Army in 1945. They played an important role in the initial stages of economic reconstruction and democratization.

After the establishment of central government, the function of the committees allied with the Communist Party was socio-

political in the struggle against reactionary forces. The committees were dissolved in January 1949. S. Borsody

5:2486. Berend, I., and Gy. Ránki. DIE DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTLICHE EXPANSION UND DAS UNGARISCHE WIRTSCHAFTSLEBEN ZUR ZEIT DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES [German economic expansion and the economic life of Hungary during the Second World War]. *Acta Historica* 1958 5 (3/4): 313-359. German economic penetration and exploitation, coupled with destruction caused by World War II, inflicted enormous losses on Hungary. The responsibility for the country's ruin rests with the ruling classes. S. Borsody

ITALY

See: 5:2377

NETHERLANDS

5:2487. Kief, Fritz. ZUM TODE NAGYS UND MALETERS [On the occasion of Nagy's and Maleter's death]. *Funkeln* 1958 9(10): 159-160. Includes a note on a pro-Hitler article by the secretary general of the Dutch Communist Party, Paul de Groot, which appeared in June 1940 in the monthly *Politiek en Cultuur*. H. Hirsch

POLAND

5:2488. Wrzosek, Mieczysław. UDZIAŁ JEDNOSTEK I WYWIZJI ROLNO-GOSPODARCZEJ W ZAGOSPODAROWANIU POMORZA ZACHODNIEGO W 1945 R. [The part played by the units of the First Agricultural Division in West Pomeranian agriculture in 1945]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1958 49(4): 738-760. The first step taken by the Polish and Soviet troops who occupied West Pomerania in 1945 was to put as much land as possible under cultivation. When the front-line units moved further west, that task fell to a specially formed unit called the First Agricultural Division, which administered about three hundred deserted estates, cultivating the soil and looking after the livestock. The unit also rebuilt and ran part of the local industry, especially that related to agriculture. The agricultural produce was sent to the army stores. By the end of 1945 and beginning of 1946 the estates were taken over by the civilian administration and the division was disbanded. Many statistical tables are included. Based on the records of the division preserved in the Central Military Archives in Warsaw. A. F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

See: 5:2389

SPAIN

See also: 5:2393

5:2489. B[osch] A[ymeric], A[lfonso]. INDICE PONERADO DEL PRECIO DE LAS SUBSISTENCIAS [Weighted index of the cost of living]. *Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica* 1956 (4): 69-73. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 3:2082 and 4:3343]. Presents index of the cost of living in Spain for the years 1940 to 1956, enumerates monthly variations in the price of 31 nutritious articles during the year 1956, and compares the average prices of the same articles in the first six months of 1956 with those in 1955. E. G. (IHE 26268)

5:2490. Del Campo, Salustiano. COMPONENTES DEL CRECIMIENTO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPAÑA, 1940-1950 [Factors contributing to the increase of population in Spain, 1940-1950]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* 1957 61(95): 149-153. Analysis of the increase (natural and by immigration), distribution and changes in composition of the Spanish population between 1940 and 1950. Based mainly on the U.N. Demographic Yearbooks. J. N. (IHE 25014)

5:2491. Funes Robert, Manuel. EL MOMENTO ECONOMICO ESPAÑOL [Spanish economic progress]. *Punta Europa* 1957 2(23/24): 92-103. Sketches the problems, trends and results of Spain's controlled economy since 1939. J. N. (IHE 25027)

5:2492. París Eguilaz, Higinio. COMERCIO EXTERIOR, PRESUPUESTOS Y DESARROLLO ECONOMICO EN ESPAÑA [Foreign trade, budgets and economic development in Spain]. *Analisis de Economía* 1956 16(61): 53-126. Evaluates

the evolution and state of the Spanish economy from 1939 to 1954, on the basis of state budgets, national revenue and foreign trade. Some data on the years since 1922 are also included. E. G. (IHE 26266)

5:2493. París Eguilaz, Higinio. ZUMALACARREGUI Y EL CONSEJO DE ECONOMIA NACIONAL [Zumalacárregui and the Council of National Economy]. *Analisis de Economía* 1953-1956 13-15(49-60): 149-155. A summary of the reports drawn up by this Spanish economist while a member of the Consejo de Economía Nacional from 1940 to 1953, and a list of his principal publications. E. G. (IHE 26384)

5:2494. Pont Mestres, Magin. EL RENDIMIENTO DE LOS VALORES DE RENTA VARIABLE A TRAVES DE LA INFLACION DE LA POSTGUERRA Y SU DISCRIMINACION POR SECTORES ECONOMICOS [The yield of stocks of variable price through postwar inflation, and its differentiation by economic sectors]. *Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica* 1955/56 (2/3): 194-203, and 1956 (4): 82-87. Presenting data covering the years 1933-1954, concludes that the profits of the large joint-stock companies have been almost completely absorbed by inflation. In the second part, the author examines stock-exchange data for the years 1940-1954, and, comparing them with those of the period 1933-1935, suggests that the inflationary disturbance has not been overcome by great concentrations of joint-stock capital, but that some sectors have changed their position within the Spanish economy. E. G. (IHE 26406)

SWITZERLAND

5:2495. Karolus, Jan. WOJSKOWE OBOZY SZKOLNE W SZWAJCARII [Army educational camps in Switzerland]. *Kultura* 1959 13(4): 99-111. Describes the special camps in which soldiers and officers of the First and Second Polish Divisions, interned in Switzerland after the defeat of France, received university, high-school and even primary education. The author gives statistical data on the students and the number of degrees and diplomas received by them. A. F. Dygnas

Latin America

5:2496. Dios Rosales, Juan de. INDIGENAS DE GUATEMALA [Indians of Guatemala]. *América Indígena* 1959 19(2): 115-124. A discussion of the Indian population of Guatemala including statistical material from the censuses of 1940-1951. H. E. Reed

Near and Middle East

See also: 5:2402

5:2497. El-Ghoney, Muhammad Riad (Ministry of Social Affairs). HIYAZAT AL-ARTADI FI MISR MIN AL-NAHYAT AL-IQTISADIYA WAL-ISTIMAHIAH [Land tenure in Egypt from the economic and social points of view]. *Al-Abhath* 1956 10(1): 13-26. Historical survey of land tenure in Egypt and various legislative measures enacted between 1942 and 1952. J. R. Khalidi

Soviet Union

See also: 5:2412, 2421, 2422, 2429

5:2498. Barth, Joachim (Hamburg). DIE BEVÖLKERUNG RUSSISCH-ASIENS SEIT 1939 [The population of Asian Russia since 1939]. *Osteuropa* 1958 8(10/11): 678-693. On the basis of the census of 1939 and estimates of 1956, concludes that: 1) the increase in population in Asian Russia is greater than the total natural increase in the Soviet Union since 1939; 2) all areas of Asian Russia have shared in this increase, though to varying degrees; 3) the rate of urbanization is greater here than in European Russia; 4) Asian Russia is continually becoming more Russianized: two-thirds of the population now consists of Russians, including White Russians and Ukrainians, and 5) the standard of living is gradually rising for a substantial part of the population. E. C. Helmreich

5:2499. Newth, J. A. (Glasgow). SOME TRENDS IN THE SOVIET POPULATION, 1939 TO 1956. *Soviet Studies*

1959 10(3): 252-278. Uses recent "fragmentary evidence" to help assess twenty years of population growth of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR). Tables are included on: 1) distribution of employed population, by region and occupation; 2) percentages of employed in RSFSR by region and occupation; 3) allocation of increases in working population, by region and occupation; 4) analysis of working population, by sex; 5) analysis of changes in the working population, by sex, and 6) the urban-rural distribution. Considered startling is the conclusion that the rural population remained virtually unchanged from 1945 on, having fallen from 73 million in 1940 to 58 million in 1945. The losses due to the war fell entirely on the peasantry, either from direct action of the enemy,

evacuation, or expansion of industry at the expense of agriculture. W. F. Woehrlin

United States of America

See also: 5:2435, 2439, 2444, 2445, 2448

5:2500. Jack, Homer A. (Evanston, Illinois). LILLIAN SMITH OF CLAYTON, GEORGIA. *Christian Century* 1957 74 (40): 1166-1168. Study of the life of a missionary to China who returned to Georgia, was shocked by the ambiguities of the Southern way of life and, after publication of *Strange Fruit* in 1944, became "the most widely read writer on race relations in the world." S. E. Humphreys

SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Abstracting Instructions (pp. VII-IX, Index number of Vol.3). The more important relevant policies of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are indicated below.

Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. It is consequently not limited exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered retroactive to 1 January 1955. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous "peripheral" journals which carry occasional historical articles. *Festschriften*, dedicated to persons or institutions, or published to commemorate an event, are abstracted if any of their articles are within the scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor.

Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle): page numbers.

The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows:

"Journal": the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstracter on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.

"Author": the author prepared the abstract.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR
THE HISTORY OF IDEAS

The International Society for The History of Ideas was organized by the *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 30 January - 1 February 1959. Its purpose is to arrange for international and regional meetings and seminars of individual scholars in order a) to promote the interdisciplinary study of the history of ideas and the impact of ideas on society; b) to examine and develop the methodology of the history of ideas, and c) to explore the interrelations between fields of study which now seem separated, i.e., the history of philosophy, of literature and the arts, of the natural and social sciences, and of religious and political thought; also to stimulate and assist publications calculated to further the same objects. The officers of the society for this year are: Hans Kohn, President; Herbert Butterfield, Jean-Baptiste Duroselle, Howard Mumford Jones, Philip P. Wiener, Vice-Presidents; Aaron Noland, Secretary Treasurer; Stephen Toulmin, Associate Secretary. Arthur O. Lovejoy is Honorary President. The office of the society is located at 137 Finley Center, The City College, New York 31, New York.

[From *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(3): 453].

GERMAN SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY
OF IDEAS

On 1 June 1958 the Gesellschaft für Geistesgeschichte was founded in Herborn, Hesse. The president of the society is H. J. Schoeps (Univ. of Erlangen), and K. Kupisch (Berlin), F. Kreppel (Kaiserslautern) and G. Salomon-Delattre (Frankfurt) are members of the administrative council. The society is devoted to the study of intellectual history, which tries to determine the *Zeitgeist* of each age and its changes. In addition the society works for the establishment of special chairs for intellectual history at all universities, and technical and pedagogical institutions of higher learning. The organ of the society is the quarterly *Zeitschrift für Religions- und Zeitgeschichte*.

[H. J. Schoeps]

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF FILMS

The Institut für den Wissenschaftlichen Film in Göttingen (Bunsenstrasse 10), a nonprofit organization of the Länder of the German Federal Republic, is devoted to the scientific study of films. It has recently started editing historical film documents and making them available for use in historical research and teaching. The material, which consists entirely of newsreels and films from film archives, is subjected to a critical analysis, and content and technical aspects are explained in special supplementary publications. Up to now approximately 45 film documents have been made available, relating to the following subjects 1) the history of the years 1895-1914; 2) the history of the First World War; 3) the history of the Weimar Republic; 4) the history of National Socialism; 5) technological history since 1900, and 6) history of the newsreel. An annotated list of the films published by the institute up to 1 January 1959 may be obtained on request. At present copies of the film documents are available on loan only within the German Federal Republic. [Fritz Terveen]

CZECHOSLOVAK HISTORICAL
BIBLIOGRAPHY

As a result of the discussion on historical bibliography at a conference held in Liblice by the Institute of History of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences on 20-21 February 1958, a new plan has been developed for improving an already published volume on Czechoslovak historical bibliography *Bibliografie Československé historie za rok 1955* [Bibliography of Czechoslovak History for 1955] (Prague, 1957), compiled by S. Jonášová and

others. Under this plan, a new work entitled *Bibliografie Československých historických věd* [Bibliography of Czechoslovak Historical Sciences], to be published regularly, will replace the present *Bibliografie Československé historie*. For this purpose, the Institute of History has gained the co-operation of leading Czechoslovak historical institutions.

[F. Wagner, from V. Myška, "NOVÁ CESTA BIBLIOGRAFIE ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ HISTORIE" ["New way of the Bibliography of Czechoslovak History"], *Československý časopis historický* 1958 6(4): 819-820].

EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES IN FRANCE

The February/March 1959 number of *Osteuropa* (published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde, Stuttgart) contains a report by Basile Kerblay, entitled "Osteuropaforschung in Frankreich." This survey deals briefly with the institutions in France devoted to East European studies, as well as with relevant periodicals, books (published since the end of the Second World War), and works in preparation.

[From *Osteuropa* 1959 9(2/3): 205-208].

LIBRARY OF PROTESTANT THOUGHT

Work has been started on "A Library of Protestant Thought" which is to be published by the Oxford University Press. This work will comprise the translation and, where necessary, editing of approximately thirty volumes of writings of Continental European, English, and American Protestant thinkers from the period 1540-1918. The chairman of the editorial committee of this project is John Dillenberger (Drew Univ.); the editorial office is Drew University, Madison, New Jersey.

[From information provided by the editor].

NEWS OF PERIODICALS

American Philosophical Society, Yearbook (published by the American Philosophical Society) contains in each issue a "Report of the Committee on Research" which gives extensive summaries of research projects carried out under the society's grants. The section on humanities and on social sciences includes research projects in all fields of history.

Estudios Americanos (published by Estudios Americanos, Escuela de Estudios Americanos, Alfonso XII, Sevilla, Spain) contains each year a bibliography of books and periodicals which appear in Spain on various aspects, including history, of Latin America. The list, "América de la Bibliografía Española," is compiled by Francisco Morales Padrón, Volume 13, Number 69/70, and contains the bibliography for 1957 (pp. 411-434).

Irish Historical Studies (published by the Irish Historical Society c/o University College, Dublin, and Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies), Volume 11, Number 43 (March 59), contains on pp. 223-235 "Research on Irish History in Irish Universities 1958." This regular feature lists theses completed and in progress.

Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas (published by Osteuropa-Institut, München) Volume 6, Number 4 (1958), contains a bibliography "Osteuropa-Dissertationen 1955-1958. Deutsches Sprachgebiet, Nord-, West-, Südeuropa, Nordamerika" (pp. 153-194). This list of dissertations includes 397 dissertations and nine Habilitationsschriften. Included are one hundred writings on history. This installment of the bibliography, which is a recurring feature of the periodical, also includes additions and corrections to previous lists for the years 1945-55.

Journal of Southern History (published by the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas) sponsored up to now by the University of Kentucky is now sponsored by the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. W. H. Masterson (Rice Institute) is the new managing editor.

New England Quarterly (published by Hubbard Hall, Brunswick, Me.) Number 32 (March 1959) contains on pp. 131-142 "A Bibliography of New England, 1958" by Walter Muir Whitehall, containing "articles dealing with New England in periodicals for the year 1958, including bound volumes of historical societies that publish no serials." The bibliography includes the following sections: 1) general; 2) colonial; 3) Revolution; 4) national; 5) maritime history; 6) fine arts and architecture; 7) household and minor arts; 8) educational history, and 9) literature.

Revista de Historia de América (published by Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, Ex-Arzobispado 29, Tacubaya, Mexico 18, D.F., Mexico), 1958, Number 45, pp. 247-315, publishes a "Bibliografía de Historia de América (1955-1958)." The bibliography comprises the following sections: 1) bibliography and bibliology; 2) archival sciences and auxiliary historical sciences; 3) historiography; 4) military and naval history; 5) regional history; 6) biography; 7) history of geography and statistics; 8) religious history; 9) history of ideas, and political and legal institutions; 10) social and economic history; 11) diplomatic history; 12) cultural history; 13) linguistic and literary history; 14) history of art, and 15) history of costumes and folklore.

Revista de Indias (published by Instituto "Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo", Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Duque de Medinaceli 4, Madrid, Spain) publishes annually a "Bibliografía americanista española." This bibliography, com-

plied by Josefina Palop Martínez, gives information on periodical articles and books received at the Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo. Volume 18, Number 71 (1958) publishes on pp. 163-171 the bibliography of publications received between 1955 and 1957.

Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica (published by Archivos Nacionales, Apartado 2148, San José) publishes as a recurring feature "Índice de Documentos del Periodo Federal," which presents an annotated chronological list of the documents of the federal period of Costa Rican history contained in the Archivos Nacionales.

Revue Historique (published by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) Volume 221, Number 1 (1959) contains "Publications Récentes de l'Oriental Library (Tôyô Bunko)," Tokyo (pp. 90-98), compiled by Ch. Haguenauer (Univ. of Paris) giving summaries of the articles of Japanese historical periodicals.

Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität Greifswald (published by the University of Greifswald) contains as an annual feature "Jahresberichte der Philosophischen Fakultät der Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität Greifswald." These reports give information on the personnel, lectures, meetings and research projects of the various institutes (including the Historisches Institut) of the faculty of philosophy. Reports for the year 1957 are contained in *ibid.* 1957/58, Volume 7, pp. 241-266.

ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are requested to give the following information:

1. Name and address.
2. Institution and position
3. Periods, areas and fields of interest or specialization.
4. Number of abstracts you would be ready to prepare per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of knowledge.

6. Select the periodicals you would like to abstract from the Periodicals List in the most recent Index Number (Volume 4, published in March 1959), or suggest new titles not listed therein. Newly added periodicals are abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955.
7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appreciated.

Abstracters will receive the H. A. Bulletin.

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

CONTENTS:

International Archival Conference, 1959
Meetings on German-Austrian Relations, 1700-1939
Conference of U. S. and Mexican Historians, 1959
American Historical Association Meeting, 1958
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Southern Historical Association Meeting, 1959
Conference on American Indian Ethno-History, 1958
Meeting on French Historical Studies, 1959
Civil War Conference, 1958
Conference on National Self-Determination, 1959
Meeting of Negro History Group, 1958

INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVAL CONFERENCE, 1959

The fifth international conference of the Table Ronde des Archives (c/o Charles Braibant, Directeur Général, Archives de France, 60 rue de Francs-Bourgeois, and 87 rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris 3) was held in Lisbon, Portugal, from 2 to 5 June 1959. The conference was devoted to a discussion of the general theme "Archives in the Service of Historical Research."

(Escuela Nacional de Antropología), The Present Status of Our Knowledge of Indian Civilizations in Northern Mexico. Thomas N. Campbell (Univ. of Texas), The Present Status of Our Knowledge of Indian Civilizations West of the Mississippi. Comments by Luis Avelleyra (Museo Nacional de Antropología), and Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. (Smithsonian Institution).

THE MEDIEVAL IBERIAN FRONTIER, 800-1500 A. D. Co-chairmen: José Lacarra (Univ. of Zaragoza) and Robert S. Lopez (Yale Univ.). Claudio Sanchez Albornoz (Univ. of Buenos Aires), The Frontier and the Liberties of Castilians. Charles Julian Bishko (Univ. of Virginia), The Castilian as Plainsman: The Medieval Ranching Frontier in La Mancha and Estremadura. Comments by Jaime Vicens Vives (Univ. of Barcelona), and Philippe Wolff (Univ. of Toulouse).

MEXICAN AND AMERICAN CONCEPTIONS OF THE FRONTIER. Co-chairmen: José Miranda (Univ. of México) and William M. Pearce, Jr. (Texas Technological College). Arturo Arnaiz y Freg (Univ. of México), and Ray A. Billington (Northwestern Univ.), The Frontier in Mexican Thought and Character. Comments by José Ortega y Medina (Univ. of México), and William R. Hogan (Tulane Univ.).

SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. Chairman: J. Frank Dobie (Texas). François Chevalier (Institut Français d'Amérique Latine), The Northern Mexican Hacienda. J. C. Dykes (United States Soil Conservation Service), The Texas Ranch.

THE GREAT FRONTIER CONCEPT. Co-chairmen: Alfonso Teja Zabre (Univ. of México) and John S. Galbraith (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). A. R. M. Lower (Queen's Univ., Ontario), Professor Webb and the Frontier Thesis. Sir Keith Hancock (Australian National Univ.), The Moving Metropolis. Comments by José Honório Rodrigues (Arquivo Nacional, Rio de Janeiro), Ernesto de la Torre Villar (Univ. of México) and Geoffrey Barraclough (Royal Institute of International Affairs).

THE HISTORIAN'S TASK FROM THE AMERICAN AND MEXICAN VIEWPOINTS. Co-chairmen: Alberto María Carreño (Academia Mexicana de la Historia) and Boyd C. Shafer (American Historical Association). Luis Villoro (Univ. of México), The Task of the Historian from the Mexican Viewpoint. Arthur P. Whitaker (Univ. of Pennsylvania), The Historian's Task: A United States Historian's View. Comments by Edmundo O'Gorman (Univ. of México), France V. Scholes (Univ. of New Mexico) and Guillermo Céspedes (Univ. of Seville).

Final Session. Co-chairmen: Raul Rangel Frías (Governor of Nuevo León) and Price Daniel (Governor of Texas). Nabor Carrillo (Rector, Univ. of México), The State and Higher Education in Mexico. Logan Wilson (President, Univ. of Texas), The State and Higher Education in the United States.

MEETINGS ON GERMAN-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS, 1700-1939

In order to give teachers and authors of school text books reliable material concerning those historical problems involving Germany and Austria whose treatment is still not entirely free of resentments, and in order to contribute to better understanding between the two nations, a group of German and Austrian historians worked out recommendations for history teaching at two meetings. The talks were organized by the Komitee für Geschichtsunterricht of the Austrian UNESCO Commission and the Internationales Schulbuch-Institut in Braunschweig. The first meeting, held in Braunschweig, 9-12 April 1957, resulted in fifteen theses for the period from 1700-1848, dealing mainly with the evaluation of Frederick the Great, Maria Theresa, Joseph II and Metternich, as well as with Austrian-Prussian dualism, Austrian Southeast-European policy, the special character of the Habsburg Monarchy, Austria's contribution to European cultural creativity, the conduct of the war against Napoleon I and with the year 1848. The second meeting, held in Vienna from 26 to 30 May 1957, produced fifteen theses relating to selected themes of the period 1848-1939, that are important in the objective treatment of Austro-German relations in school instruction and textbooks. Particular emphasis was placed on problems of the Bismarck era and the period between the two World Wars.

[From Hanns Leo Mikoletzky, Finanz-und Hofkammerarchiv, Wien].

CONFERENCE OF U. S. AND MEXICAN HISTORIANS, 1958

The second International Congress of Historians of the United States and Mexico (Secretary-General, Archibald R. Lewis, Univ. of Texas, Austin 12) was held at the University of Texas from 3 to 6 November 1958. The sponsoring institutions of the Congress were: the University of Texas, American Historical Association, Texas State Historical Association, Universidad de México, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia and Academia de Ciencias Históricas de Monterrey. The topics of the various sessions and the papers read are given below.

PRE-HISPANIC PEOPLES. Co-chairmen: Pablo Martínez del Río (Escuela Nacional de Antropología) and Walter W. Taylor (Southern Illinois Univ.). Wigberto Jiménez Moreno

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1958

The American Historical Association (c/o Executive Secretary, Boyd C. Shafer, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington 3, D.C.) held its seventy-third annual meeting on 28-30 December 1958 in Washington, D.C. The complete program of lectures and papers delivered at the meeting follows.

NEW APPROACHES TO WORLD HISTORY. Chairman: Frederick H. Jackson (Carnegie Corporation of New York). William H. McNeill (Univ. of Chicago), The Concept of World History. Leften S. Stavrianos (Northwestern Univ.), World History and the Teacher. Comments by Rushton Coulborn (Atlanta Univ.).

THE UNESCO HISTORY OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF MANKIND. Chairman: Waldo G. Leland (Director Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies). Ralph E. Turner (Yale Univ.), A Progress Report. Caroline F. Ware (Author-Editor, Volume VI, UNESCO History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind). Comments by Sylvia L. Thrupp (Univ. of Chicago).

SOCIAL THOUGHT IN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND. Chairman: Martin E. Malia (Univ. of California, Berkeley). James H. Billington (Harvard Univ.), N. K. Mikhailovsky. Walter M. Simon (Cornell Univ.), Spencer, Comte, and the Social Organism. Comments by George L. Kline (Columbia Univ.).

WESTERN CULTURE IN EASTERN LANDS. Chairman: Richard Pipes (Harvard Univ.). Firuz Kazemzadeh (Yale Univ.), The Civilizing Influence of Russia. R. Bayly Winder (Princeton Univ.), The Civilizing Influence of England. Comments by John C. Campbell (Council on Foreign Relations).

LIBERALISM AND NATIONALISM. Joint Session with the Conference on Asian History. Chairman: Hans Kohn (City College of New York). Howard A. Reed (American Friends Service Committee), The Middle East. Delmer M. Brown (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Japan. Eugene Anderson (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), Western Europe.

Luncheon Session of the Conference on Asian History. Chairman: Eugene P. Boardman (Univ. of Wisconsin). Hamilton A. R. Gibb (Harvard Univ.), Near Eastern Bureaucracy.

RELIGION AND SOCIALIST THOUGHT. Chairman: Carl E. Schorske (Wesleyan Univ.). Wolfram Eberhard (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Modern Tendencies in Islam in Pakistan. George O. Totten (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Buddhism and Socialism in Japan and Burma. Comments by James W. Morley (Columbia Univ.).

FEUDALISM IN HISTORY: A REASSESSMENT. Chairman: Sidney Painter (Johns Hopkins Univ.). John Whitney Hall (Univ. of Michigan), Japanese Feudalism. Bryce Lyon (Univ. of Illinois), Western Feudalism. Comments by Fred A. Cazel, Jr. (Univ. of Connecticut).

TECHNOLOGY AND CULTURE. Joint Session with the Society for the History of Technology. Chairman: John U. Nef (Univ. of Chicago). Lynn White, Jr. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), India, Tibet, and Malaya as Sources of Medieval Technology. Robert I. Crane (Univ. of Michigan), Impact of Technological Innovation on Social and Cultural Values in Modern India. Comments by Arthur W. Hummel (Library of Congress).

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIALIZATION. Joint Session with the Economic History Association. Chairman: John Bowditch (Univ. of Minnesota). William N. Parker (Univ. of North Carolina), American Agriculture in the Process of Industrialization, with some European Comparisons. Morris David Morris (Univ. of Washington), The Recruitment of an Industrial Labor Force in Asia, with European and American Comparisons. Comments by Eric E. Lampard (Smith College).

THE HISTORY OF PHILANTHROPY. Chairman: Robert H. Bremner (Ohio State Univ.). David Owen (Harvard Univ.), The Uses of Philanthropy in Victorian Society. Irvin G. Wyllie (Univ. of Wisconsin), The Problem of Motive in American Philanthropy. Comments by Thomas H. Greer, Jr. (Michigan State Univ.).

CONSERVATIVES IN TWENTIETH CENTURY REPUBLICS. Chairman: Henry Cord Meyer (Pomona College and Claremont Graduate School). Eugen Weber (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), No Enemies on the Right. Lewis Hertzman (Princeton Univ.), Right-Wing Political Parties in the Weimar Republic. Comments by Klemens von Klemperer (Smith College).

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON WORLD WAR II. Joint Session with the American Military Institute. Chairman: Stetson Conn (Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army). Louis Morton (Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army), Strategic Realities in the Pacific Theater of War. N. H. Gibbs (All Souls College, Oxford Univ.), Mediterranean Strategy in 1942-44. Comments by Herbert Feis (Institute for Advanced Study) and G. A. Lincoln (U. S. Military Academy).

Luncheon Session of the Conference on Slavic and East European History. Chairman: S. Harrison Thomson (Univ. of Colorado). Gerold T. Robinson (Columbia Univ.), The Communist, the Individualist, and the Machine.

CHRISTIANITY AND CULTURE. Joint Session with the American Society of Church History. Chairman: George H. Williams (Harvard Divinity School). William Chaney (Lawrence College), Paganism to Christianity in Anglo-Saxon England. Glanville Downey (Dumbarton Oaks Research Library), Julian and Justinian and the Unity of Faith and Culture. Comments by Milton Anastos (Dumbarton Oaks Research Library).

THE CITY STATE IN EUROPEAN HISTORY. Chairman: C. A. Robinson, Jr. (Brown Univ.). John W. Snyder (Indiana Univ.), The City State in Antiquity: Some Reasons for Its Durability. Marvin B. Becker (Western Reserve Univ.), The Republican City State in Florence: Its Origin and Survival (1281-1434). Comments by Robert S. Hoyt (Univ. of Minnesota).

NUMISMATIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Chairman: Joseph R. Strayer (Princeton Univ.). Howard L. Adelson (City College of New York and American Numismatic Society), Trade and Trade Routes During the Early Middle Ages. Comments by Robert S. Lopez (Yale Univ.).

Annual Dinner of the Mediaeval Academy of America. Chairman: Gaines Post (Univ. of Wisconsin). Deno J. Geanakoplos (Univ. of Illinois), Erasmus and the Aldine Academy of Venice: A Neglected Chapter in the Transmission of Byzantine Learning to the West.

CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN THE REFORMATION MOVEMENT. Joint Session with the American Society for Reformation Research. Chairman: Walther Kirchner (Univ. of Delaware). Frederick G. Heymann (State Univ. of Iowa), The Hussite-Utraquist Church in the Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Centuries. William J. Bouwsma (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Sarpi and Religious Change in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Comments by Otakar Odložilik (Univ. of Pennsylvania) and Quirinus Breen (Univ. of Oregon).

THE HABSBURG MONARCHY. Chairman: Robert A. Kann (Rutgers Univ.). Herman Freudenberg (Rutgers Univ.), Industrialization in Bohemia and Moravia in the Eighteenth Century. R. John Rath (Univ. of Texas), Habsburg Government in Lombardy-Venetia, 1814-1821. Comments by Arthur J. May (Univ. of Rochester).

Luncheon Session of the Modern European History Section. Chairman: Leo Gershoy (New York Univ.). Hajo Holborn (Yale Univ.), Bismarck's *Realpolitik*.

EXTRACONSTITUTIONAL FACTORS IN MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY. Chairman: William O. Aydelotte (State Univ. of Iowa). Norman Rich (Michigan State Univ.), Bismarck and the Prussian Court. George Curry (Univ. of South Carolina), The Office of Private Secretary to the Sovereign. Comments by Klaus Epstein (Harvard Univ.).

NINETEENTH CENTURY DEMOCRACY. Chairman: David H. Pinkney (Univ. of Missouri). Trygve R. Tholfsen (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), Democracy in Victorian

England. David I. Kulstein (San Jose State College), Government Propaganda and the Working Class under Napoleon III. Comments by D. C. Moore (State Univ. of New York, Harpur College).

NINETEENTH CENTURY IRELAND. Joint Session with the Conference on British Studies. Chairman: Donald Grove Barnes (Western Reserve Univ.). Helen F. Mulvey (Connecticut College), The Young Ireland Nationalist Movement, 1842-48. Lawrence J. McCaffrey (State Univ. of Iowa), The Attitude of the Protestant Gentry and the Catholic Clergy to the Home Government Association, 1870-73. Comments by Arnold Schrier (Univ. of Cincinnati).

THE RAILROADS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. Joint Session with the Lexington Group. Chairman: Howard F. Bennett (Northwestern Univ.). Helmut Haeussler (Wittenberg College), The German Drive on Paris in 1914. Edwin T. Greninger (East Tennessee State College), The Retreat through the Province of Limburg, November 1918: Its Place in Post-Armistice Day Activity. Raymond Estep (U.S. Air Univ.), The Russian Railway Service Corps and the Siberian Intervention.

ITALY IN TWO WORLD WARS. Joint Session with the Istituto per la Storia del Risorgimento (American Division). Chairman: William C. Askew (Colgate Univ.). René Albrecht-Carrié (Barnard College, Columbia Univ.), Neutrality vs. Intervention, 1914-15. Howard M. Smyth (Historical Division, Department of State), The Armistice of Cassibile. Comments by Kent Roberts Greenfield (Chief Historian, Department of the Army) and Norman Kogan (Univ. of Connecticut).

Luncheon Session of the American Committee of the International Commission for the Study of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions. Chairman: Helen M. Cam (Harvard Univ.). Wilcomb E. Washburn (Smithsonian Institution), The Effect of Bacon's Rebellion on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Relations Between England and the Colony of Virginia.

DEMOCRATIC ACTION IN EARLY AMERICAN POLITICS. Chairman: Edmund S. Morgan (Yale Univ.). Robert E. Brown (Michigan State Univ.), Virginia on the Eve of Revolution: Aristocratic or Democratic. E. James Ferguson (Univ. of Maryland), Madison's Motive for a Discrimination, 1790: Ethics or Political Maneuver. Comments by Noble E. Cunningham, Jr. (Univ. of Richmond).

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES. Chairman: Roy F. Nichols (Univ. of Pennsylvania). Don E. Fehrenbacher (Stanford Univ.), The Debates in Their Historical Setting. Robert W. Johannsen (Univ. of Kansas), Stephen A. Douglas and the Territories. Comments by Harry V. Jaffa (Ohio State Univ.).

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AT THE START OF THE CENTURY. Chairman: Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern Univ.). Charles Vevier (Univ. of Rochester), Imperial Aspects of American Continentalism. Richard D. Challener (Princeton Univ.), The Military and the Formulation of Foreign Policy, 1900-1914. Comments by Seward W. Livermore (Washington, D.C.).

WESTERN POLITICAL LEADERSHIP. Joint Session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman: George McGovern (Congressman of South Dakota). Richard Lowitt (Connecticut College), George W. Norris, the Making of an Insurgent, 1902-1910. Monroe Billington (Univ. of South Dakota), Senator Thomas P. Gore and Oklahoma Public Opinion, 1917-1918. E. C. Blackorby (Dickinson State Teachers College), William Lemke and the Union Party.

THE REPUBLICAN REVIVAL, 1937-1938. Chairman: James Reston (New York Times). Milton Plesur (Univ. of Buffalo), The Winners. Robert E. Burke (Univ. of Washington), The Losers. Comments by Wallace E. Davies (Univ. of Pennsylvania).

Annual Dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman: Frederick Merk (Harvard Univ.). Frank Freidel (Harvard Univ.), The New Deal Twenty-Five Years Later.

AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY ON THE EVE OF THE CIVIL WAR. Joint Session with the American Studies Association. Chairman: George Rogers Taylor (Amherst College). Leo Marx (Amherst College), Two Kingdoms of Force: Technology and the Literary Imagination in America. Marvin Fisher (Arizona State Univ.), The Uniqueness of American Industrialization, as Reported by European Observers. Comments by Kendall Birr (State Univ. of New York, College for Teachers, Albany).

SOUTHERN SCHOLARSHIP. Joint Session with the Southern Historical Association. Chairman: T. Harry Williams (Louisiana State Univ.). Roger W. Shugg (Univ. of Chicago), University Presses and Southern Scholarship. Harvey Wish (Western Reserve Univ.), Ulrich Bonnell Phillips and the Image of the South. Comments by Fletcher M. Green (Univ. of North Carolina).

BUSINESS FAILURES IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Chairman: Edward C. Kirkland (Bowdoin College). Thomas P. Gowan (National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church), The Fall of the House of Biddle, 1841. Forrest McDonald (American History Research Center, Madison, Wisconsin), The Fall of the House of Insull, 1932. Comments by Peter J. Coleman (Washington Univ.).

PROGRESSIVISM AND AMERICAN EDUCATION. Joint Session with the History of Education Society. Chairman: Merle L. Borrowman (Univ. of Wisconsin). Lawrence A. Cremin (Teachers College, Columbia Univ.), Progressivism and American Education, 1890-1920. Robert H. Beck (Univ. of Minnesota), Progressivism and American Education, 1920-1940. Comments by Robert A. Lively (Princeton Univ.).

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PROGRESSIVISM, AND THE CORPORATION. Chairman: John M. Blum (Yale Univ.). Arthur M. Johnson (Harvard Univ.), The Anti-Trust Law, 1901-1909. Dewey W. Grantham, Jr. (Vanderbilt Univ.), The Anticorporation Movement and Progressivism: the Case of the South. Comments by Alfred D. Chandler, Jr. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

Luncheon Session of the Agricultural History Society. Chairman: Harry J. Carman (Columbia Univ.). Rexford G. Tugwell (Univ. of Chicago), The Resettlement Idea.

Luncheon Session of the Conference on Latin American History. Chairman: John Tate Lanning (Duke Univ.). George M. Addy (Brigham Young Univ.), The University of Salamanca and the Spanish Enlightenment.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE CHURCH IN LATIN AMERICA. Joint Session with the American Catholic Historical Association. Chairman: John Francis Bannon, S.J. (St. Louis Univ.). John Tate Lanning (Duke Univ.), The Universities. Karl M. Schmitt (Univ. of Texas), The Clergy. Comments by Clement G. Motten (Temple Univ.).

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT. Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History. Chairman: Thomas F. McGann (Univ. of Texas). C. Harvey Gardiner (Southern Illinois Univ.), Prescott Before the World. Guillermo Céspedes (Univ. of Seville), Prescott: An Evaluation. Comments by Wilfrid H. Callcott (Univ. of South Carolina).

NATIONALISM AND REGIONALISM IN RECENT CANADIAN HISTORY. Chairman: W. L. Morton (Univ. of Manitoba). D. G. Creighton (Univ. of Toronto), Nationalism in Canadian History. George F. G. Stanley, (Royal Military College of Canada), Regionalism in Canadian History. Comments by Guy Frégault (Univ. of Montréal).

THE PROFESSION OF THE HISTORIAN IN PAST CENTURIES. Chairman: Willson H. Coates (Univ. of Rochester). Leonard Krieger (Yale Univ.), History and Law: Pufendorf. John Clive (Harvard Univ.), History and the Historian: Macaulay. Comments by Fritz Stern (Columbia Univ.).

RUSSIAN HISTORY IN UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION. Joint Session with the Conference on Slavic and East European History. Chairman: Robert F. Byrnes (Indiana Univ.). John

M. Thompson (Social Science Research Council), Teaching Russian History. George Barr Carson, Jr. (Service Center for Teachers of History), Interpreting Russian History. Comments by Ralph T. Fisher, Jr. (Univ. of Illinois).

IMPLICATIONS OF PHOTOCOPY AND MICROFILM FOR THE SCHOLAR. Chairman: Robert B. Eckles (Purdue Univ.). William Kaye Lamb (Public Archives of Canada), The Scholar and His Use of Microfilm. Richard W. Hale, Jr. (Boston Univ.), The Guide to Photographed Historical Materials. Comments by Verner W. Clapp (President, Council on Library Resources, Inc.)

DOCUMENTING CENTRAL EUROPEAN HISTORY. Joint Session with the Conference Group for Central European History. Chairman: Oron J. Hale (Univ. of Virginia). Paul R. Sweet (United States Editor-in-Chief, Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945), Documents on German Foreign Policy. Gerhard Weinberg (Univ. of Kentucky), Nazi Party and Military Records. Friedrich Engel-Janosi (Catholic Univ. of America), The Habsburg Archives.

Luncheon Session of the Society of American Archivists. Chairman: Oliver W. Holmes (National Archives). Julian P. Boyd (Princeton Univ.), Reflections on the Case of the William Clark Papers.

Annual Dinner of the American Historical Association. Boyd C. Shafer (American Historical Association), Announcement of Prizes. Walter Prescott Webb (Univ. of Texas), Presidential Address: History as High Adventure.

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MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1959

The fifty-second annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association (c/o Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. Aeschbacher, 1500 R Street, Lincoln, Nebraska) was held from 23 to 25 April 1959 in Denver, Colorado. The full program of speeches and papers is given below.

MODERN RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES. Chairman: Philip D. Jordan (Univ. of Minnesota). James Kingsley, Jr. (Univ. of Minnesota), Bibliographic Organization of American History - The Traditional Approach. Jesse H. Shera (Western Reserve Univ.), New Tools for Easing the Burden of Historical Research. James W. Perry (American Documentation Institute), The Principles of Machine and System Design with Special Reference to the Indexing and Analysis of Historical Literature.

THE TEACHING OF HISTORY IN HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE. Teachers Section of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman: David A. Shannon (Univ. of Wisconsin). Thomas N. Bonner (Univ. of Omaha), How Necessary are the Lecture and Textbook in the First College Course in American History? Ray A. Billington (Northwestern Univ.), History versus Social Studies in the Secondary Schools. Comments by C. Stanley Urban (Park College) and Charlotte Drake (North Denver High School).

AMERICAN RURAL LIFE IN REVIEW. Joint Session with the Agricultural History Society. Chairman: C. Clyde Jones (Univ. of Illinois). Allan G. Bogue (State Univ. of Iowa), Social Theory and the Frontier. Dwight W. Morrow, Jr. (Lincoln Univ.), The American Impressions of a French Botanist, 1873. Clayton Ellsworth (Wooster College), Theodore Roosevelt's Country Life Commission.

UNITED STATES - LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. Chairman: John Francis Bannon, S. J. (St. Louis Univ.). Robert E. Quirk (Indiana Univ.), The Tampico Incident: Fact and Fancy. L. Ethan Ellis (Rutgers Univ.), Frank B. Kellogg and United States Policy in Nicaragua. Thomas F. McGann (Univ. of Texas), United States - Argentine Relations, 1941-1946. Comments by David Bushnell (Holloman Air Development Center, New Mexico) and Calvin J. Billman (Florida State Univ.).

WORLD WAR I. Chairman: George Mowry (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). O. A. Hilton (Oklahoma State Univ.), The National-State Councils of Defense and Public Opinion in the First World War. Charles Hirschfeld (Michigan State Univ.), American Reform and World War I. James H. Shideler (Univ. of California, Davis), Wilson, Hoover, and War Food Control, 1917-1918. Comments by James E. Sutton (Univ. of Louisville) and Robert K. Murray (Pennsylvania State Univ.).

AMERICAN MEDICINE. Chairman: A. Hunter Dupree (Univ. of California, Berkeley). David L. Cowen (Rutgers Univ.), Pharmacopoeial Literature in America Before 1820. John Duffy (Louisiana State Univ.), The Regulation of Medicine and Pharmacy in Louisiana, 1816-1854. Comments by Charles F. Mullett (Univ. of Missouri).

INTELLECTUAL AND RELIGIOUS CURRENTS IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NEW ENGLAND. Chairman: Verner W. Crane (Univ. of Michigan). Edwin S. Gaustad (Univ. of Redlands), The Church in 18th Century New England. Lawrence G. Lavengood (Northwestern Univ.), The Background of the Great Awakening in New England. Harold B. Wohl (Iowa State Teachers College), Charles Chauncey and the Origins of the Enlightenment in New England. Comments by Sidney Mead (Univ. of Chicago).

THE OLD SOUTH AND SECTIONALISM. Joint Session with the Southern Historical Association. Chairman: T. Harry Williams (Louisiana State Univ.). Charles G. Sellers (Univ. of California, Berkeley), That Aggressive Slavery. Comments by Joseph H. Harrison (Univ. College of Northern Virginia).

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY. Chairman: Edwin A. Miles (Univ. of Houston). Richard P. McCormick (Rutgers Univ.), Suffrage Classes and Party Alignments: A Case Study in Voter Behavior. James L. Bugg, Jr. (Univ. of Missouri), James M. Mason and the Jackson Movement in Virginia. Elbert B. Smith (Iowa State College), Nerve Center of the Jacksonian Democracy: Francis P. Blair and the Globe. Comments by Thomas P. Govan (National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church).

Luncheon, Phi Alpha Theta. Chairman: Thomas D. Clark (Univ. of Kentucky). Fletcher M. Green (Univ. of North Carolina), On Tour with President Andrew Jackson.

THE CIVIL WAR: HISTORICAL SOURCES AND THEIR USE. Chairman: Edward Younger (Univ. of Virginia). C. E. Dornbusch (New York Public Library), Revising The Bibliography of State Participation in the Civil War. Clyde C. Walton (Illinois State Historian), Recent Writing about the Civil War. Comments by David Donald (Columbia Univ.) and LeRoy H. Fischer (Oklahoma State Univ.).

RECONSTRUCTION. Chairman: William M. Armstrong (Washington College, Maryland). Bernard A. Weisberger (Wayne State Univ.), The Dark and Bloody Ground of Reconstruction-Historiography. Hans L. Trefousse (Brooklyn College), Ben Wade and the Failure of the Impeachment of Johnson. Irwin Unger (Univ. of Puerto Rico), The American Businessman and the Reconstruction Resumption Issue. Comments by John F. Stover (Purdue Univ.).

THE GREAT PLAINS AS A REGION: AN INTER-DISCIPLINARY RE-EVALUATION. Joint Session with the American Studies Association. Chairman: William R. Steckel (Univ. of Wyoming). Speaking for the Social Sciences: Morris E. Garnsey (Univ. of Colorado). Speaking for Literature: Ruth Hudson (Univ. of Wyoming). Speaking for History: Donald J. Berthrong (Univ. of Oklahoma). Comments by Carl F. Kraenzel (Montana State College).

THE COLORADO FRONTIER. Joint Session with the American Association for State and Local History. Chairman: Carl Ubbelohde (Univ. of Colorado). Rodman W. Paul (California Institute of Technology), The Significance of the Colorado Mining Rush. Robert G. Dunbar (Montana State College), The Significance of the Colorado Agricultural Frontier. Comments by Walker D. Wyman (Wisconsin State College).

CONSERVATION AND THE AMERICAN WEST. Chairman: Roy M. Robbins (Univ. of Omaha). Lawrence Rakestraw (Michigan College of Mining and Technology), Before McNary: The Northwestern Conservationist, 1899-1913. Elmo R. Richardson (Univ. of Kansas), The West and the Secretary of the Interior, 1909-1913: A Problem in the Politics of Conservation. Leonard Bates (Univ. of Illinois), The Midwest Decision (1915): A Landmark in Conservation History. Comments by Samuel P. Hays (State Univ. of Iowa).

IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRANT PROBLEMS IN THE FAR WEST. Chairman: Leroy R. Hafen (Brigham Young Univ.). William Mulder (Univ. of Utah), Mormonism's Gathering: An American Doctrine with a Difference. Kenneth O. Bjork (St. Olaf College), Nineteenth Century Norwegian Migration to the Far West. Stetson Conn (Office of Military History, Department of the Army), The Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942. Comments by Carlton C. Qualey (Carleton College).

Dinner. THE RUSH TO THE ROCKIES CENTENNIAL. Chairman: James Grafton Rogers (President, State Historical Society of Colorado). Thomas Hornsby Ferril (Denver), Words for the West.

BRITISH ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE AMERICAN WEST. Chairman: Earl S. Pomeroy (Univ. of Oregon). O. O. Winther (Indiana Univ.), English Migration to the American West, 1865-1900. Clark C. Spence (Pennsylvania State Univ.), British Investments in Western Mines, 1860-1914. W. Turrentine Jackson (Univ. of California, Davis), Scottish Enterprise in the American West, 1873-1914. Comments by Paul W. Gates (Cornell Univ.).

RAILROADS AND THE COMMUNITY - A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Joint Session with the Lexington Group. Chairman: G. B. Aydelott (President, Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.). Charles Glaab (Kansas State College), The Role of Local Policy in the Development of a Western Railroad Center, Kansas City, 1855-1869. Richard C. Overton (Historian, Burlington Lines), Highlights of Denver's Role in Burlington Strategy. Comments by Thomas D. Clark (Univ. of Kentucky) and Robert G. Athearn (Univ. of Colorado).

Luncheon, Agricultural History Society. Chairman: Lewis E. Atherton (Univ. of Missouri). Vernon Carstensen (Univ. of Wisconsin), The Genesis of an Agricultural Experiment Station.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW DEAL. Chairman: Walter Johnson (Univ. of Chicago). Donald R. McCoy (Univ. of Kansas), Alfred M. Landon and the Election of 1936. George Wolfskill (Arlington State College, Texas), The American Liberty League and the Election of 1936. James C. Carey (Kansas State College), Farmers' Independence Council of America: Grass Roots or Top Hat Tips? Comments by Frank Freidel (Harvard Univ.).

JOHN DEWEY, 1859-1959. Chairman: Henry F. May (Univ. of California, Berkeley). David W. Noble (Univ. of Minnesota), The Origin of Dewey's Philosophy: The American Context. Lewis Bayles (Kansas State Teachers College), The Political Philosophy of John Dewey. Comments by Cushing Strout (Yale Univ.).

Annual Dinner of the Association. Chairman: Frederick Merk (Harvard Univ.). William T. Hutchinson (Univ. of Chicago), Unite to Divide; Divide to Unite.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1959

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association (c/o Bennett H. Wall, secretary-treasurer, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington) was held from 6 to 8 November 1958 at Nashville, Tennessee. T. Harry Williams (Louisiana State Univ.) was elected president. The following papers were presented at the meeting.

LAYMEN AND THE WRITING OF HISTORY. William T. Doherty, Jr. (Univ. of Mississippi), An Act of Faith and a Frame of Reference: The Making of a State Historian -- Louis Houck, of Missouri. Irving Brant, One Layman and One Biography -- James Madison. James Parton (American Heritage), The Publisher's Point of View.

LIVING SUBJECTS AS HISTORICAL SOURCES. Forrest C. Pogue (George C. Marshall Research Center), History While It's Hot. Louis M. Starr (Columbia Univ.), Oral History at Columbia University: The First Decade. Comments by Stetson Conn (Department of the Army).

PROBLEMS IN WRITING INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. George W. Pierson (Yale Univ.), and Edwin Mims (Vanderbilt Univ.), Problems Related to Private Universities' Histories. John K. Butterworth (Mississippi State College) and Daniel W. Hollis (Univ. of South Carolina), Problems of the History of State Universities.

EUROPEAN HISTORY. Gerhard Masur (Sweetbriar College), Two Epics of Bourgeois Culture -- Mann's Buddenbrooks and Galsworthy's Forsythes. W. B. Hamilton (Duke Univ.), The Constitution in 1807: The King Dismisses the Ministry. Wilbur Devereux Jones (Univ. of Georgia), Lord Goderich and George IV. Galen Broeker (Univ. of Tennessee), Robert Peel's First Police System.

EARLY MODERN INTELLECTUAL HISTORY. Lewis W. Spitz (Univ. of Missouri), The Theologica Platonica in the Religious Thought of the German Humanists. Dayton Phillips (Vanderbilt Univ.), The Influence of Florentine Neoplatonism upon German Humanists. Maurice Boyd (Univ. of Florida), Spanish Ecclesiastical and Cultural Policies, 1572-1598. Comments by Rhea M. Smith (Rollins College).

NATIONALISM. Charles T. Davis (Tulane Univ.), The Dante Cult and Italian Nationalism. Frank B. Josserand (Wake Forest College), Wagner and German Nationalism. Comments by Boyd C. Shafer (American Historical Association).

THE SECOND FRENCH EMPIRE. Koenraad Swart (Agnes Scott College), The Idea of Decadence in the Second Empire. John K. Huckaby (Denison Univ.), Liberal Catholic Attitudes toward Church-State Relations. Lynn M. Case (Univ. of Pennsylvania), Thouvenel and the Franco-Sardinian Diplomatic Break in 1860.

MEDICAL HISTORY. Loren C. MacKinney (Univ. of North Carolina), How Modern Was Medieval Medicine? John Duffy (Louisiana State Univ.), Medical Practice in the Antebellum South.

TEACHING AND WRITING OF STATE HISTORY. Richard P. McCormick (Rutgers Univ.), An Inferior Status for State History? Hugh Lefler (Univ. of North Carolina), Problems in Teaching and Writing State History. Comments by Joseph G. Tregle, Jr. (Louisiana State Univ.).

THE LATIN-AMERICAN FRONTIER. Alfred B. Thomas (Univ. of Alabama), The North Mexican Frontier: An Interpretation. Manoel Cardozo (Catholic Univ. of America), The Brazilian Frontier. David P. Leonard (Mt. Holyoke College), Zone of Darkness or Brand of Light: A Comparison of the Views of Sarmiento and Turner on the Role of the Frontier in the History of the Americas.

THE SPANISH SOUTHEAST. Jacques Brown (Univ. of Florida), Panton, Leslie, Forbes and Company: Instrument of Spanish Indian Policy in the Floridas. John TePaske (Memphis State Univ.), The Governor of Florida and Church Problems, 1700-1763. Helen M. Tanner (Univ. of Michigan), Zespedes and the Southern Plots against Spain.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL HISTORY. Stuart Noblin (North Carolina State College), Farmers' Movements. William H. Nicholls (Vanderbilt Univ.), The South's Low-Income Rural Problem and Economic Progress.

POLITICS IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY VIRGINIA. Robert Brown (Michigan State Univ.), Virginia in the 18th Cen-

tury, Aristocracy or Democracy? Jack Green (Michigan State Univ.), Power and Leadership in the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1720-1776. Keith Berwick (Univ. of Chicago), Allegiance in Revolutionary Virginia.

Panel Session. PRESIDENTIAL ACTION IN SECTIONAL CRISES. Chairman: Barnes F. Lathrop (Univ. of Texas). Panel: Charles F. Sellers (Univ. of California), David M. Potter (Yale Univ.) and Robert J. Harris (Vanderbilt Univ.).

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE. August Meier (Morgan State College), Booker T. Washington and the Negro Lawyers. Flint Kellogg (Dickinson College), Oswald Garrison Villard and the Founding of the NAACP. L. D. Reddick (Alabama State College), Ideologies, Strategies and Tactics of the NAACP, 1909-1958. Comments by Howard K. Beale (Univ. of Wisconsin).

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Preston J. Hubbard (Austin Peay State College), The Muscle Shoals Controversy, 1920-1932. Wilmon H. Droze (East Central State College), T. V. A. and the Development of Navigation on the Tennessee River. Bernard L. Foy (Tennessee Valley Authority), T. V. A. and the Historian.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Henry Lee Swint (Vanderbilt Univ.), Historical Activities of the State of Tennessee. James E. Pike (Tennessee State Library), Tennessee's Newspaper Microfilming Program.

Pi Alpha Theta Address. Charles P. Roland (Tulane Univ.), Albert Sidney Johnston and the Shiloh Campaign.

Presidential Address. Walter B. Posey (Agnes Scott College), The Protestant Episcopal Church: An American Adaptation.

[S. E. Humphreys, from Rembert Wallace Patrick, "The Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting," Journal of Southern History 1959 25(1): 91-104].

CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN INDIAN ETHNO-HISTORY, 1958

The sixth annual American Indian Ethnohistoric Conference (c/o President, Wilcomb E. Washburn, Curator of Political History, U. S. National Museum), was held at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D. C. on 18 and 19 November 1958. The subjects of the various sessions and the papers read are indicated below.

THE INDIAN IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. Chairman: Herbert E. Kahler (Chief Historian, National Park Service). Lawrence W. Towner (Editor, William and Mary Quarterly), Cotton Mather, the Indian and the Whale. Allen W. Trelease (Wells College), War and Peace at New Amsterdam: The Decline of the Seaboard Algonquian. Edmund Carpenter (Univ. of Toronto), Alcohol in the Iroquois Dream Quest. Norman B. Wilkinson (Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation), Robert Morris and the Treaty of Big Tree.

INDIAN-WHITE CULTURAL INTERACTION. Joint meeting with the Archeological Society of Virginia. Chairman: Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin (Indiana Univ.). Ivor Noel-Hume (Chief Archaeologist, Colonial Williamsburg), Colono-Indian Pottery in Tidewater Virginia. A. Lawrence Kocher (Williamsburg, Virginia), The Nature of Shelter of the Pueblo Indian and Its Modification under Spanish Influence. A. Irving Hallowell (Univ. of Pennsylvania), Indianization: A Provincial Example of Transculturalization. Bruce E. Raensch (Pennsylvania Military College), The Indianization of the Mountain-Men.

THE INDIAN IN THE MIND OF THE WHITE MAN. Joint meeting with the Chesapeake Chapter of the American Studies Association. Chairman: Wilcomb E. Washburn (Curator of Political History, Smithsonian Institution). Emory Evans (Univ. of Pittsburgh), Thomas Jefferson and the Indian: Theory and Practice. Walter Sedelow (Amherst College), The Inevitable Bias in the Writing of Indian History. Ralph A. Bar-

ney (Chief, Indian Claims Section, Lands Division, Department of Justice), Recent Legal Problems Brought Out in the Indian Claims Cases. Comments by Donald C. Gormley (Washington, D. C.).

THE FUTURE OF ETHNOHISTORICAL RESEARCH. Chairman: Saul Riesenber (Curator of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution). John C. Ewers (Administrative Officer, United States National Museum), Ethnohistorical Methods in the Study of Plains Indian Arts and Crafts. Anthony N. B. Garvan (Head Curator, Department of Civil History, Smithsonian Institution), Boston, 1675-1725: A Trial in Ethnohistorical Method. Frederick J. Dockstader (Museum of the American Indian, New York), Bibliographical Problems in the Future Development of Ethnohistory.

INTERPRETING THE INDIAN THROUGH HIS ART. Chairman: Frederick J. Dockstader. Allan D. Chapman (Museum of Primitive Art, New York), Interpreting the Indian Through His Art. Clara Lee Tanner (Univ. of Arizona), The Influence of the White Man on Southwest Indian Art. Comments by William C. Sturtevant (Bureau of American Ethnology) and Frederick J. Dockstader.

MEETING ON FRENCH HISTORICAL STUDIES, 1959

The fifth annual meeting of the Society for French Historical Studies (c/o Secretary, David H. Pinkney, 318 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Missouri) was held on 3 and 4 April 1959 in Cleveland, Ohio. A list of the papers read at the meeting follows.

SOME PROBLEMS IN MODERN FRENCH HISTORIOGRAPHY. Chairman: Boyd C. Shafer (American Historical Association). Samuel Bernstein (Editor, Science and Society), The Danton-Robespierre Controversy Today. J. P. Mayer (London), Tocqueville after a Century. Comments by John B. Sirich (Univ. of Illinois) and John Lukacs (Chestnut Hill College).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN FRANCE. Chairman: Edward W. Fox (Cornell Univ.). Joseph R. Strayer (Princeton Univ.), The Fifteenth Century. Martin Wolfe (Univ. of Pennsylvania), The Sixteenth Century. Paul W. Bamford (Univ. of Minnesota), The Seventeenth Century. Comments by George W. Matthews (Columbia Univ.).

SOME CULTURAL TRENDS IN FRANCE DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Chairman: Julian W. Park (Univ. of Buffalo). Stanley J. Idzerda (Michigan State Univ.), Painting. John Beckwith (Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto), Music. John W. Kneller (Oberlin College), Literature. Comments by Richard W. Hale, Jr. (Boston Junior College).

Mason Wade (Univ. of Rochester), The Fall of Quebec after Two Centuries. H. Stewart Webster (Univ. of Manitoba), Napoleon I and Canada.

CIVIL WAR CONFERENCE, 1958

The theme of the second annual Civil War Conference, held at Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from 16 to 18 November 1958, was "Why Did the North Win the Civil War?" The director of the conference was David Donald (Columbia Univ.). A list of the lectures delivered is given below.

David Donald, The South -- "Died of Democracy." Chairman: Seymour B. Dunn (Dean, Gettysburg College). Richard N. Current (Woman's College, Univ. of North Carolina), Why the North Won the Civil War: Economic Considerations. Comments by John Hope Franklin (Brooklyn College). Chairman: Harold A. Dunkelberger (Gettysburg College). T. Harry Williams (Louisiana State Univ.), The Military Leadership of North and South. Comments by Clifford Dowdey (Richmond, Virginia). Chairman: Charles H. Glatfelter (Gettysburg Col-

age). Norman A. Graebner (Univ. of Illinois), Civil War Diplomacy and the European Balance of Power. Comments by Edward Younger (Univ. of Virginia). Chairman: Robert L. Bloom (Gettysburg College). David M. Potter (Yale Univ.), Political Leadership, North and South. Comments by Fletcher G. Green (Univ. of North Carolina).

Summary Panel: David Donald, Chairman; J. Cutler Andrews (Chatham College); Robert L. Bloom, William B. Hesseltine (Univ. of Wisconsin).

The third annual Civil War Conference will be held from 19 to 21 November 1959. David M. Potter will be the director of the conference.

CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION, 1959

On 24 and 25 April 1959 the Institute of Ethnic Studies of Georgetown University (Washington 7, D.C.), held its second annual Round-Table Conference, which was devoted to the subject "National Self-Determination: Its Successes and Failures." List of the papers read at the conference is given below.

Chairmen: Roman Debicki and Cyril A. Zebot (both Institute of Ethnic Studies, Georgetown Univ.). Oscar Halecki (Columbia and Fordham Univs.), The Idea of National Self-Determination in Modern History. Arnolds Spekke (Former Professor, Univ. of Riga, Chargé d'Affaires of Latvia), Experience in Self-Determination: The Latvian Nation 1860-1959.

Chairmen: Olgerd P. Sherbowitz-Wetzor and Tennyson P. Chang (both Institute of Ethnic Studies). Anthony Adamovich (Vice President, Byelorussian Institute of Arts and Sciences, New York), National Self-Determination in the Soviet Dominated Areas After World War I. Tibor Eckhardt, Successes and Failures of National Self-Determination in the New States of Europe, 1919-1939.

Chairman: Frank Fadner, S.J. (Regent, School of Foreign Service). Thomas J. Dodd (Senator of Connecticut), National Self-Determination and American Foreign Policy.

Chairmen: George C. A. Boehrer and Hisham B. Sharabi (both Institute of Ethnic Studies). Douglas Williams (Colonial Attache, British Embassy, Washington, D.C.), National Self-Determination and British Colonial Policy. Jacques Leprette (Counselor of the French Embassy, Washington, D.C.), National Self-Determination and French Policy in the Overseas Territories after World War II.

Chairman: Lev E. Dobriansky (Institute of Ethnic Studies). Edward M. O'Connor (Director of Special Projects, Canisius College), National Self-Determination - Key to World Peace with Justice.

Chairmen: Jan Karski and Jules Davids (both Institute of Ethnic Studies). Pyo Wook Han (Minister, Korean Embassy), Forces and Factors Contributing to the Success of National Self-Determination after World War II: The Case of Korea.

Paul M. A. Linebarger (Acting Dean, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins Univ.), Summary and Concluding Remarks.

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MEETING OF NEGRO HISTORY GROUP, 1958

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc. (1538 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington 1, D.C.) held its forty-third annual convention in Richmond, Virginia, from 7 to 9 November 1958. The papers read at the various sessions are listed below.

Chairman: J. Rupert Picott (Executive Secretary, Virginia Teachers Association, Richmond). Francis B. Simkins (Longwood College), The Tasks of Negro History.

Chairman: Benjamin Quarles (Morgan State Univ., Baltimore). Tinsley L. Spraggins (Virginia Union Univ.), Economic Aspects of Federal Legislation for Negro Colonization - 1862-1864. Comments by Joseph R. Ransome (Principal, Randolph Junior High School, Richmond). Harold T. Pinckett (Federal Archives, Washington, D.C.), New Sources of Research in Negro History. Albert N. D. Brooks (Secretary-Treasurer, ASNLH, Washington, D.C.), Negro History Clubs and Negro History Week. Frenise A. Logan (Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, North Carolina), Forty Years of the Journal of Negro History: An Appraisal. Comments by James H. Brewer (Virginia State College, Petersburg).

Chairman: Williston Lofton (Howard Univ.). Ross Clinchy (Executive Director, President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, Washington, D.C.), Negro Labor and Government. Samuel E. Warren (Houston-Tillotson College, Austin, Texas), Negro Labor in American Labor Cross Currents. Comments by Clarence A. Bacote (Atlanta Univ.).

Chairman: William Brewer (Editor, Journal of Negro History). Alonzo T. Stephens (Tennessee State Univ.), The Sudan: Promise on the Nile. W. S. Robinson (Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio), One Nigeria or Many Nigerians. W. O. Brown (Boston Univ.), The Dilemma of the White Settler in Africa. Comments by William P. Robinson (Texas Southern Univ.).

Chairman: Norman W. Walton (Alabama State College). Howard H. Bell (Texas Southern Univ.), Negro Militancy in the North 1840-1860. Floyd W. Crawford (Norfolk Division, Virginia State College, Norfolk), Ida B. Wells, Her Anti-Lynching Crusades in Britain and Repercussions from them in the United States. August Meier (Morgan State Univ., Baltimore, Maryland), Towards a Theory of a Negro Upper Class. Comments by Lorenzo J. Green (Lincoln Univ., Jefferson City, Missouri).

Chairman: Charles H. Wesley (President, Association for the Study of Negro Life History, Wilberforce, Ohio). John W. Davis (Director, Teacher Information and Security, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York), Rise of African Nationalism.

The attention of the reader is called to category 5 ("Archives, Libraries and Institutes") for abstracts of articles on meetings, including those of more limited topical interest of historians

PERIODICALS LIST

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 Bulletin de l'Institut Français en Espagne (Spain)
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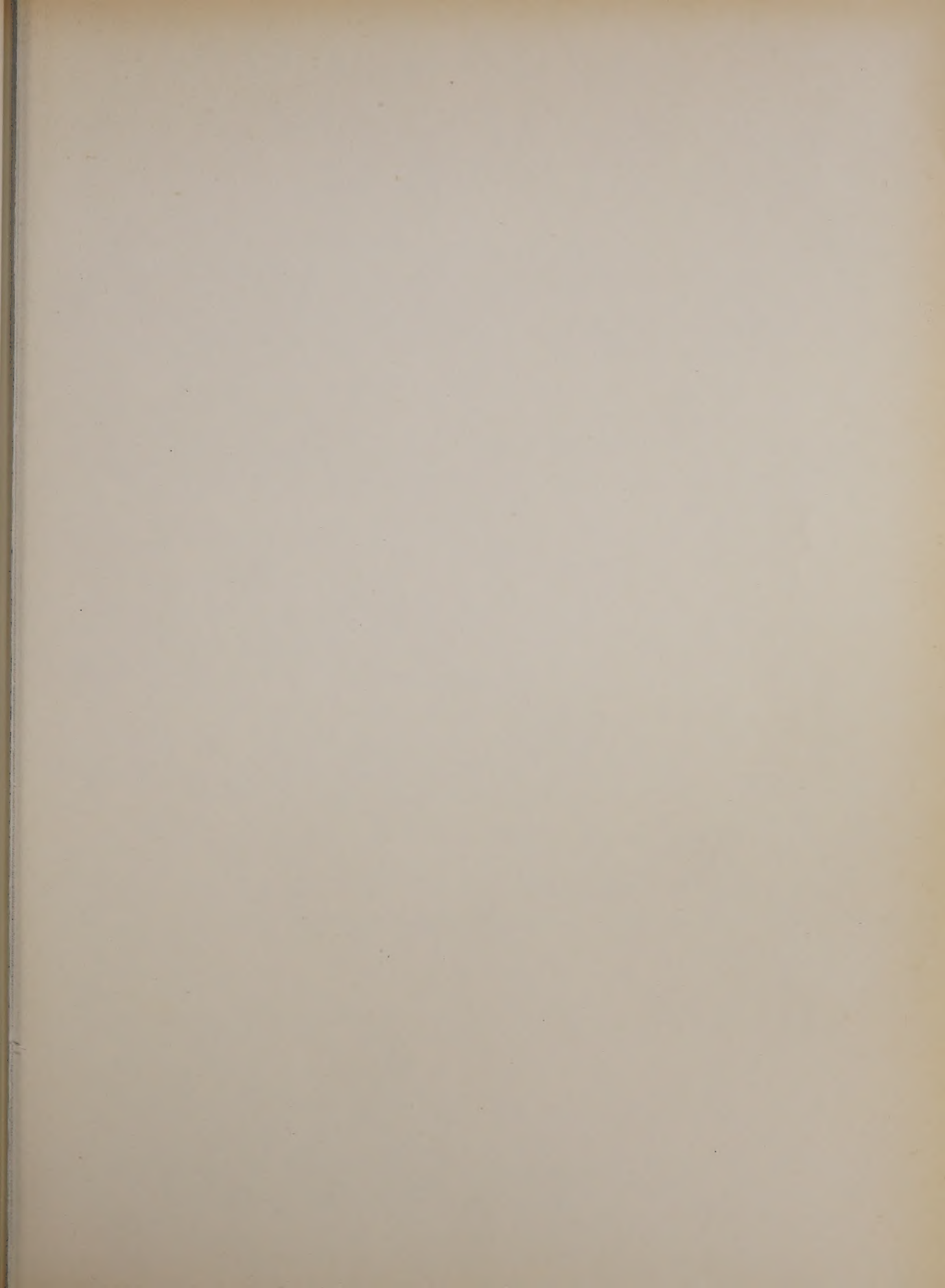
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